



John Evelyn Esq.

NUMISMATA.
A
DISCOURSE
OF
MEDALS,
Antient and Modern.

Together with some ACCOUNT of
HEADS and EFFIGIES
OF
Illustrious, and Famous Persons,
IN
SCULPS, and TAILLE-DOUCE,
OF
Whom we have no MEDALS extant;
AND
Of the Use to be derived from them.

To which is added
A Digression concerning PHYSIOGNOMY.

By J. EVELYN, Esq; S. R. S.

Effigies hominum non solebant exprimi, nisi aliquâ illustri causâ perpetuitatem merentium. Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. XXXIV. Cap. 4.

L O N D O N,
Printed for Benj. Tooke at the Middle-Temple-Gate, in Fleetstreet.
M DC XC VII.

NOBILISSIMO JUVENI
FRANCISCO GODOLPHIN,
SIDNEII GODOLPHIN

Baronis de RIALTON, &c.

*Nuper Fiscii Regii Quaestoris Primarii, unusque de
Septem totius ANGLIÆ Fustitariis*

FILIO UNICO & HEREDI,

S. P. D.

JOHANNES EVELYN.

NULLA mihi dubitatio erat, Dilectissime FRANCISCE, cuinam hoc dedicandum foret de NUMISMATIBUS *Syntagma*, quo Adolescentium nostratum animos ad hæc Studia capeffenda conatus sum accendere. Tu enim co Patre natus es, quo Amicorum omnium usus sum & intimo, & integerrimo; qui, si quisquam alius in hoc Regno, de Antiquis Imaginibus jure gloriari potest; nec solum à Majoribus suis Splendorem arcessit; sed & illos vicissim suis ipse Virtutibus illustrat & cohonestat; summâ Prudentia, consummato Judicio, maxima in rebus maximis Experientia; antiquis Moribus & Fide: Tu es, quem quotiescunque aspicio, toties in Te Matris tuæ incomparabilis, in Cœlicolarum numerum jam olim adscriptæ (quam
A 2 animo

DEDICATIO.

animo vultuque quasi redivivam refers) & agnosco, & tantum non veneror Imaginem. Quid, quod & Patruos habeas, Viros & mihi amicissimos, & omnibus bonarum Literarum Laudibus florentissimos?

*Tu facito, cum mox matura adoleverit ætas,
Sis memor: & te animo repentem exempla tuorum
Et pater Æneas, & Avunculus excitet Hector.*

Nefas vero esset non memorare, unaque hic tecum conjungere Nobilissimum illum CAROLUM SPENCERUM qui & Sidneios vestros inter Avos suos numerat, in eodem tecum Curriculo versantem, æquique passibus antecedentem; ambos in Senatorium Ordinem cooptatos, ambos eleganti huic NUMISMATUM Supellectili, & literatis Divitiis, dignum pretium statuantes.

Quare, accipe, mi suavissime FRANCISCE, Pignus hoc & τεκμήριον Amoris erga te mei, qui Pietatem tuam, Eruditionem, cæterasque eximias præclaræ Indolis & Ingenii Dotes, colo & suspicio; quas etiam ut cæteri tui Ordinis Adolescentes æmulentur & studiosè imitentur, semper erit mihi in votis. Vale, & nos ama.

Wottonia apud Reg.
VII. Kal. Novemb.
clo lxxc xcvii.

TO

TO THE READER.

IT is now almost five Years since, that finding so little written on this Subject of Medals in English, and so very much in the Italian, French, and the most Learned Languages; I employed some hours in putting some Notes together, and into such Method, as might serve (I thought) for Institution: But whilst part of it was already ingaged, and the rest finishing for the Press, I was told, the Learned, and my Worthy Friend, Mr. O. Walker (than whom, none of our Countrymen, that I know, is better able) was publishing a Book upon the same Design; which caused me to deliberate, and leave it off, lest I should actum agere: But when I had perused that Excellent Piece, and Historical Part, and considered how many Authors of the Learned Nations about us, had notwithstanding the plenty of Treatises, published large and ample Volumes on this Subject (for I could reckon more than Forty) and that tho' there possibly might no wide and spacious Fields be left uncultivated; there were yet some Corners, and little Wasts, not altogether subacted, and so Improv'd, as to admit of no more dressing.

Upon this Account, I have inserted all that I thought material, and so handsomly delivered to us by many others; especially, by the Anonymous Author De la Science, &c. published long since this was ingaged, but to which I acknowledge my self greatly, and almost only, obliged. That therefore in this Discourse, I now and then seem to repeat what is already said; neither can, nor indeed, ought by any means to be omitted: All who write for Institution (of whatever Art or Science) commence with Principles and Postulata; Grammarians with Elements and Letters: The Mathematician (after five hundred Volumes published of that Study) begin with Points and Lines, and the simplest Figures: And tho' I therefore needed no Apology on that account; I have yet contracted very much I had prepared, and was necessary, out of Respect to what I found already so well performed: The Reader will yet find something New, and Entertaining, and I hope, not unuseful in this Essay; at least accept of my Good-Will, which

To the R E A D E R.

which is all I ask, besides his Pardon (or Act of Oblivion indeed rather) of Typographical Errata, and my own Imperfections.

In the mean while, as to what I have advanced concerning Modern Medals, and their Reverses (in Chap. III.) I do not pretend, much less affirm, that all, whose Types are there exhibited, were Stamp'd by Public Decree of the Prince or Magistrate (as neither were all of the Greek and Roman Medals yet extant:) But as they are such as relate to the Confirmation of some remarkable Matter of Fact, discover the Genius of the Age, and link the History of divers notorious Passages of the latter Centuries and Revolutions; and thereby incite others, who have better Store and Opportunities of Perfecting what I have first Begun, and to Supply my Defects.

One thing more I am to acquaint the Reader, who may wonder to find that seeming Digression concerning the late, and (I wish I could not say) present Diminution of Money in the Chapter of Mints, as unseasonably Resum'd after so many able Persons had already published their Thoughts upon it: But, as that was written when that Epidemical and destructive Villany was yet flagrant; so was it long since by me presented out of this Copy, to one of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury, and which, since I could not retrieve from the Printer, will, I presume, justify me, as well as what I have said Page 42. concerning the Duke of Savoy, with some other Passages: Which, with all the other Defects of the Book, and Errors of the Press, will, I hope, obtain the Favour of the Indulgent Readers.

T A B L E

T A B L E OF THE C H A P T E R S.

I N T R O D U C T I O N. Page 1.

CHAP. I. Of the Use of Medals, whether for Money, or to preserve the Memory of Worthy Actions; their *Antiquity, Materials, Size, Model, &c.* p. 3.

II. Medals relating to several Nations, Civil and Barbarous. Of *Heads and Effigies*, and their Impressions: Of *Ornament, Consular and Imperial Medals*, p. 18.

III. Of *Reverses* Antient and Modern, as they relate to History, Chronology, and other parts of Erudition, p. 48.

IV. Of other *Persons and Things*, worthy the Memory and Honor of Medals, p. 157.

V. Of *Inscriptions*, p. 177.

VI. Instructions how to Collect, and Procure such Medals as are *Antique*, and *Rare*; and to Distinguish the *True* from the *False*, for the prevention of Frauds and Impostures, p. 198.

VII. Of *Mints*, and of the most skilful *Artists, Authors, Collectors* and *Collections*: How to Methodize and Dispose of Medals for the *Cabinet and Library*, with some Reflections on the *Modern Clipping* and *Diminution of Coin*, p. 221.

VIII. Of *Heads and Effigies in Prints and Taille-douce*; their Use, as they relate to Medals, p. 256.

IX. A Digression concerning *Physiognomy*, p. 292.

With a copious INDEX of the particular Matters.

E M E N.

EMENDANDA.

PAG. 8. Line 17. *dele* more. 9. *l. lege* which cost. 9. *ullus*. 32. *Electrum*. p. 10. *penula*. some such. p. 11. l. 36. *dele* by. p. 14. l. 8. *CCCCCLXXX* Year. Q. O. *Gallus*. l. 28. *Cities dele*. p. 15. l. 20. *Ptolemy passim*. 32. *Roman*. 25. such. *dele*. p. 16. l. 5. *distinguish'd*. 15 *d'or dele* of, and all the *Commas* of that line after Or. 18. was ample field. 25. *dele*. after *Street*. 36. r. haply. 37. *Critic dele*. p. 17. l. 19. of *Gold*. 32. they exceed. p. 18. l. 27. r. *Toinard*. p. 19. l. 23. r. *Charles the Fifth*. p. 20. l. 38. other *Revers'd*. *dele* 15. 39. add the. p. 21. l. 5. *Family Afrania*. 28. after all. 35. r. *Camden passim*. p. 22. l. 36. r. by *Monfieur*. p. 23. l. 13. r. that at any time. 18. stamp'd. 19. r. probable relation. p. 26. *margin*. add V. *Urfinum* in *Genie Plotia & Alia*. l. 19. *dele* of. p. 29. l. 18. r. *Crowns*. l. 25. *Victorius*. p. 30. *margin*. r. *Missions*. l. 16. r. & *permanent*. p. 33. l. 16. r. *Mitre*. 17. *Tiara*. l. 21. r. *sinpulum*. p. 35. l. 16. r. *ingenious*. p. 36. l. *ult. r.* in the *Family*. p. 37. l. 1. r. is *vested*. p. 38. l. 3. r. *Tethys*. 10. *arce*. p. 39. l. 19. *Pergamus*. p. 40. l. 25. *dele* out. p. 41. l. 3. r. *Popes* from *St. Peter*. p. 42. l. 13. r. *Dactylothecæ*. l. 38. *liaca. ult.* *consularibus*. *dele*. p. 44. l. 36. *dele* and *Augustus*. l. 37. r. him *save Ap.* p. 46. l. 6. r. *Serenôque*. l. 16. *Men*. *dele*. p. 48. l. 29. *Monetaries*. p. 50. l. 7. r. *Leat*. l. 30. r. where we find. l. *penult.* r. *Metropolis's*. p. 51. l. 29. r. or *Trib Pot.* p. 52. l. 8. r. *Dettoia*. *dele* the rest of that, and the next line. l. 29. r. *Lucullus*. p. 53. l. 31. r. an *Elephant*. *antepenult.* r. *mistaken. ult.* *Seguin*. p. 54. l. 36. r. *Capitel*. p. 56. l. 3. r. *Cassia*, *Papia*, *Cœlia*, *Parthia*. l. 36. r. *GENITRIX*. l. 29. r. for the *Veneration*. p. 57. l. 5. *Sirenes*. p. 58. l. 10. r. *Ofiris*, *Eumenithia*. p. 61. l. 27. r. *Alles* head, or *Dragon*. l. 37. r. *Sun*, *Pomegranate* or *Rose*. p. 64. l. 28. *Phialam*. l. 29. *Arcadas*. p. 66. l. 18. r. *hammam*. p. 67. l. 19. r. *Inclination* and *desire* of being known. p. 70. l. 16. r. *Curious*; that. p. 72. l. 2. r. *Julianus Cæsar*. p. 74. l. 12. r. *Reddation*. p. 75. *disperting*. l. 30. *dele* *Terrestrial*. 34. *Java*. p. 76. l. 25. r. *Without* any lasting. p. 80. l. 11. r. *licent*. 23. *Administrandum*. p. 89. l. 22. r. *Edward*. p. 92. l. 19. r. *Histories*. p. 93. l. 1. after *Reverie* add *Fecit VTRAMQUE VNAM*. l. 3. *Scotland dele*: r. with *those* of the *Dolphin*. p. 101. l. 11. r. *falling Band*. p. 103. l. 7. r. *Hand* and *Sword*. *dele* from *Heaven* holding. p. 126. l. 8. r. *interlac'd*. p. 152. l. 10. *Empere*. p. 153. l. 14. r. *MONSTRIS DANT EVNERA. CVNÆ*. l. 15. after *Reverie*, add, *The Prince Arms. FVLTA. TRIBVS. METVENDA. CORONA*. 1688. p. 154. l. 8. *IVNII*. 1688. p. 157. l. 11. r. *Medals* there remain. l. 22. r. after, p. 158. l. 24. r. they would not have been so *seek* of such as *S. F. D.* p. 159. l. 2. above *those* hundred. p. 162. l. 29. r. *Arts liblibral*. p. 165. l. 4. r. on the first. p. 167. l. 33. r. *Orators Tiro*. p. 180. l. 7. r. *florid*. p. 184. l. 31. *dele* the period between *M R.* p. 186. l. 4. r. *labarum*. l. 39. r. *ENATOS*. or *L O* the ninth year. the *Numerals* sometimes placed *E*. the fifth year. p. 188. l. 6. r. *Genitrix*. 191. in the *ad Column*. r. *Juno*, *Solpita*, *Mater*. p. 203. l. 36. r. where is found his own *Head* with that of *Hercules*. p. 211. l. 32. r. *Palaceat Rome*. p. 218. l. 22. *bedded in*. *dele* in. p. 122. l. 27. and p. 223. l. 32. r. *Camden*. p. 226. l. 2. r. *ingeniously*. p. 232. l. 18. r. *Paleologi*. p. 234. l. 9. r. ever *those*. p. 238. l. 6. r. who are *indulg'd*. p. 241. l. 17. r. *revive*. l. 19. and above. *dele* and. p. 242. l. 9. *Inragia*. p. 243. l. 23. r. of *serious*. *dele* the. p. 244. l. 38. r. *Abbor*. p. 245. l. 15. r. *Sir Thomas Fanshawe*. l. 33. add after *A Hill*, *Will. Kingley* of *Canterbury Esquire*, *Mr. Thorniley* of *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*. p. 246. l. 12. r. *Types*. p. 247. l. 9. r. look on. p. 261. l. 6. r. *Thorius*. p. 261. l. 22. r. *Coadjutor*. p. 266. l. 5. r. & contra. *Barkstead*. p. 269. l. 9. r. *Bourbon*. p. 271. l. 10. *Genebrand*. p. 272. l. 8. r. as *also J. Vitgeli* with his *Indulgence*. *dele* upon *pre-* tence of. among the *Names*. r. *Cælius Drufius*. *Occolampadius*. p. 298. l. 25. r. 'tis the most perfect. p. 311. l. 10. r. *los Moros*. p. 326. l. 35. r. *Picos*. p. 333. l. 4. add Vol. XVIII. N. 20.

INTRO.

NUMISMATA A DISCOURSE OF MEDALS.

INTRODUCTION.

EVERY one who is a lover of *Antiquities*, especially of *Marbles* and *Inscriptions*, may yet neither have the faculty to be at so vast a Charge, or opportunity of Collecting them at so easie and tollerable an Expence, as he may of *Medals*; which well and judiciously chose, have always been esteem'd (and that worthily) not only an Ornament, but an useful and necessary Appendage to a *Library*. And verily, if we consider *Medals* in respect of the Matter; they are, for ought appears, the most lasting and (give me leave to call them) Vocal Monuments of *Antiquity*.

The *Egyptian Pyramids* are indeed vast and enormous heaps of Stones, burthening the ground on which they stand; but they are mute and dead, without any Soul, or so much as Character on them, to tell us by whom, or to what end they were erected. Wherefore among all the various ways that

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men

men have sought Immortality and Freedom from Oblivion, by *Marbles, Statues, Trophies, &c.* Nay even by *Books* (Holy Scriptures, dictated and preserved by their *Divine Author*, only excepted) there is nothing in all this Tract of Time that has proved more lasting than these *Nummi Memoriales*, which we call *Medals*: Witness those inscrib'd *ÆTERNITATI & PERPETVITATI AVGVSTI, ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ, ÆTERNÆ MEMORIÆ*, and the like. Nay even the very Names as well as Actions of many famous Persons, had been long since as unknown as if they had never been at all, but for these small pieces of Metal, which seem to have broken and worn out the very Teeth of Time, that devours and tears in pieces all things else.

We cannot without grief consider, that of once so many thousand *Statues*, nay (as *Pliny* affirms) in number almost equal to living Men, there are hardly four or five at this day extant intire and unblemish'd. Neither could the *Colossian* magnitude of some of them secure them from decay. Marbles with their deepest Inscriptions crumble away, and become no more legible: *Pictures* and *Colours* fade. What's now become of all those admired Works of *Apelles, Zeuxis, Phidias, Praxiteles*, and the rest of those Celebrated Artists? What of so many ancient Books as once filled those Noble and Royal Libraries at *Pergamus* and *Alexandria*? 'Tis deplorable even to consider, what irreparable loss the Learned World has suffered by so many Conflagrations and other funest Accidents, as have not only dissipated, but quite consum'd infinite numbers of Volumes; so as of all that Noble and Venerable Store, so very few in comparison are left us, that there is hardly to be found a *Manuscript* in the whole World which can honestly pretend to above eight hundred, or a thousand years Antiquity, and to have so long escap'd the rage of Fire, Wars, or (what is worse) barbarous Ignorance, and Fanatick Zeal: whilst *Medals* (though even these likewise, as all other Sublunary things, be not wholly exempt from diminution, through the Avarice of some, who have melted down all they could get of them of *Gold* or *Silver*) have surviv'd, and out-last the most antient Records, and transmitted to us the knowledge of a thousand useful things of twice a thousand years past. 'Tis on this account that there is lately an *Academy of Medalists* in *Paris*; where in the *Royal Palace*,

Palace, all those Gentlemen meet, whose Curiosity and Genius lead them to the study of *Medals, Inscriptions*, and like Antiquities. And indeed the advantages which *Divines, Historians, Chronologers, Criticks*, and other Learned Men (witness *Scaliger, Lipsius, Salmasius, Peireskius, Vossius, Holstenius, Gottofredus, Signor Noris*, (once Chief Library Keeper of the *Vatican*, and now Cardinal) *Antonie Pagi* of *Aix, &c.* and some few of our Nation, as *Camden, Selden, Sir John Marsham, Sir Simon D' Ewes, Mr. Greaves*, the late Bishops *Walton*, and *Pearson*, have deriv'd from the light which *Medals* have contributed to their Studies; and the benefit that may accrue by them even to the greatest Princes and Politicians (as the Learned *Cuperus* shews in that curious Dissertation concerning the *Apotheosis of Homer*, speaking of *Inscriptions*, and antient *Marbles*; but *instar omnium* the excellently Learned *Spanheim*) sufficiently discover for what Reason they are and have been cherish'd and search'd after with so much Passion and Industry in other Countries; though so little understood or minded in this of Ours: where yet the *Romans* once fixed their Victorious Eagles, planted so many Colonies, and left so many *Monuments* of their Residence.

With the assistance then of many Learned Foreigners who have expressly written of *Medals*, as well in their own Languages as the *Latin Tongue*; that I might in some measure cultivate so useful and diverting a Study, and supply the want of Books in our Own, I thought a Treatise on this Subject might not be unacceptable.

CHAP. I.

Of the Use of Medals, whether for Money, or to preserve the Memory of worthy Actions; their Antiquity, Materials, Size, Model, &c.

I Shall not here detain the Reader with any prolix Discourse of the antient *Monies* and their Value, so many Ages ago first us'd in *Trafick*, and succeeding that Original Barter, or Commutation of one Commodity for another, which *Tacitus*

and Pliny affirm was previous to Money (especially among the ancient Germans) till some more precious Matter, as Metal, for its rarity and beauty, durable texture, and easiness of carriage, became the Price of things, as Aristotle shews us in his *Politicks*: But in all appearance the first Purchases were generally with Cattel, the *Kishtab* or Lamb; wherein consisted the innocent Riches of elder times, before there was any Money known or coin'd. Whence some Expositors for *centum Nummis* (*Gen. c. 33. v. 19.*) will have it read *centum Agnis*; though it will still remain a question, whether *Agnis* there do signifie properly a Lamb, or rather Money marked and stamped with the image of a Lamb. For Grotius thinks that the Patriarch Jacob being so great a Master in Cattel, and abounding in Flocks, might probably set that figure on the Silver or Money which he us'd. And indeed that Money was in use very early; the three and twentieth Chapter of *Genesis* and other Texts which mention *probatam Monetam*, seems to make clear, both as to the Weight, Species, or both. And as among the Romans from the Figure of Cattel stamped and impressed upon the Metal, 'tis generally conceiv'd the name of Money obtain'd, à *Pecore Pecunia*; of which see Varro, Pliny, Plutarch, and the Medal in *Gente Rustia* mention'd by Ursinus: so Jacob's Money might be call'd *Kishtab* from the Impress of a Lamb. So a sort of Coin was called *Bos* antiently at Athens, as now *Corvus* at Basil, from the Figures impress'd on them; and not many Ages since Mouttons among the French, as bearing a Sheep on the Coin: and so *Κόρη*, *πύλοι* & *καλώναι* of old among the Athenians, *Valerians*, *Aurelians*; as we Jacobus's, Carolus's, Horse-men from the Figure or Effigies they bear; nay sometimes from the Artist or Workman; as heretofore our golden *Florens* in the Reign of Edward III. coin'd by certain Florentine Moneyers, who were it seems employ'd here in England.

As to Copper or other Metal, used in Traffick, whether form'd into Vessels, Oeconomic Utenfils, and Instruments of Husbandry, which those who had more than they need, might exchange for other necessaries, or afterwards cut and divide into Plates, and value by weight or pound, not unlike to what is still familiar among the *Sweeds* rich in Copper (or when any Stamp or Devise was first set on it in the several Kingdoms and Republicks by Authority of the Magistrate, to render it more

Current,

Current, than otherwise its natural and intrinsic Value alone would amount to, and which apparently at first prevailed) I am not in pain about. But that at first it was plain, and without Character, is the most probable and received Opinion, 'til that was added by those to whom belonged the Prerogative of Coining upon a Legal Account, for the ease and benefit of Commerce. This is certain, that among the Romans the first Species antiently minted, namely *Brass*, was without any mark at all, till the Reign of *Servius Tullus*, who stamp'd it *nota pecudum* from whence it was called *Pecunia*, as we have already observ'd. Before his time it was payed by Weight only; so as there was no Buying or Selling without the Scales. And the first design of Coining in every Country was to save the labour and trouble of Weighing; the Stamp being a publick Testimony, that such a piece was of such a Weight, and so might pass in Traffick without the trial of the Scales. At first therefore among the Romans the *As* was adequately of a Pound or Twelve Ounces Weight; whence also it was called *Libella*: And thus it continued, till the publick necessity in that sharp and expensive War (the first against the Carthaginians) made them call in the old *Ases*, and Coin new ones weighing no more than two Ounces a piece; though of the same reputed Value and Name with the Old. These new Coined ones had on the front a double *Janus*, on the Reverse a *Proa* of a Ship; the former Effigies of the *Pecus* being laid aside. The like Exigency returning in the Second Punic War, reduced the *As* still lower; and new ones were stamped, weighing only a single Ounce: After this a Law was Enacted, to melt down those Ounce *Ases*, and set out new ones of half an Ounce. And at this last pitch they generally continued, during the time of the Republick. Besides the *As*, other smaller Moneys of Copper were in use; as the *Semissis*, the *Triens*, the *Quadrans*, the *Sextans*; each having its appellation from the proportion it bore to the *As*. The *Quadrans* was of old called *Teruntius*; because it weigh'd three Ounces, as long as the *As* weighed an intire Pound: But when the *As* was reduced to half an Ounce, the *Quadrans* by degrees lost its old name, being diminished proportionably to the eighth part of an Ounce.

The

The first *Silver* stamped at *Rome*, was a little before the first *Punic War*: the *Denarius*, so call'd from its Primitive Value, which was Ten *Asses* of *Brass*; the *Quinarius* worth Five, and the *Sestertius* worth Two and Half. But in the Second *Punic War*, when there was a necessity of inhancing Money to support the publick Extraordinaries; as in the First they had raised the Price of *Brass* Money; so now the *Denarius* (though of the same weight as before) was made equal in Value to Sixteen *Asses*, the *Quinarius* to Eight, and the *Sestertius* to Four: The Impress on the *Silver* Coin at first was a Chariot: Afterwards the *Devils* were varied, as the Mint-Master pleased. That Piece which bears the Head of *Roma* with a winged Helmet on, and frequently some Sacrificing Vessel, intimated (as some conjecture) that *Rome* had by her Arms, Diligence, and Care of Religion, been made Empress of the World: and *S. Augustine* himself has something to this Sense, in his *City of God*, speaking of the wonderful success of that Common-wealth.

In these Moneys of *Silver* we sometimes meet, besides Figure and Device, with other Marks and Characters, denoting the Value of the Pieces: Thus X stamped on the *Denarius* signifies *denos æris*, and declares it to be worth ten *Asses* of *Brass*: V the mark of *Quinarius*, five *Asses*; and H S the note of the *Sestertius*, two and an half. But we meet with some few *Denarii* marked with XVI, and *Quinarii* with VIII; an indication, that they were coin'd in those times, when the Value of the *Denarius* was inhaunc'd from its original Value of Ten *Asses* to that of Sixteen. In the *Consulars* of *Brass* the Price and Weight of the Money is sometimes denoted by a certain number of Points, signifying so many Twelfths of the *As*: so the *Sextans* is marked with two points, the *Quadrans* with three, and the *Triens* with four: And thus remained the antient Money with those Stamps and Emblems, whilst that glorious Republick continued; after which we find how the succeeding Emperors adorned them with their own Heads, Effigies, and Devices according to their several Fancies.

But now after all we have said of *Roman Money*, none is there so frequently and honorably mention'd, none so peculiarly de-

ferred

served the name of *Nummus*; none has so much exercised the Critics, as the *Sestertius*, wearing for its Badge, *Castor* and *Pollux* with the Head of *Roma*; marked by H S, and called *Sestertius quasi Semitertius*, from its primitive Value, two *Asses* and an half of the Third. And here our Young Medalists must take notice of a peculiar way of speaking in use among the Romans; that is, whereas *Sestertius* signifies a single *Sesterce*, and *Decem Sestertii*, so many single *Sesterces*; yet *Decem Sestertia* (in the Neuter Gender) signifies ten thousand of them, and *Decies Sestertium* (in the Neuter Singular) no less than ten hundred thousand.

The last Metal that came to the *Roman Mint* was *Gold*, sixty two years after *Silver*, *C. Claudius Nero*, and *M. Livius Salinator* II Cos. stamped generally with the same Devices, as the *Silver* Money, weighing two Ounces of *Silver*, and was valued at twenty five of them; the worth of *Gold* to *Silver* of equal Weight bearing then the Proportion of twelve and a half to one. Though in the earliest times *Gold* had only a decuple value of *Silver*, both among the Romans, and Greeks.

This may suffice then for a taste of what antiently were the Products of the *Roman Mints*: Those who would be more accurately Instructed may consult the learned *Budens*, *Agri-cola*, *Hottoman*, *Jacobus Bontius*, *Scaliger*, *Snellius Capellus*, *Savot*; our Country men *Brerewood*, *Greaves*; and for the modern of all Nations at present Trafficking through out the World; that useful, and excellent Account given us in *Malin's Lex Mercatoria*; the late *Lexicographers* and others treating expressly of *Coins* and *Money*; their Definition, Notation, Character, Estimate, Fabrick, &c. together with the *Notitia Imperii*; where the Curious may find a full Account of these, and of the *Procuratores Monetarium*, of which every Mint had one distinctly to govern it, and (under the *Comes Largitionum*) to inspect these matters.

I pass by some other Coins larger in bulk and shew, as the *Majorana* mention'd in the *Cade of Theodosius*, being of *Silver* debased with *Copper*; as I also do the *Byzantines* and others counted

counted by Weight and not by Pieces; as likewise those of the later Stamp and Empire, the *Ceratia* or *Siliqua*; *Miliareuse*, and the *Follis*, &c; and now proceed to *Consular* Coins, as *Medals*; not as priz'd for the intrinsic worth of the *Metal* only, but for the Knowledge they communicate to the Learned, and such as on that account prefer them to fordid Gain; since it may happen, that a *Medal* of *Copper* may be of more Value to the *Knowing*, than its weight in *Gold*, as an *Otho* in the *Grand Bronze*. In the mean time I am far from being convinc'd, that what we call *Medals* did always pass for bare and simple *Money*, as the name seems to import and challenge by the sound. The Problem is indeed learnedly discuss'd by *Antonius Augustinus*, *Sebastian Erizius*, *Aeneas Vicus* and others, and concluded generally in the affirmative; but I think all, except the *Jesuit Hardoin* make exception to *Medalions*, *Imperials*, and those of larger size. For these could not be design'd for ordinary *Money*, being evidently stamp'd (to me ~~more~~ especially) upon solemn and extraordinary Occasions and Events; as the more curious and elaborate *Reverses*, *Legenda*, and *Inscriptions* evince, as well as the Shape and Model, for the most part too large and thick for common Exchange and Use; Not to mention their paucity, being rarely found in that great abundance, and of the same Emperor and Percussion, as are daily the smaller *Monies*, more accommodate to Commerce. And though the *Senat* and People of *Rome* honoured their *Cæsars* (as we shall come to shew) by decreeing their *Effigies* should be set on their *Coins* (as we may learn from our Blessed Saviour's Question to the Captious *Jews*) yet does it not, I think, infer, that where we find an *Emperors* or *Consuls* Head on a *Medal*, it must therefore be common *Money*: Nor does the Reason weigh light with me which was alledg'd by *Cobergeus* to the Noble *Peireskius*, consulting him about this matter; namely, the impossibility of *Medals* being made for current *Money*; forasmuch as the very *Type*, and *Form* of one single Stamp, would have taken up at least two months time of the most diligent Artist to finish it for the Hammer, and then not endure the Coining of above two or three hundred; which being greatly batter'd and impair'd (if for *Money*) the Charge of Workmanship would far have exceeded the value of the Species. To this it being answered, that the *Romans* using the Industry of their numerous

merous Slaves, (it cost them little or nothing) *Cobergius* replies, that could not be, since Slaves and servile Persons, were by an express Statute prohibited the Painting any thing, or so much as Learning, or using the Art of Drawing and Design; without which address it could not possibly be accomplished: For that ingenuous Quality being taken into the *Liberal Arts*, it was, as *Pliny* tells us, defended *Perpetuo Interdicto, ne servitia docerentur, neque in hac, nec in Tormentice ullius qui servierit opera celebrantur*: So that it was never seen that any excellent Piece of that nature, was the Work of a Slave or servile Hand. But to proceed.

Had *Medals* been look'd on as Pieces of *Money* only, they would not (as we said) have been held in that estimation, as we find they were; and by the Emperour *Adrian*, and other Princes, given and received as Jewels; Presents and *Missilia* made of them as marks of Honour. But not to amuse the Reader with these Researches, (which have already taken up large Volumes well deserving the perusal;) 'tis sufficient for the Dignity of *Money* abstracted from *Medals*, that the Scriptures repeat the antient Use of it for the Purchase of Lands and Commodities; and that *Gold* and *Silver*, as most precious, beautiful, and least obnoxious to rust and decay, (such as was proved and refin'd;) were the Matter, valu'd for its intrinsic Goodness, long before we hear of it in Prophane Authors; however in after Times, not only all other *Metals* were employ'd, but their purity debased, and alloy'd with ignoble Mixtures and Adulterations, as necessity and occasion requir'd: Of which *Plutarch*, *Zonaras*, *Xiphilin*, *Paulus Diaconus*, and other Historians afford many instances. Thus we read, that *Alexander Severus* (tho an incomparable Prince) compos'd a *Melange* of a fifth part of *Silver*, and a fourth of *Gold*; (by *Pliny* call'd *Electrum*) *Caracalla* dishonoured it with *Lead*; or to reckon better, the degeneration not of *Money* and *Metals* only, but of all the politer Arts, succeeded that Inundation of the *Goths*, not so much invading as invited in to their Destruction.

Here then ended the lustre of *Medals*, Riches, and Glory of that renowned Empire, counting from the Dictatorship of *Cæsar*, impress'd on the finest *Silver*; and so continuing till *Severus*, or as some say, from *Pompey* the Great, to *Caracalla* (whom now we mentioned;) when after this *Gordian* made his Coin, half of *Brass*, till the *Posthumi*, and so down to *Justinian*,

Justinian, who indeed restored it to some degree of splendor, both as to the Matter and Form again, until about the Reign of *Phocas*, when Church-Tyranny began with that of the *Turk*, and both East and Western Empire were Ruin'd, by the Ambition of the one, and Arms of the other.

The truth is, after the first three hundred years of the *Cæsars*, there was very little care of any Coins, preserving the *Roman* Majesty by *Medals*. For from thence to *Theodosius*, we meet with none but small, thin, despicable Pieces, without *Relievo*; and from the Division of the Empire, since the death of that Prince, nothing save barbarous in *Figure*, *Reverse*, *Character*, *Legend*, &c. so as none looked any more after them: Nor recover'd they any sort of value for either their Beauty or Metal, for almost a Thousand Years; when *Painting* and *Architecture* began to revive, and rose as it were out of the dust. This first Resurrection one may reckon to be about the time of *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*, or the Reign of *John* Emperor of *Constantinople* somewhat before, when there was struck a *Golden Medal*, representing the *Council of Florence* with some tolerable Art.

As to other Nations, the *Carthaginians* Coin was first in Lead; that of the *Lacedemonians* Iron; and even some *Medals* both of the Republick and Imperial, are foliated with *Silver* upon this sturdy and inflexible Metal; of which our Ancestors the *Britains* had not only Plates engraven with Flowers and Animals of hideous shape, but Chains and Rings of it instead of Money. Our learned *Selden* (speaking of the *Braſcate* Coin) seems to infer their beating it extremely thin a long while after, to prevent its being counterfeited; so as a Piece of Money which was then worth but a Penny, made square, and with Coins or Corners (as then they shap'd it, till *Henry the First* turned it round again) might easily be broken into two, or four parts for Half-pence and Farthings, as some of our worn-out and detrited *Harry* * *Groats*, might now into Pence. Whether this magnificent Prince after thole extravagant Summs he Luxuriously lavish'd and consumed, descended to make use of *Leather*; it has not been my hap to see any of it. But one who made almost as great a noise in the World, *Frederick Ænobarbus* was forced to pay his Souldiers with such matter, *Scorteis Nummis*. But more remarkable is that which *Martin Crusius* tells us of another *Frederick*,

* The highest Piece of Silver Coin in the Time of Edward I.

Frederick, speaking of the Siege of *Faventia* and other Places, during the Wars of *Italy*: The Emperor, says he, (meaning *Ferdinand* the Second) *Omni pecuniâ, ceterisque preciosis rebus consumptis, Monetam ex Corio fecit; in cujus una parte, Imperatoris Imago erat, in altera vero Aquila Imperii. Mandavit, ut durante hoc bello, ab omnibus in emendo & vendendo acciperetur, precio nummi aurei AUGUSTANI. Nam confecto bello, pro suis gulis Coriaceis, totidem aureos venientibus persolutum iri, &c.* *M. Crusius Annal. Suevior. lib. 1. par. 3. c. 15.* And *Philip Comines* says, that Money was so exceedingly scarce in *France* after the Ransom of King *John*, Son of *Phil. de Valois*, that they did use *Leather Money*, through which a small Bos-nail of *Silver* was struck in the middle, as we now find a little piece of *Copper* in our *Tin Farthings*, to give them strength and value. The sum of the Ransom, it seems, was so vast (as Money then was precious) that their own Historians tell us, that besides several Lands, Territories and Seigniories, &c. Homage done by great Persons (retaining the Titles of Sovereignty both of Sea and Land) there was pay'd no less than Three Millions of Crowns, which is, One and Twenty Millions, Four Hundred and Twelve Thousand five Hundred *Livers* of their money at this day. In the mean time, if it be true, that *Numa* us'd *Leather Money*, a truly ancient Piece were an extraordinary Rarity, and would speak its value. We read, and have seen of *Paper Money*, nay of baked and sigillated Earth; *Purcelan*, *Coral*, *Salt*, *Linnen*, *Cotton*, *Fruit*, &c. in comparison of which *Achate* and *Jeate* (which have been also us'd for money) bear some intrinsic Worth. Mention is likewise made of *Shells*, *ῥῆφοι* *Pibbles* (I rather think *σπονδυλοῖ*, or *Ænei Calculi* serving for Lots) nay *Bones* of human *Skuls*, (which if of an Enemy slain in War, were of great Value among some barbarous People) and other *Bones* are Traffick at this day among the rude *Americans*; but of what Animal we are not told, only that 'tis yet so great a secret with them, that the most industrious Nations Bartering with them, have not hitherto been able to impose upon them by any thing they have endeavoured to Counterfeit it by. In short, these base and inferior Materials, were among the civiliz'd Nations never made use of, save in utmost exigence, as was that on Card, or Paper, in the famous Siege of *Leiden*. Upon other occasions 'tis remarkable, that wherever the Species is much debased, the People are so too, and ever under

der grievous Oppressions. Thus that Tyrant *Dionysius*, and those of *Sicily* money'd *Tim*, and corrupted the Coin; and so our Chronicle tells us, that when there were in *England*, tot *Reges, vel potius Tyranni, quot Domini* (almost as many Kings or Tyrants, as Lords of Castles) they stamp'd what they pleased: But then (as Mr. *Selden* notes) was the whole Kingdom miserably torn in pieces, and the Rights of Majesty shattered, which obtains to it self no little lustre from Coining Money. Indeed the Cities of *Canterbury*, *Rocheſter*,

* At Arch-
bishop Ceol-
nothus, An.
831. before
King Ethel-
ſtans Reign.

and such as had * been Garrisons of old, and some other Corporations and Towns, *Abbots* and *Bishops* had before the Conquest, their *Ædes Monetarii*, with Privilege *Flandi, Feriundi*, &c. at pleasure; but we speak of those who had it not, but who abus'd it. The last I think among our Prelats was the great *Cardinal Wolsey*, of whom there are yet to be seen small Coins with his half Face Effigies, stamp'd at *Durham*; and some of *Cuthbert Tunstall*, and there is a Piece of Archbishop *Cranmer*; I do not say from this Privilege.

And now after all we have said of these Debasements of the barbarous Ages, there were, and still are extant of *Lead* both *Consular* and *Imperial Medals*, with some *Greek* very Antient, nor less Authentick, and for that cause purchas'd now and then with *Gold* it self. 'Tis true, they were afterwards prohibited by a Law express, which did but inhaunce their value among the curious; as did some of the noblest *Metals* that were call'd in, melted down, and abolish'd in detestation of Tyrants, and such as unworthily abus'd their Power; *Nero*, *Tiberius*, *Commodus*, *Caligula*, the obscene *He-*

* Brought his
lagabalus; that of our late *Regicide* and others. But as to
that Metal (whatsoever it were) the debasers of *Gold* and
Silver (tho mighty Princes) lost their Reputation, it being
almost the only blemish of that virtuous Emperor *Marcus*
Antoninus, for but covering his Coin with thin Plates of *Sil-*
ver. Be it therefore to the praise of our renowned *Elizabeth*
(after it had been corrupted almost ever since *Richard* the
First, and the Standard establish'd by *K. Edward* the *First*)
who made this Reformation so great and shining a part of her
Royal Care, tho something had been done in it before by
the German * *Esterlings*, about the Reign of our *Second Henry*
above Five Hundred Years since.

But

But however *Money*, and *Medals* of *Gold* and *Silver*, were ever had in highest Estimation for the Matter (as having those transcendent and essential Conveniences, *Metallum, Pondus & Figura*) Those of *Copper* have no less been sought after for their egregious Form, *Antiquity*, and that commonly they bear the Figures and Reverses so accurately, as not seldom to dispute it with the richest *Ore*. Indeed whatever we find in either of those precious Metals, is also found in *Copper*, but not *Vice versâ*: All is not to be met with in *Gold* and *Silver* which are often found in *Brass* and *Copper*. As for those other Materials mentioned, whatever cogent necessity might sometimes introduce, antient *Moneyers* own but those Three authentick Metals, usually mark'd by the *Triumvir A. A. Æ. F. F. Auro, Argentio, Ære, Flando, Feriundo, &c.*

Medals then à *Metallis*; for we allow the Name in this following Discourse to no other Material, distinguish'd (as we shall shew) from current *Money* and *Coin*, by several other Characteristics and Circumstances relating to the Workmanship, variety of Subject and Erudition, not frequent, or of any notable Use in common *Money*, *Head* and *Effigies* only excepted.

Having thus dispatch'd the Matter, we come next to the Time when the several *Metals* came into Use; and I am inclin'd to think, that the hard and more vulgar *Iron* and *Copper*, as most useful for the Field abroad, and House within-doors might be of the elder date; there being no question yet of the Antiquity of *Gold* and *Silver* next to those: The difficulty is, when first they began to Coin either, to our purpose of *Medal*, &c. *Homer* lays, the antient *Achivi* us'd no money stamp'd, but a rude mass of *Iron* and *Copper*, which they Barter'd as the wild *Indians* now do for Baubles, Knives, Glass-Beads, and as of old the *Scythæ*, *Seres*, *Sarmats*, the *Lusitani*, *Lacedemonians*, *Bizantines* and others: And, for ought I find, *Æs* Grave in the lump, and *Bullion* it self (as many Ages after they paid Sums in *France* by *Lingat*, as well as in *Coin*, to the time of *Philip* the *Fair*) continued without any elegant Form or Impression, till *Servius Capio*, and *Cn. Sempronius* being *Consuls*; or as others, from the beginning of the Building of *Rome*, to the time of King *Pyrrhus*, before they set any mark or stamp upon *Silver*: And their *Copper* at first was flat, without any Sculpture at all, until *Servius Tullius*

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(I speak of the *Romans*) made an Ox or Sheep, or some such Animal be Coined on the *Reverse*. But still (as we said) the Matter was only Copper; whence the *Questors* or *Treasurers* of the *Aerarium* had their Denomination, and so continu'd it all the time that the nobler Metals were in use; which, as *Pliny* affirms, (speaking of Silver) was not till about the CDLXXV. year after the Foundation of the City, under the Consulship of *Q. Fabius Pictor*, and *R. Gallus*, five years before the First *Punic* War; nor stamp'd they any Gold at all till the LXII. year that the other had been in common Use; some affirm above Two Hundred Years after: A good note to caution ones not being impos'd on by *Medals*, tho' of that precious Metal, pretending to have been struck by any King or Consul before that Date. In the while is it not strange, that in the late Discoveries of *America* neither Gold nor Silver, so greedily coveted, were thus made use of, where those rich and precious Metals do naturally grow?

Now as touching Impressions (which as we observ'd, were very rude and simple at first) 'tis probable they began them with their *Deities*, and next with their *Kings*, whom they Worshipped and often made their Gods.

Then appeared *Roma Galeata*, with her *Helmet* often wing'd, *Castor* and *Pollux* on Horseback, the Figures of *Victoria* in the double or triple *Car*; whence the *Bigati*, *Trigati*, *Quadrigati*, *Victoriati*, &c. on the *Denarius*, were of the earliest stamp: Sometimes the *Tutelary* of the Place, Name and Effigies of the Prince, Magistrate, Cities, Foundation, Dedication, or *Monetarie Triumphiri* (who during the *Consulat* Govern'd the *Mints* a long time as they pleas'd) for what use, of what Matter and Weight we have partly shew'd. Hence are sprung the *Aeginates*, *Gigates*, *Staters* of *Cresus*, *Darics*, *Philippics*, and other Denominations, known, as we noted, by the Heads, Places, Characters, &c. And tho' doubtless at first (even among both *Greeks* and *Romans*, whilst that Republick Flourish'd) the Title, Note or Cypher express'd the simple weight of the Metal only, S. C. or some *Consular* Mark (as already shew'd) Yet as the Republick declined and the People became Flatterers of the haughty Conqueror; they easily submitted to whatsoever alteration might gratifie the ambitious Prince, by Engraving the Name, and celebrating the

the Exploits of the aspiring Man: And then began their *Effigies*, with the various *Reverses*, expressing their most signal Actions, Exploits, and Heroic Undertakings, to adorn their Coins and Medals; so very useful for the clearing of many obscure and recondit Passages of *History*, *Chronology*, and other parts of Erudition: Of which in the following Periods. To proceed then.

Medals are in the first place to be consider'd, not only as to the Metal and Impression, but in relation to the Size and Model. We pass therefore from the Matter to the Form and Substance, which was antiently neither so thick nor large as afterwards, nor the *Reverses* of their amplest *Medalions* exceeding three Inches Diameter, and thence diminishing to three quarters of an Inch, usually distinguished by their several magnitudes, which are Three.

Of the first (suppos'd of *Greek* Original) were those of Copper (yet not excluding Gold) more frequently met with of the two later dimensions, *de moyen Bronze*, or middle size, some few excepted; as those of *Philip* Father of *Alexander Magnus*, *Lyfimachus*, *Arsmoe*, *Berenice*, the *Ptolomies*, with some others; and those Coined by the infamous *Elagabalus*, (more rarely found) with such as *Tiberius Constantine* is reported to have sent to *Chilperic* King of *France* (describ'd by *Paulus Diaconus*) and as were usually given to great Princes upon occasions extraordinary, and not seldom likewise scattered among the *Mobile* and *Spectators* on days of *Triumph*, *Jubilees*, and solemn *Processions*; of which sort *Caligula* long since sprinkled a considerable *Large*s from the Palace of *Julia*, which rendred them more common. Some of these were *Medalions* of the large size, *de grand Bronze* (as the *French* Term is) more substantial, and in higher *Relievo*, which are very rare; especially the *Romans*, by reason that the *Inscriptions*, *Heads*, and *Reverses* are more legible and conspicuous, as having been struck on Publick and solemn Occasions, and Ceremonies of State; such, as *Suetonius* tells us, *Augustus* was wont to present to his Favorites during the *Saturnalia*; and we at this day see frequently stamp'd in Gold, as honorary Tokens appendant to Chains of considerable value; and even to Orders of Knighthood, as that of S. Mark at *Venice*, &c. also to Soldiers, Seamen, Commanders, Masters of Ceremonies, Heralds, great Scholars, Poets; for such a Medal,

dal, tho but of Silver, the witty Ovid somewhere celebrates,

Argentum felix, omnique beatius auro:

For its bearing the *Effigies* of that Demy-God *Augustus*: And so famous *Painters*, *Sculptors*, and other Persons of distinguishing Merit wore *Medalions*. They were given likewise to *Ambassadors*, and sent to *States-men*, as was that to the *Swiss* by *Henry the Fourth of France* with his *Effigies*; the *Reverse* an Altar between two Columns, wreath'd about with Palms and Laurels, and supporting a Crown; the *Exurge. EX. AURO. FRANCIGENA. ANNO. FOEDERIS. RENOVATI. EFFOSSO.* and in the Circle this *Chronogram*, *M.DC.II. Regis SaGra FæDera Magni.* But like to these truly antient, and of Gold, were a rarity inestimable, such a one as that *Posthumus* of the French Kings, that weighs Six *Louis d'Ors*, and a *Gratian*, in the Imperial Cabinet, of above twenty, approaching the size of the largest Brasses. Such, I say, were inestimable; forasmuch as besides the intrinsic Value of the Metal, there were ample field to contain the Subject, represent the Figure, Historical *Reverses* and Erudition in bolder *Relievo* (as that of *Adrian*, and some others) whereof a Collection, tho of Brasses or Copper, were precious indeed; but a perfect Series would, I fear, not only be very difficult to procure, but impossible to be met withal in any Cabinet of the best furnished Prince in Europe. He that arrives to four or five hundred such Pieces is Master of a great Treasure.

Those of the Greek consisting of all Metals, and of very moderate size, and little elegance, are every where to be had; and the variously denominated *Attic Obolus*, with the Head of *Minerva* and *Noctua*, of as vulgar Use as our *Farthings*, but hardly by half so large as the *Tokens* which every Tavern and Tippling-House (in the days of late Anarchy among us) presum'd to stamp and utter for immediate Exchange, as they were passable through the Neighbourhood, which tho seldom reaching farther than the next Street, or two, may happily in after times, come to exercise and buse the learned Critic, what they should signify, and fill whole Volumes with their Conjectures; as I am perswaded several

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as arrant trifles have done, and still do, casually mentioned in antient Authors.

Another sort of *Medalions* (not altogether so ample, nor so skilfully wrought, and ever in Copper) are by our Antiquaries call'd * *Contornii*, sometimes distinguish'd by a certain hollow bordure, or small shallow insculp'd Figures, suppos'd to be about the date of *Theodosius*, or at farthest *Severus*, or not much before; rarely enough to be met with: But for this chiefly estimable, that they received their Impressions whilst most of the antient Rome was yet subsisting; and for which *Medalions* of the largest Volume are ever to be valued: For in those it is we sometimes meet the Heads of *Homer*, *Solon*, *Pythagoras*, *Euclid*, *Socrates*, *Ap. Tyanæus*, *Olympic Victors*, *Palms* and *Charioting*; whether resembling the Persons or not, and therefore their Antiquity a little questioned. Those in Silver, from *Pompey* downwards, are not so rare; relating chiefly to Kings and Cities, as of *Syria*, *Macedonia*, &c. Of which see the learned *M. Vaillant*.

Medalions of Gold and greater volume, I think there are very few, if any at all, or of the rest larger than our new Half-Crown Pieces, and those (as I said) of Copper only, rarely of any other: But towards the lower Empire, there are frequently found great and smaller, of which the largest are Gold, some equalling the weight of our five Pound Pieces; more or less estimable for the Stamp and Person. Next these we reckon *Medalions* of the larger Copper, somewhat broader and thicker than our Horsemen; and of Silver very rare. The *Grand Bronze*, after *Posthumus* (when, as we noted, the Coin was alter'd) is a *Medalion*; those of the middle size, and the same Species, are somewhat smaller. Next to these, being the very smallest, whether Copper or Silver, (and which perhaps might pass commonly for Money) exceed not much our new Mill'd Shillings, nor are some so large, especially towards the *Bas-Empire*. We frequently meet of the first in Gold and of more substance, till approaching the later Reigns they diminish'd extremely.

Here it is they critically Note, as to the three dimensions of *Copper Medals* (namely the larger, middle, and smaller *Bronze*) that in case one of the first size for breadth and substance, bear a Head no bigger than one of the second or middle *Bronze*; it is to be reckon'd but one of the second Class; whereas another, tho not so thick and substantial, yet bearing a

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deeper and more extant Head, shall take place before one of the first Form: Tho there be *Medals* of the least size of much greater Value and Esteem, for their being rare, and challenging preeminence of the largest. To conclude, as to Model and Size of *Medals*; we meet with both *Gold* and *Silver* of not above half the Weight and Substance of the first; nor are the last we mentioned any thing so rare, as those of *Gold*.

CHAP. II.

Medals relating to several Nations, Civil, and Barbarous. Of Heads, Effigies, and their Impressions. Of Ornaments; Consular and Imperial Medals.

M*edals* are farther considerable as to the State and People to which they relate; distinguishable and to be known by the Make, Fabric and *Symbolums*, whether *Hebrew*, *Punic*, *Barbarous* and *Modern*, and tho not so much sought after, are yet not altogether to be neglected; as we shall come to shew.

Those of the *Jews*, or *Hebraic*, were the *Sicle* or *Shekel*, venerable, if truly genuine, which few are thought to be. The *Drachma* or *Obolus* (as we have noted) doubl'd, or diminish'd, as Exigences and Circumstances of the small Commerce that peculiar Nation had in the World requir'd: And therefore had they Coins both *Silver* and *Copper* of all sizes, specifying the value; but whether they stamp'd any of *Gold* is not so evident. To be sure, they Coined none for *Medals* upon any Historical account, whatever we derive from them, tho *Monsieur Foinard* be of another opinion; who from the date of certain *Medals* with *Samaritan* Inscriptions, illustrating (as he thinks) that remarkable Passage in 1 *Macc.* iii. calculates the Time of *Sions* Deliverance there mentioned: But this I believe very rarely, since they would endure no Human, or Animal Figure at all, till the *Romans* had subdu'd that stiff-neck'd and refractory People; as may be observ'd in those frequent Reverses of *Vespasian* and *Titus*, representing a disconsolate Woman, leaning on her Arm under a *Palm Tree* (which was the Symbol of *Palestina*) with *Judaea Capta*

in

in the *Exurge*, and not seldom with a *Wheat-sheaf*, a *Cluster of Grapes*, *Vine-leaf* or *Lotus*. In others we have a *Crater*, or standing Goblet, and now and then the *Harp*, *Portico* of a Temple or Sepulchre; most of which being long since their last and final Captivity and Dispersion, with *Hebrew* Characters, are looked upon but as modern, and for the most part of cast Metal; whilst the more antient (or at least so reputed) bear the stamp of the *Pot of Manna*, as some conceive; or as others, the *Censer* or *Thuribulum*, casting forth a cloud of Incense, and not seldom Revers'd with a Sprig of *Opo Balsamum*, or the Rod of *Aaron*, as is conjectured, for they do not all agree; only as to the *Legenda*, the *Shekel* environ'd with *Samaritan* Letters (tho *Kircher* mentions *Assyrian*) is least of all suspected. But of these consult *Velfer*, *Hottinger*, *Conringius*, and others, who give ample Accounts, besides that much commended and shorter Treatise of *Henry Thulen* of *Erford*, *De Variis Siclis & Talentis Hebraeorum*, and our learned Countrymen *Brerewood*, *Mr. Greaves*, and out of them the no less learned and industrious *Dr. Walton* late Bishop of *Chester*, in his *Prolegomenon* to the *Polyglotte Bible*. But, as we noted, these *Medals*, even the most reputed Genuine, reserv'd in the Library at the *Escurial*, collected by the Emperor *Charles the First*, have not the universal suffrage of being Authentick.

We have spoken of the *Greek*, of which the largest and most valuable, (exceeding not our *Silver Crown-Pieces*) and they of *Copper* only, were by some thought to have been us'd only for weight, under the Names of *Drachma*, *Stater*, &c. others there are more common, and not so large by half, tho somewhat thicker both *Copper* and *Silver*. Finally, to these succeed Coins of all metals and sizes, diminishing (as we noted) to less than our ordinary single Pence: Such of the *Greeks* as we find of *Gold* in the smaller Pieces are most esteem'd: Of other Metals (tho for the most part *Copper*, if struck under the Emperors) there are not a few; for the vastly spreading Conquests of that People, by the wonderful and successful Expeditions of the Great *Alexander*, had scattered innumerable *Medals* and Coins, wherever their Armies came, bearing the Effigies of their victorious Leaders, the Cities and Places they won, who had then obtained the Power.

We should now come to the *Symbola*, but we reserve it to the *Reverse*, and proceed to shew, that those *Medals of Gold* (tho of the most refin'd) are, as we noted, by no means the most estimable, excepting the ancient *Greek* of superfine Metal, and those of the higher *Roman* Empire, as pure as 'twas possible to render it malleable, for the intrinsic Value, and for that every one cannot go to the price of them: Such are those of the first Emperors, rare indeed both for weight and work; and so the *Silver*; but above all those of *Copper*, as far as *Severus Alexander*, as we have already shew'd; but thence from *Caracalla* to *Dioclesian*, both Stamp and Metal became despicable: Albeit we afterwards find *Medals* of the finest *Silver* from *Heraclius* to *Pertinax*, and of excellent Masters, but thence lamentably declining.

Such *Medals* as have been struck in *Spain*, or any part of *Africa* subject to the *Carthaginians*, bearing the Effigies of *Dido*, whom they affirm to have first Coin'd Money among them, are to be reckon'd *Punic*, and pretend to great Antiquity: And there is yet in the hands of the curious (and which they have imitated in *Spain*) some that serv'd for Traffick: But whether the *Medal* stamp'd with the Head of that famous Queen, with a *Reverse* of an *Horses* Head, and inscrib'd with inexplicable Characters be authentick, is to be doubted.

The like may be said of the *Phœnicians* (as of the same race) of which some we have of *Copper*, bearing a fair resemblance of the *Samaritan* Letter: Nor pass we by the *Egyptian* and *Arabian*, nor *Greek* of the lesser *Asia*, even before the Conquest of *Alexander*; which would be well and diligently consider'd, as of great Importance to the clearing of several Historical Passages: Forasmuch as the *Greek* and *Roman* have hitherto taken up almost the whole Study and Application of the curious in this sort of erudition, exclusive to all the rest.

To these in like manner belong the *Persian* or *Daric*, which being of *Gold* only, represent the Head of that great Prince, with sometimes a *Sagittarius*, or Bow-man on the *Reverse*; both these, and the *Parthian* bearing frequently a kneeling Figure, holding a Bow in one hand, and Dart or short Javelin in the other; is *Revers'd* with a Rowing *Galley*. Lastly, to these we add

Barbarous, whether Antient or Modern, whose wretchedly Ingraven work betrays their Pedigree, especially appearing

mute

mute and without Inscription, or any relation to good History.

We do not forget the *German*, &c. with what *Ursinus* and others have plac'd next the *Consular*, under the Families *Africanæ*, bearing Characters resembling the antient *Hetrusci*: Those of the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Lombards*, &c. belong to this Class; as of *Atalaricus*, *Totila*, &c. with the *Reverse*s of a rustic Cart or Wagon drawn by a pair of Horses, in base Metal and ruder Sculpture, very little improv'd even to the Time of *Charles the Great*, and many Ages after. *Olaus Magnus*, yet mentions divers of their Kings both in *Gold* and *Silver*, as well as *Copper*, and some very large ones, from the time of *Heraclius*, when that truculent and savage People first invaded that glorious Empire: But of these, as we observ'd, many bear no Letters at all, and therefore of no Use or Instruction worth the looking after; but in the mean while, such as have, are not wholly to be slighted: For notwithstanding the *Roman* Empire had after all its grandeur suffered those deplorable Inundations, under the *Gothic* and other barbarous Nations, we shall find the City of *Rome* still preserv'd her antient *Elogies* of *INVICTA* and *ÆTERNA*, &c. in her Coins and *Medals*: Nor of all her insolent Conquerors was there above one who so much as attempted to ravish that honor from her. *Atulphus* going about to change her Name (as did *Adrian* once that of old *Jerusalem*) from *ROMA* to *GOTHIA* in the Publick Money, with a *Reverse* of the old City, and Inscrib'd *MEMORIA GOTHICÆ*, and instead of *AUGUSTI, URBS ATULPHI*. After all, could not the ambitious man obtain his end, her venerable Name emerg'd again, which she has kept to this day.

Of the *Saracens* (who likewise are to be cens'd among the Barbarous) we meet with nothing, nor indeed of those we mentioned in any good Author who has made it his peculiar work.

Coins purely *British* we find in our learned *Cambden*, and industrious *Speed*, and many my worthy Friend Dr. *Plot* has mentioned in his *Natural Histories* of *Oxford* and *Staffordshires*; and I have seen a Series of our antient Moneys (I dare say no counterfeits) from *Edward Confessor*, to our present times, *Richard the Third* excepted, which it has not been my hap to light upon, and 'tis probable the Mint might not be

much

much employ'd during the short Reign of that Usurper, which render them so rarely found. There is a small hollow Coin seeming to be *Gold*, but of a mixt or *Obrize* sort, which has on it a Horse, rudely design'd, with the Letters *Conob*, which some will needs have to signifie *Constantinople*; others, with good reason, some *British* Prince of ours: But as none of them pretended any Title (*Constantine* himself excepted, and *British* by his Mothers side) to the Eastern Empire, it is not agreed to whom it may belong: and what indeed if those who fancy it a *British* Prince have taken it for our *Canobelin*? The very first of *British* Coin stamp'd *Roman*-like about the time of *Augustus*, representing two *averse* Faces, and in many of them an Horse: The mistake of one single Letter has often mislead wise Men into as great an error. Besides this, the renowned *Voadicia*, and sundry other Moneys (some without any Letters at all) are in the hands of the curious; since the *British* Kings, even under the *Roman* Government, were all along permitted to Stamp and Coin, which they sometimes made a little hollow on the *Reverse*; but wherein if any thing intitle them to History, it is the various Figures which one meets with of some Animal, Tree, or Plant, (particularly ears of Corn) for distinction, as may be conjectured, according to the Nature or Species of the Tribute, by an Ordinance of *Cesars*: But those we mention not as *Medals*, most of them being in so small a Volume, with *Heads* and *Reverses* so vilely bungled, as do not pretend to the name of Sculpture, till about the time of our *Henry VIII.* from whence forward, 'tis almost miraculous, how wonderfully it improv'd on the sudden by some *Italians*, *Germans*, and other Artifts, who had been invited by that magnificent Prince, for the finishing of that sumptuous Tomb all of gilt Copper, design'd for *Windsor*, whereof you have the description, as I remember, in my Lord *Cherbury*: And to what degree of perfection it is since ascended by our *Symons*, *Rawlins*, &c. of our own and other Countries, (and of *Monsieur Roti* especially) appears not only in our common and current Moneys, but in sundry noble *Medals* and *Medallions* for Work and Elegancy, emulous of the most celebrated Antients; of which hereafter.

*Vide Cambd.
Notar. ad
Brit. Numif.*

Hist. Hen. 8.

Of

Of Saxons, Danes, and Normans, are extant many full-fac'd Princes, tho rarely with any tolerable or significant *Reverse*, yet sometimes endeavouring to present us the *Gothic* Front or Porch of some Church or Monastery, as one may see them pictured in King *Alfreds* Life with his Cypher, and in several of *Charlemaines* and his Successors.

Hitherto we have spoken of the most refin'd and precious Metals, *Gold* and *Silver*, with those of *Copper* and other mixtures, whilst *Medals*, even of the basest *Lead*, are sometimes of good Antiquity, tho chiefly valued for, and during the *Roman Saturnalia*, at which times their Slaves kept holy-day, and were of Custom indulg'd to play the Masters: But at that any time *Lead* was current Money, we find no great likelihood; tho a passage in *Plautus*, and another of the Poet *Martial* seem to hint some such matter. One *Medal* indeed there is in *Fulvius Pedaniae gentis*, rarely any where else. But those Pieces which concern the *Saturnalia* have commonly stamp upon them a *Swine*, or some such *Grotesque* Figure, or odd Bird, without any profitable Relation to nobler History, all Royal Coins being prohibited, whilst this Mock-Reign continu'd. Nothing all this jolly time but *Lusus* and *Jocus*; no body was to be serious, nor yet any thing spoken maliciously Abusive, or in cold and studied Rallery, but ingenious *Parodias* and Wit upon the spot: And therefore both at *Athens* and at *Rome* there was sometimes a Prize and a Garland given to the Person who made the wittiest Jest, during this relaxation, as may both be gathered out of *Sophocles*, *Horace* and others.

In these *Libertate Decembri*, the Masters of the Family us'd themselves to serve at Tables, or at least sit Cheek by Jole with their *Mancipia*. Hence *Lucian* calls them *Kings of the Table*; of whose Election *Arrianus* on *Epiſtetus*, Lib. 1. 'Εν Σαττερναλίοις λίσσονται Βασιλεύς, &c. *Bochartus* (in his *Phaleg*) pretends the Custom at least as ancient as *Noahs* Malediction on *Cham*; that his Posterity should serve their Servants, and that the Usage was Universal. Nay *Becanus* says, 'twas begun in the *Ark* it self, upon the day of the Patriarchs first discovery of the tops of the Mountains: The Jubilation of the *Jews* resembling something of such a Festival Relaxation. But returning to our *Medal*, 'tis not altogether improbable their ridiculous King, to render it the more fantastical, might

be

be permitted to Mint this ignoble Money during his Reign, with the Name of his Patron, Office, Sport and Buffonry, somewhat resembling our Lord of Misrule at Christmas in the late Age of English Hospitality. A kind of Prince of the Grange, happening about the same idle Season of the year, when they were wont to sacrifice an *Hog*, as 'tis still the chiefest time of slaughtering that impure Animal. A great deal more there might be added here concerning these *Saturnalia*, and other times of indulgence and diversions; their various Symbols, and other extravagancies, of which Authors give large accounts; as that they were instituted in memory of the Golden Age, when there was an universal Parity among all Mankind. Of the Feast in *Babylon*, observ'd in honor of the Goddess *Dercetha*, which lasting five days, the Masters were under the Dominion of their Servants; and one among them call'd the *Sorgan* or Prince, was wont to be Royally Vested. Human Sacrifices were at this time also offered, in after-Ages abolish'd by *Hercules*, and changed into Bone-fires, Illuminations, and Properties made of wax, &c. Of the *Synthesis* or Garment the Masters wore, whilst they Feasted thus in common. The Custom of sending Presents, *Strene*, and New-Years Gifts, with a deal more which we pass over as foreign to our Subject. There is in the mean time this observable, that whenever we meet any Medal of this Grotelque and *Bizar* sort, one may conclude it a *Saturnalia*, as sometimes the Letters *S. C. Saturni Consulto*, or *Consilio* shews; having, as we noted, at this time of *Carnival* and *Libertinism*, permission to play *Rex*; say and do all kind of ridiculous Impertinences. Now and then we likewise meet with the *C* before *S*, which may perhaps alter the *Legenda* to *Consuetudine*, or *Convivio Saturnalium*, as *Monsieur Baudelot* conceives, or something to that tune.

But other Medals of this ludicrous Nature I find not, nor read I that those grave and heroical States impress any, save upon grave and serious Occasions; Raillery in Medals was not then in use, however since degenerated, and serving to perpetuate as well all Acts of great Injustice and Inhumanity, as Revenge and insults. Indeed *Indatyrfus* a *Scythian* King, is reported to have sent *Darius* a Bird, a Frog, a Rat, and a Dart, intimating, that unless he could fly like a Bird, swim the River like a Frog, and get home again like a Rat, he should

not escape the *Scythian* Darts. And *Boleslaus* King of *Poland* sent one of his *Palatines* an Hare and a Distaff to reproach his Cowardise and Effeminacy. Of the same kind was that of the *Dolphin* of *France*, who sent to our Fifth *Henry* a Tun of Tennis Balls, as to a soft and idle Prince: But which he soon return'd with Bullets that made all *France* weary of the rude Play. But these were but transient Boasts, and for reproof; nor find we any such sharp and provoking instances, in noble Medals which were lasting, and had been of evil consequence, to the keeping up of eternal Feuds, and glorying in Acts of Cruelty. Such as is that Medal of *Pope Gregory* the Thirteenth, Revers'd with the representation of those inhuman Butcheries committed on so many Thousands of innocent and brave Persons as perish'd in the *Parisian Massacre*; and another of like nature which we have lately seen, not only of the abolition of repeated Edicts against all that is sacred in Oaths and Obligations among Mankind; but the more savage Executions of the *Dragoon Missions*, expressing the several Modes of Conversion to the Catholick Church, by an ample Medallion, *In perpetuum Rei Memoriam*. Those who may imagine us partial in exaggerating either of these instances, may do well to read the description of the first, by that most impartial and illustrious Historian *Thuanus*; and for the latter, the present and daily sufferings of so many Thousands more of Loyal, Valiant, Learned and Noble Persons, and others, who 'tis impossible should all agree (in this dispersion) or be able to make the World believe, that all is mere Fable and Invention (as we are told by many) and that they are burnt alive, drag'd through the Streets, expos'd to Dogs and Vultures, chain'd to the Gallies, stript of all they have of secular, and live in Exile, whilst there is no such things done or suffered at all; and glad I should be to find this solidly confuted, which I confess as yet I have not.

Charles Emmanuel Duke of *Savoy* (the same who not long after attempted *Geneva* by *Scalado*) easily seiz'd on the *Marquisate* of *Saluces*, during the Civil Wars of *France*; when elated with that success, he struck a Medal, which had in Reverse a Centaure trampling on a Gallic Crown, with this Inscription, *OPPORTUNE*. The Broils and Troubles in *France* being shortly after compos'd, *Henry* the Fourth sends an Army into *Savoy*, and quickly stript the haughty Duke, not only of that he had taken, but of all he else possess'd

on this side the *Alpes*, requiring him with another *Medal*, on the *Reverse* of which was *Hercules* with his Club, treading under-foot the *Centaure*, with the word *OPPORTUNUS*. These were noble and ingenious, and free from cruel and inhuman.

To the Form of *Medals* belongs *Impression* and *Figure* of whatsoever kind. We begin with *Heads*, as best determining and guiding the Series; and tho there is likewise something to be expected on both Tables, and that now and then we find no Head at all, yet, for distinction sake, one side is call'd the *Head*, the other the *Reverse*. *Medals* without *Reverse* are never antique, but may without *Head* be good; as that of *Augustus's* Mint-Master, *TRIB. POT.* and another of *Vitellius* which has only two hands joined, with *FIDES EXERCITUM*. The *Reverse* a Figure with *CONCORDIA PRÆTORIANORUM*.

The naked and simple bare Head, and unadorned, was most antient, which tho usually signifying the Son, or Adoptive Heir, or of such as died before they came to Reign, (as *Drusus*, *Germanicus*, *Aurelius*, and others) yet we find some among them who were actually Emperors bare-headed: *Nero*, *Galba*, &c. and even *Augustus* himself, tho more frequently with a Laurel or Diadem; but which few, if any of the *Cæsars* or presumptive Heirs, presum'd to wear, excepting some of the Family of the *Constantines*; of which, and of several Coverings, more anon.

Seldom does the *Estype* or *Effigies* (*humerorum tenuis*) reach below the breast, and the more antient *Medals* shew only a naked neck, as if *Erased* or *amputated* from the Shoulders, if farther, not much below them, rarely to the middle in *Bust*, or dressed in Armour, unless an Emperor, or some great Captain, and that seldom, but more frequently with some small part of the *Consular* loose Garment, the *Paludamentum*, or Royal embroider'd Mantle, the Imperial *Prætecta*, or Military *Chlamys*, &c. for they had of old no distinguishing Habit but the Purple Robe.

Ladies have their *Peplus*, a sort of slight Scarf, button'd or hasp'd on the Shoulder or right Arm a little under the Pap, as we commonly find the *Epheſian Diana*, and other female Statues.

But

But as to the Face, seldom or very rarely meet we with the full Countenance, or so much as what *Painters* call the three quarter or *Philip Face*, but in *Profile* only, excepting in *Reverses*, where sometimes many small Figures meet, and where in the antient *Greek*, or modern *Roman Medals* we find them Bearded, as those of *Brutus*, *Hadrian*, first of all the *Cæsars* (for they generally shav'd close before) *Trajanus*; two or three of the good Emperors following, and in some of *Posthumus*; but *Julian* Affectedly, I mean not nicely, but that he might appear like a Philosopher, for which he was derided by those of *Antioch*, and afterwards sufficiently revenged himself. And indeed most of the antient Kings of *Rome* were *barbati*, nor left they off that grave mode, till a good while after, *Barbers* being interdicted and expelled the City. All the *Parthian Kings* were *Pogonati*, wearing prolix Beards; so did several of the *Greeks*, *Demetrius*, and others of the *Seleucid Family*, tho with only a *Lanugo* about the Chin. Many of the *Philosophers* also Bearded, as we find *Plato* in a certain *Reverse* of *Augustus*.

In some again we meet *Capita adversa*, Face against Face, as in that *Medal* of *Severus*, and the Empress *Domna*. Others *Aversa*, Poll to Poll, but more frequently *Jugata*, or *Juncta* rather, as in that of *Cleopatra* and *Antiochus VIII.* *Nero* and *Agrippina*, as in some of our Kings and Queens formerly and at present: And the *Dii Penates* also were with two Heads, and some had Faces and Heads on both sides, as *Antoninus Philoſophus*; nay some were stamp'd with Three; for so we find *Valerian* with *Gallius* and his Brother; *Otacilla* with her Husband and Son; but indeed these encounters are not frequent.

Nor do they only give us *Heads*, but we likewise very often light on *Medals* representing the full length of the Body and Person, in proportion to the Field or Table; such especially as represent some *Deity*, discovered by their *Symbola* and places of Worship, of which not a few among the *Imperials* and *Cities* born in the *Reverse*. Some of these are in the posture of sitting, Vested, and so exquisitely designed to the Life, as easily to be known; as in some of *Hadrian*, *M. Aurelius*, *Severus*: Others like *Demy-Gods* and *Genius's*, in honor of their divine Virtues; nay, two, three or more Figures, as in that *Medal* of the three famous Sisters *Agrippina*, *Druſilla* and *Julia*, &c. but such indeed are hardly to be distinguished by their *Effigies*; and yet has *Monsieur Roti* (*Gra-*

ver to his late Majesty Charles II.) so accurately express'd the countenance of the *Dutchess of R*— in the Head of *Britannia*, in the *Reverse* of some of our Coin, and especially in a *Medal*, as one may easily, and almost at first sight, know it to be her Grace: And tho in smallest *Copper*, both for the Persons represented, and performance of the Artist, such as may justly stand in competition with the antient Masters; to name only those which he has made *Medallions*, *Gold* and *Silver* of the largest Volume. Indeed such care was taken that no bungler, or but moderate Workman should be employ'd on these occasions heretofore; That tho some Emperors and Empresses did now and then affect to be dress'd and disguis'd like Deities, a skilful Artist (by comparing them with other Coins, the Descriptions and Characters in *Suetonius*, *Plutarch* and others, who have written their Lives) may without difficulty know by their countenances, whether their Faces were done by Fancy, or (as Painters speak) after the Life. But of this see the learned *Sequins* Epistle to *Gottfred*, *De Nummis Pompeianis*. Whilst in my opinion (*Monsieur Vaillant* only excepted) his Sculptor has approach'd nearest to the *Archetype* and original *Medal*, of most I have seen; nor are those of *Aeneas Vicus*, and *De Bries Cæsars* far short. 'Tis pity there had not been the like care taken by other more general Authors who have adorn'd their ample Treatises on this Subject with the *Burin*.

We come now to the *Greeks*, of all others the most venerable for Antiquity, and long before *Rome* was a City, tho not at first the most elaborate; and therefore whether justly to the so perfect resemblance of the Effigies they present us with, I dare not stipulate, when they offer us *Imolus*, *Archelaus*, and go beyond *Amyntas*, and the yet more antient *Heros*: But from thence arriving to that perfection of skill, as I doubt not but we may safely rely upon those of his Son *Philip*, and Grandson *Alexander*; the *Seleucida* so accurately described, and set forth in stamp by the learned *Vaillant*, tho they pretend to Ages long before; nor need we much to question those which we find of the Republicks in general, and some particular Cities, with their Names and Characters, or their Kings and Magistrates, whose Heads are frequently Radiant like the Gods in whatever *Metal*, under the names of *Drachma* and *Stater*, or what other denomination we have already mention'd.

These

These Regal Heads with the word *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ*, are commonly dress'd with a *Diadem*, wreathed strap or fillet about the Temples, the ends of which usually (not always) hang dangling behind the knot; and some without any *Diadem* or Rays at all, but bearing some other Symbol; as in that *Cidaris* of *Tigranes*. Others we find Gemmated and Studded, as in that of *Constantines*, and sometimes with a Cask set with a rank of Pearl, being, I think, one of the first who wore Jewels in his *Diadem*, instead of the more antient plain *Ribbon*, or simple *Laurel* (laid afterwards aside, as having relation to the Heathen Gods) and granted first to the first *Cesar*, as a mark of the highest Honor, as well as to hide and shade the thinness of his hair. For the Kings of the *Romans* never wore a *Diadem*, but carried a Scepter or Spear; and therefore where we meet any of them *Diadem'd*, as *Numa*, *Anticus Martius*, &c. to be sure they were stamp'd long after their decease. Others also of the *Bass-Empire*, and some of the Empresses, we also find with *Diadems* and Crown'd, (but not before) and set on their Heads with great and devout Ceremony, when they became Christian; as now at our Coronations. The younger *Justin* being the first who put it on the day of Inauguration, and therefore not at all essential to the Title of Sovereignty, several Kings using none at all.

Other Victorial Ensigns were the *Obsidional*, *Mural*, *Rostal*, *Isthmian* and *Agonal*; (usually held in their Hands) but indeed as Emblems rather in memory of some bold Exploit and military Service, than properly solid Crowns: And indeed naturally, and *ab Origine*, Garlands, and Chaplets, made of the Leaves of Trees, as of *Oak* (*ob Civis Servatos*) common *Grass*, *Lotus*, *Smallage*, &c. were of highest Repute; which, how plaited and made up, see in a *Reverse* of *Nero*, *Hadrian*, and some other *Medals*. In the mean time that which *Augustus* gave to *Agrippa* upon his naval Victory, was of massy *Gold*; and such as we find on the Heads of *Deities*, *local Geniuses*; *Expugnators* or *Protectors* of Cities, Castles, and the like, are *Turritid*, but none of them so antique in *Medal* as the naked and natural Head alone, without any ornament, till (as we noted of the *Romans*) fawning Sycophants began to flatter ambitious Princes, attributing Divine Honors and Titles to mortal men. For those *Rays* we so frequently

frequently find about their Heads, were doubtless marks of the Splendor which they fancied to be Emanations invironing the Celestial Being, (whence Painters Radiate the Heads of Saints,) or from some Tradition of the lustre and shining of *Moses's* Face, after he was descended from his forty days Conversation with Almighty God. For however our Interpreters, *St. Hierom*, nay *Grotius* favour the *Cornuta facies*; and thence our Painters represent this great *Legislator* with Horns; the mistake without question sprung from that *Homonymia Vocis*, קרן *Karn*, (whence the Latin *Cornu*) importing a Ray or Beam of Light, Majesty, Strength, Power, &c. The thing indeed was the splendor and brightness issuing from the Countenance of that extraordinary Person; as we observe that the Rays of the Sun appear pointed, reflecting from any bright and polish'd Metal. But to put this difficulty beyond dispute, that they were real and solid Beams, (*Horns* in good earnest) 'tis reported, they not long since shew'd one of these very *Horns* of *Moses* in the Treasury of *Reliques* at *St. Marcellus*; and a yet more rare and illustrious Sight than this, namely, one of the Beams of that miraculous Star, which we read of, lighted and conducted the Three Wise-Men to *Bethlehem*: But, it seems, they are both of them now vanish'd, so as the Controversie still remains undecided. But to be serious, be it one or other, *Horn* or *Beams*, 'tis not unlikely this might be deriv'd by the *Gentiles* from the *Hebrews*, who grounded almost all their Fictions upon that obscure Nation, however disdaining to acknowledg their *Plagia* and Thefts from a People reputed so very despicable, and little known in the World. And 'tis observable, (not to insist on *Meneves*, by some thought to be this signal Prophet, ador'd by the *Egyptians*) that their *Jupiter Hammon*, and *Bacchus*, (both Compatriots) were the first which we find thus represented in ancient Medal.

Thus when *Alexander the Great* had subdu'd that Nation, we meet him frequently *Diadem'd* with two conspicuous *Horns*, denoting his Empire over the Oriental World. But this in *Transitu*. The Reader who has a desire to see more on this Subject, may be furnish'd with abundance of Erudition in the learned *Spanhemius*, and other Critics. I only note, that altho those radiated Circles have since been bar'd, and made to close at the top, covering the whole Head; to which the

Em.

Emperor *Justinian* first added a Cross, and *Phocas* another to the Scepter (as now our *European* Kings do wear them) the Custom is yet altogether modern, nor at all so glorious and heroic, as when the simple *Diadem* or *Laurel* impal'd the Conquerors Brows, unless out of reverence it were to leave the glory and beams of Light to God alone, the Author of it: For that they were first of all appropriate to the *Deities*; those of *Rhodes*, *Tenedos*, *Trapezuntia*, and divers capital Cities, radiated their *Apollo* and the Gods whom they worshipp'd; since most of the *Syrian* and *Egyptian* Medals represent these Beams darting up as it were out of their very Skulls, and through the hair oftentimes, without any apparent Circle, in which one must else imagine their Bases to be fix'd: But thus, as we said, it belong'd only to that God. Of this the most remarkable is that Medal of *Antiochus Theos*, whom they call'd God, and to whom accordingly they built and dedicated Temples, erected Altars, Statues, and ordained Priests, nay, and armed some of their Idoliz'd Princes with Thunder-bolts; as did the *Athenians* their *Timon*; and of late the egregious Flatterers of a neighbour King, whom they have resembl'd to the Sun in all his Glory, and that in no fewer than seventy seven Medals and Inscriptions. But to leave this blazing Comet a while: We find an Head in *Gente Plautia* whose Rays seem pointed and tip'd with Pearl, not unlike the Coronets of our Earls; but the Custom was not assum'd and taken up by the *Romans* till after they begun to court their Emperors with the Style of *Divi*, to whom not only upon *Apotheoses* and Consecrations after their decease, (*Nero* being the first who assumed the Ray'd Crown before) but even during their Lives they us'd the same adulations and superstitious Rites: Nor these alone to their first *Cesar* (who suffered likewise the same Devotions to be paid him with the Gods; and his Radiated Statues to be plac'd both in Temples and Theatres) but to that affected *Antoninus*, *Helagabalus* rather (as his *Syrian* Name imports) who call'd himself the Sun, and even to some of the ambitious *Pro-Consuls*, of which frequently we meet the first in Medals of *Augustus*, *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, tho not so generally before those divine Honors were arrogated *DEO AUGUSTO NEPOTON ΘΕΟΣ*, &c. Nor did this Pagan Relique last but till the time of *Constantine* the Great's Conversion, and that he totally abolish'd their

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xxxiv. Ex.
odm 19.
קרן

Mons. Mif-
sions Voyage
d'Italie, p.
38.

Urfinus in
Fam. Rom.

Florus l. 4.
c. 2.

impious Rites; for until then we meet both that renowned Emperor and his Sons, with Radiations, and flattered with Consecrations: Nor truly was it since wholly so laid aside, but that several of his Successors made bold to put them on again, and wear them in their Medals and Medallions, as far as down to *Arcadius*, *Honorius*, and lower yet among the *Greeks*, where we meet them with a certain *Nimbus* or Glory about their Heads, as in *Monkish* Manuscripts and antient Altar-Pieces we find the Saints depicted. It is indeed reported, as if *Constantine* (even after he had embrac'd the Christian Faith) ordered the Radiant Crown to be set on that famous *Porphyritic* Column, which he caus'd to be transported to his new *Rome* from the old; and I remember *Philostorgius* tells us, that besides Wax Tapers, there was both Victims and Sacrifices offered to it, even by some superstitious Christians; but the Credit of that Historian, we know, is not over-great. That they set up lights, nay and kneeling before it, imploring help and healing of their Infirmities, both *Photius*, *Theodorit* and *Nicephorus* affirm; whilst, as to the other, the mistake has been discovered; that Statue having been made long before by the hand of the famous *Phidias* to represent *Apollo*, and by no means for that Religious Emperor, tho he honored it with his Name, after he had caus'd to be inclosed within it (as they write) some of the Nails which his Mother *Helen* is, we know, reported to have miraculously discovered with the real *Cross*, some time before. But to dispatch this matter; we do not only in Medals meet with Princes Radiant like Gods, but with all other circumstances of Deity. So *Julian* was represented like *Serapis*, and others we find often in their company; *Apollo* in the *Reverses* of *Augustus*; *Domitian* with *Pallas*; with *Commodus*, *Hercules*; *Hadrian* with *Romulus*; *Maximianus* with *Mars*; *Dioclesian* with *Jupiter* &c. And as these haughty Emperors, so their Empreſſes, Daughters, Nieces and *Misses* to be sure, would come in for their share, affecting the Garb, Attire, and *Symbola* of Goddesses, and sometime *Priestesses*, as did *Antonia* the Wife of *Druſus Nero*.

Pliny mentions an amorous Painter who drew all his *Misses* to represent some *Dees*; for which *Justin Martyr* reproaches the Pagans worshipping their Courtezans. What would that holy Man now have said to those Christians who

Ex Valeſ. in
Philostorg.
excerp.

not only set up, and inthroned their *Misses* Pictures over their Altars, to represent the *B. Virgin* with the Babe in her Arms, but kneel and pay their Devotions to them. But so Painters with Poetic liberty, *Quidlibet Audendi* — set up, and inshrine these fair sinners as so many Idols. And thus we have *Cleopatra* dress'd like *Diana*, *Sabina* the Wife of *Hadrian* like to *Juno*, *Fauſtina* with *Venus*; as in another rare Medal we see her mounted upon a *Pegasus*, carrying her up to the Clouds, and so of others, all of them marks of *Deification*; for such in Medals are those who appear veil'd, and with Stars, Altars, Temples and Eagles perching on them, Peacocks, the *Phoenix*, *Elephants*, *Mules*, and Chariots drawn by *Lions* and the like.

Let us now descend again to the Barbarous: The *Parthian*, *Armenian*, and *Persian* Monarchs, had their distinct Crowns; some of which resembl'd the Episcopal *Miter*, or *Thiara*: Nor was it new, since there are Medals that present us *Cesar*, and others of the Emperors, arrogating pontifical Dignity, and sacerdotal Offices, with their veil'd Heads, us'd by both Sexes, and not seldom with the *Lituus*, *Patera*, *Sistrum*, *Silphium*, and other sacred Utensils and Characters of Priestly Function and Augurie; *Mercurius* *Petaſus* was wing'd; *Vulcan*, and the *Cyclops* Caps were without brim; and *Caſtor* and *Pollux* had a *Star* by them. The *Phrygian* Bonnet was what the *Polonians* use at present, or rather the *Venetians* *Doge*: Nor seldom meet we both sexes Headed (shall I say, or Hooded with the spoils of *Lions*, *Wolves* and *Panthers*; some with the Tusks and *Promuſcis* of an *Elephant*; others in Casks criſted with the Horns of *Rams*, *Goats*, *Bulls*, and other Animals of the Herd, which now and then are wing'd, denoting fortitude, terror, sublimity of Mind, expedition in Affairs; or the Monsters they had subdu'd, which divers *Hero's* and *Emperors* would be represented by, in imitation of *Alcides*, the brawny *Commodus* fancying himself descended from him, *Jupiter Hammon*, and others of the Gods and Goddesses. For as to *Horns*, which at this day but to name alone in *Spain*, would indanger ones Life, (but which the most illustrious of the *German* Families, and nobleſt, bear so frequently on their *Cimiers* and *Crests*) it seems the Cornuted Head was no such Character and Mark of Ignominy, as the learned *Spanheim* shews in that Passage of his excellent Work, *De usu, & praestantia Numismatum*, which tho not so very pertinent to our

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Argument,

Argument, is yet very entertaining, and worthy a curious Reader.

To conclude, (and before we leave the Imperial Diadem) we shall find some, even among our Saxon Kings, wearing the Regal Circle after the manner of the *Greeks*. *Edward the Confessor* had of early days a Bar'd Crown; but most conspicuous is that of *Edward the Fourth*. How would a neighbour Monarch have boasted this, whose Predecessor *Lewis the Twelfth*, had but a single Bar Arch'd over his Crown, about the year 1500, wearing only a Cap or Bonnet before (as testifie his Coins stamp'd at *Milan, Genoa, Naples, &c.*) till he Marry'd our *Henry the Eighth's* Sister, who afterwards Espoused *Charles Brandon*. *Henry the Third* brought the clos'd Crown into *Poland*, soon imitated by the *Swedes*: *Philip* of *Spain* took it not till after his Marriage with *Queen Mary of England*; and *Maximilian* Grandfather to *Charles the Fifth* (and Great Grandfather of *Philip*) first wore an Arch over a Ducal Coronet. A little after which *James the Fourth*, upon his Marriage with *Margarite* Daughter to our *Henry the Seventh*, Bar'd the Crown of *Scotland*; and the Kings of *Denmark* not until after *Christian IV.* made his Brotherly Visit to our King *James the First*: But that of *Portugal* was first worn by *John Bragança*, late Father to the most Serene and virtuous *Queen Dowager*. From all which instances it appears, that the Monarchs of *England* were of the First in *Christendom* that pretended to the Arch'd Crown. And as for the *French*, till their First *Francis*, they were for the most part contented with an open Flowry Bordure only, little different from the Ducal Coronet, which some of the *Saxons* had of *Silver*, and others wore the copped Helmet (as *Cnutus the Great*) Miter-like. But more of Crowns see in a Dissertation of *M. de Cange*. Whilst by the way we cannot but take notice of what we meet with in the famous *Donative*, pretended to be from the Great *Constantine*; wherein, among other particulars, which Impostors would obtrude on the World for authentic, (but which has unluckily discover'd the fraud) this is one; that from him it is the Bishop of *Rome* claims the Dignity of wearing a Crown of *Gold*, like to that of Kings and Emperors, &c. Whereas all the learned World who have any knowledge in Medal and good History can tell; that there was never any such Crown, nor any other us'd by the Emperor himself, till *Theodosius*; but they were content with a plain and simple Diadem or Coro-

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net. Nor is it likely, that the *Popes* who were then, and many Ages after, but Subjects to the Emperor, should be dignified not with one alone, but with a Triple Crown, which notwithstanding they did not yet presume to take up till near Four Hundred Years after; nor indeed so much as a single Crown, until about the Reign of *Charles the Bald*. But as they grew in Power and Usurpation, arrogated this proud Ensign to rank, nay to advance, themselves above all Kings and Emperors. 'Tis true, *Constantine* wore his Diadem or Fillet, studded with a double row of Pearls and precious Stones (not unlike some Hatbands which persons of Quality now and then yet wear) whilst the Princes his Predecessors, had more Majorum, but a simple Purple Ribbon, Strap or *Insula* tied about their Temples, as we have already shew'd. So much then for that Fourth of the Triple Crown and *Donative*, exploded by all ingenious Writers even of that Communion.

But neither did the Heads alone of those great Princes bear the Ensigns of Imperial Majesty, but their Hands likewise; which we often see in Medals, holding as well the Orb or Mund, as the Sword and Scepter, upon the top whereof sat an Eagle, till, as we noted, *Phocas* plac'd the Cross; when arm'd with Helmet and Shield, they commonly held a Javelin in their Hand, or on the Shoulder, or that array'd in Consular Robes (as are most of the *Constantinopolitan* Emperors) they sway'd the Scepter, till the Bas-Empire exchange'd it for the *NAPΘΗΞ* or Ferula, as did the ancient *Greeks*; or a roll of Parchment, like to what we see in the hands of *Consuls*, tho really what it is, is not yet determined. But that the Scepter is seen in ancient Coins, we find it in the hand of the Great *Augustus*, represented in his whole Figure, and so in that of *Roma*; and where *Vespasian* delivers, as it were, the Empire to his Son *Titus*; and in those more rare Medals of *Pertinax*, from *Hadrian* very often, even to *Charles the Fifth*, investing his Son *Philip* in that of *Spain* and the *Netherlands*.

Now in collecting such Imperial Heads as presum'd to take on them the Marks and Ensigns of the chief, and major Deities; those of the minor Gods, and Tutelar Genius's, &c. are to be distinguish'd and plac'd after them. Next follow (accompanied sometimes with some fierce or strange Beast, Elephant or Dragon) the reputed Demy-Gods, Hero's and

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famous

famous Captains, such as *Alexander, Cyrus, Scipio, Hannibal, &c.* The antient *Legislators*, Philosophers, and other renowned Persons, supposing we had the true Effigies of them (as I fear we have but few) distinguish'd for their Virtues, and the great Figure they made in the World: For it was not permitted every body to have their Effigies honoured in *Medal*; they were scrupulously and nicely jealous of it, and so very frugal of prostituting that Privilege, that it was (like *Crimen Peculatus*) almost capital for any, save the Prince and chief Magistrate, so much as to be seen in *Metal* without special leave and indulgence; so as even the Kings of *Persia* themselves were with difficulty permitted to stamp their own Effigies on *Silver* only. Hence are we told of *Ariadnes*, being punished by *Darius*, tho *Præfect* of *Egypt*; and that *Commodus* condemn'd *Peremius*; *Severus Plautianus*. Nor had the *Consuls*, or *Roman* Citizens themselves, this Immunity during their Magistracy, or whilst they were alive, till *Julius Cæsar* rather usurp'd, than fairly obtain'd it; and yet when *Augustus* after all this, us'd it modestly, 'twas look'd on as a novelty: nor find we any of the first *Cæsars* single and alone in the *Grand Bronze* and larger *Medals*; those of that great Princes Head in *Reverse*, being Coined after his decease, none among them all had any proper *Medal* save *Agrippa* only, that was struck in his life-time by order of the *Senate*, S. C. which indeed was done, tho he was neither *Emperor* nor *Cæsar*: For that of *Drusus Nero* Son of *Tiberius*, was not Coined till after his Death, by his Son *Claudius's* command: And as to that of either *Scipio's* Triumphs (if at least that which *Benedictus Bacchinus* has lately given the Type and Account of to *Signior Magliabeco* be a genuine Piece) it may happily pass for one of the very first, which for their great and extraordinary Services (even to the saving *Rome* it self) the Republick might give Indulgence to. And if any since had been so presumptuous (as where we find the Heads of *Metellus, Lucullus, Regulus, Junius Brutus, Sylla, Pompey*, and some of the rest) one is not to imagine them struck in their days, but by stealth, and such as were of the Republick Party, or by some Descendant, or Relation who happen'd to be Master of the *Mints*, who frequently set their own Heads and Names, under protection of some *Deity*, with *Reverses* of their Actions, and as Monuments of their Ancestors, and to do them Honor. Hence the Families of the

Æmili,

Æmili, M. Lepidus, Pont. Max. Vested like a *Consul*, in the Action of Crowning the young *Protonomy*.

They durst not yet (as we observ'd) appear in Stamp till after their decease, when (perhaps being Coin'd in some other Country or Province) they thus stole abroad by degrees, and then too in a time of disorder, during the Civil Wars, when the Laws were suspended, and every one did what they pleas'd. For whilst the Republick flourish'd (as now the *United Netherlands* represent their Commonwealth by a *Virgin* holding a cap of Liberty, and a sheaf of Arrows) the *Romans* rarely made use of any Figure on their Coins, than (as we noted) that of their *Tutelars*, the Image of *Rome* like a Galeated Lady or *Virgin* in a flowing Vest, with *Castor* and *Pollux, Victoria, &c.* on the *Reverse*, as we see in those *Consular Medals*, (so nam'd because struck during the time of their Government) till *Cæsar* (as we said) invaded all their Privileges, and brake the Rule, by impressing not only his own Effigies, but giving Licence to his Favourites and Minions, as well as to his Kindred, and even to Women, Wives, and Concubines.

Thus we find (besides divers *Empresses*) *Brutus* with *Cæsar, Mark Antony* and *Cleopatra, Lepidus* and *Augustus, &c.* What were afterwards stamp'd by the *Greeks* and other Nations, was out of pure Flattery to the *Romans*, now become their Masters; whilst in the mean time such *Medals* of theirs as we find in *Gold*, were for the most part the Heads of their own Emperors. I say, before the *Roman* Conquests, instances of which were the Effigies of *Abgarus* King of *Edeffa*, in complement to *Septimius Severus*, and some few besides.

Thus far of single Heads. There are some *Medals* which (as we noted) present us with Two Heads, either on the same, or opposite side; of which one of them is almost constantly the *Princeps Juventutis*, or design'd to Empire (excepting such as we meet with of *M. Aurelius*, and *Commodus* of the high Empire) distinguish'd easily by the word *CÆSAR*, without addition of *Augustus*.

Here then comes in that of *Janus Bifrons*, or rather *Saturn*, (by which the *Romans* seem to dispute with the *Greeks* for precedence in point of *Medals*) whom some will have to be the Patriarch *Noah* figur'd by *Janus*, to whom they attribute the first

first Coining of Money. The Romans indeed made a Ship the Symbol of Saturn, feigning him and his Wife Rhea to proceed from Oceanus and Thetis, and that they were brought into Italy by Sea. Others, that in recompence of his hospitable Reception he taught him (besides the Art of Husbandry) the Use of Money; before which it had no Stamp or Impression upon it. In Recognition whereof, he joyn'd the Head of Saturn with his own in a Medal, Revers'd with the Ship which conducted him, whence that of Ovid;

† Faſtor.

*Et bona poſteritas puppim formavit in ara,
Hoſpitiſ adventum teſtificata Dei.*

Hence Macrobius's double-fac'd Janus, and the Caput and Navis, (the Croſs and Pile, Heads and Women, of our Boys play) comprehending both Tables of the Medal: The truth is, 'tis rather a double Face, than a double Head, one Head ſerving for both, looking ſeveral and contrary ways. But why the antient Coin bare *Ἰανὸς διπρόσωπον ἱεὺς ἄναξ, and πλοῖον ἀνδρῶν ἢ πορείαν ἐγκρατευσμένην* on the Reverse and Adverse parts, Plutarch gives ample account in favour of Saturn, for the excellent and uſeful Things he introduced: For there were others that came into Italy by Sea, as Evander, Aeneas, &c. who brought nothing with them relating to Arts or Manners, to be compar'd to what the Historian recounts of Saturn; which therefore ſome will needs aſcribe to Noah, and the Ship to his Ark; which they deduce from that which the Aſſyrians report of their King Xiſutherus about the time of Saturn, the prediction of the Flood, Fabrication of ſuch a Veſſel, and other Circumſtances; as namely the ſending forth, and return of certain Birds to explore the temper of the Earth, &c. Add to this the Apamean Medal of Septimius Severus, whoſe Reverse was a Ship, with a Man and a Woman looking out of a Cabin Window, and a pair of Doves with Branches in their Bills; a conſiderable preſumption at leaſt of the Tradition of that dreadful Cataclyſm, deriv'd to the Heathen World, doubtleſs from the true Hiſtory thereof in Geneſis, as is at large diſcuſs'd by the learned Bochartus. I know there is another with almoſt the ſame Reverse, bearing the Head of the Emperor Philip, (concerning whoſe being a Chriſtian there's no ſmall diſpute) with this only difference, of Four Perſons appearing in the Veſſel. But after all this, it is upon fair Conjecture thought rather

Plut:
Numis
& Quaſt.
Rom.

Pbaleg. l. 1,
c. 1.

rather to repreſent the good Intelligence and Commerce which there was between thoſe of Alexandria and the City Apamea, which Place, and Country all about it, receiv'd their ſupplies of Corn out of Egypt. The miſtake of both (who would have it relate to the Patriarch) without queſtion proceeding from the dividing of the Superſcription ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ and ΝΩΕ. as it were under-written; which when join'd together and read backwards, the ΝΩΕ made ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ, namely, thoſe of Alexandria.

As for the Κιβωτὸς ſignifying Apamea, it was (as we ſaid) the Apothea and Corn Magazine of the Country. The four Men repreſenting the Inhabitants, or perhaps Merchants belonging to either City; and laſtly, the Dove and Olive Branch, the Symbolum of Peace, Amity, and good Correſpondence between them; which likely Interpretation vacates all Mr. Falconiers Conjectures, and indeed all that is any where contended for about it. Nor were the like Correſpondences and ſtrict Alliances at all unuſual, bearing the word ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, as in that Medal of Sardis and Ephesus, Smyrna and Pergamo, &c. In the mean time to return to the Ship; this is remarkable, that the Romans uſ'd no other Reverse than the Ratis or Prow, as long as they continu'd to Stamp and Coin only Copper; that is, till they made uſe of Gold and Silver, which was (as we have ſhew'd) five hundred years after the Foundation of the City.

But to diſmiſs this Pretence, and Challenge concerning Antiquity, and their Cybical Inferences. 'Tis certain the Roman Medals are moſt worthy our Collection, as not only eaſier to be obtained, but beſt underſtood, as they are commonly diſtinguiſhed by Conſular and Imperial; and of which there are found Coins of all the uſual Metals and Models.

Among the Conſular and Roman Families, a Series of the moſt Antient of the Latin (uſually in Silver in the ſmaller Volume, but ſome in Copper of all ſizes) appears to be of large extent, amounting to no leſs than fourteen or fifteen hundred, without comprehending any, tho ſince call'd Conſuls (even as far down as to Juſtinian) having the Name only without the Power. The true and genuine Medal reaches no farther than to the Decadence of the Republick, and indeed have little remarkable in them till the Imperial began, as bearing only thoſe badges we have already mentioned.

But

But among these (I mean the *Consular*) we sometimes meet with other Nations Diadem'd Kings, as of the last *Macedonian* *Philips*, *Jugurtha*, and several other famous Persons; both the *Brutus's*, *Metellus*, *Marcellus*, *Regulus*, *Sylla*, *Pompey*, *Labienus*, &c. for the most part *Silver*, with some *Medalions* both *Greek* and *Roman*. The like of the *Imperial* also, inscrib'd with both those learned Characters, and that as far as from *Pompey* to *Posthumius* of the *Latin*, or as some, down to the *Thirty Tyrants*, and of the *Greek* to *Heraclius*, about which time the most valuable Collections usually determine. However the curious may, if they please, continue their search even to the Reign of *Bajazet*, who set a period to that once renowned Empire: And tho they are in no sort comparable for Sculpture or Design, yet belong they to the History, and are on that account worth the small expence.

I shall not need repeat, that under the Emperors there were also struck divers *Medals* in honor of other famous Men, who were not concerned in the Political Government; we have nam'd *Pythagoras* of *Apulia*, and more of that rank, not forgetting the Impostor *Apollonius*, and several others; of which hereafter. But thus you may observe, and by what has been already spoken of the Origin and Progress of *Medals*, and from their rude beginnings, perfection, decadency and revival, how they still kept pace with the Commonwealth, State and Empire; which falling out in the *Gothic* Revolution, or time of the *Heruli*, may from that *Ara* be reckon'd the *Barbarous* Period; of which the most Modern concern *Europe* only, (for we meet with nothing considerable elsewhere of this nature,) and are of recent Stamp: But thence indeed beginning a fresh to discover some glimmerings of new Day, namely, about the *Fourteenth Century*, when about fifteen Years after, were Coin'd and dispers'd, the memorable Effigies, Martyrdom, and Predictions of *John Huss*, &c. from which time forwards were divers *Medals* made in *France*, and other Countries, on sundry occasions. But what we find more antient than those we first mention'd, are generally to be suspected, unless such as served for *Money* only, and of lesser model, till those of the *Roman Pontif*, which began to appear with *Pope Martin*, An. 1417. since which there are spawn'd innumerable fry of *Papal Medals* and *Medalions*; for such I call those of the *Cardinals*, famous *Bishops*, and Ecclesiastick Courtiers, *Nepoti*,

Nepoti, &c. who have had the ambition of *Medals*.

Cardinal Francis Barbarini (late Nephew to *Pope Urban VIII.*) design'd to have made a *Series* of all the *Popes*, from *S. Peter* in *Medal*, from whatever Image or Representation he could hear of in Statue, Picture, or Monument, to assist the Invention of the Sculptor; but the Favorite dying before it could be executed, that Collection remains imperfect. We have yet from *P. Martin*, and, I think, all his Successors since, to the present Bishop. But it was *Paul the Second*, who about Fifty Years after (others say *Sixtus the Fourth*) was the first who imitating, or emulating rather, the *Roman* Emperors, caus'd his Effigies to be Stamp'd in *Medal*, tho they Coin'd Money before.

Lewis the Twelfth of *France* followed his Holiness; for 'tis certain, that before his Reign for near a Thousand Years, that is, from *Charles the Great*, there was very rarely found the Head of a *French King* so much as in Coin; and then came up the *Testoons*, (or Heads) as still they call them, tho, as if they endeavour'd to supply that defect, they have render'd the present Monarch as cheap as Counters, every Stone-wall and Sign post bearing the Head and Effigies of *Lodovicus Magnus*, radiated like a young *Apollo*.

And now that we have mention'd *Counters* (*Computatio per Calculos*) so denominated from their help in Supputation, and much in use about 400 years past, and still in constant Practice in *France* (especially in all transitory Reckonings among the Vulgar, besides what Gamesters use at Cards, &c.) so incredible has been the variety for the Subject and Emblem, as has amounted to at least Two Thousand several Designs and Fancies, bearing the Heads and Effigies, Arms, Cyphers and Devices of Kings, Princes, and other illustrious Persons; some in *Silver*, (but for the most part in *Brass* and *blanch'd Metal*) seldom in *Copper*; and others which I have seen accurately Printed in *Horn*, *Tortoise shell*, &c. This Spawn of *Counters*, or *Mock Medals*, began about the time of *Francis the First*, simple and without Figure, as serving for Calculation only; but afterwards they were curiously Mill'd, and some of them not without elegant Sculpture. Nor did the *Spaniards* long abstain from vindicating by *Counters*, the vast Dominion of that once fastidious, now declining Monarchy, when, according to the boasting Genius of that Nation, *Philip the Fourth* not long since vaunted in a *Counter*, what the *Indies* had brought

brought him, with his *HIC TAGUS. ET. GANGES.* but which soon after *Lewis* the Thirteenth paid him in Kind and Coin, by a Reverse wherein there was an Olive-Tree embrac'd by a Vine, and ripe Corn growing underneath, with the same Motto, intimating, that the great Fertility of France, so far exceeded that of Spain, as brought not only all that the Indies produc'd, but preserved Spain it self from starving.

Asking pardon for this trifling Digression. I shall not insist on any other Collection of this nature, tho I cannot but approve of any thing relating to good Antiquity and Art; among which come in Talismans and Sculpt in Gemms, especially the Onyx, Sardonyx, Achat, Cornelian, &c. to be reckoned among Intaglia, and other precious Furniture of the Cabinet, Dactylotheca, and peculiar Gaze of Princes, and curious Persons (such as was *Jacomo Maria Favi*, who, when he could not purchase the Originals themselves, procur'd the Impressions of innumerable choice Things, descending even to modern Seals, &c.) divers of them truly Antient, others pretending to Astrological Secrets, Names, and extravagant Figures, reputed to be of Magical Energy and Power, by vertue of their Character: Some of the great Elixir, and others to be worn as Phylacteries and Periapta, of high Veneration and Use among the Arabs, Egyptians, and other Eastern People; as sundry Incantated Medals and Baubles, are at this day among the no less superstitious and ignorant Christians: *Populus vult decipi.*

And here, whilst that magnanimous Prince the Duke of Savoy is in danger of so unmerciful an Enemy, as burns and destroys wherever his Armies come (by a barbarity exceeding the most Savage Nations we have mentioned) I cannot but apprehend the possible Fate of that invaluable Collection of *Pyrhus Ligorius*, containing in twenty six Folio's an Infinity of Draughts of Medals, Inscriptions, Relievos, &c. with innumerable other Monuments of both Greek and Roman Antiquities, besides six other Volumes Geographical, purchased by one of those illustrious Princes at the price of eighteen Thousand Ducats, together with the famous and original *Mensa Isiac*, which the learned *Pignorinus* has interpreted. Of this kind and subject are those four noble Volumes of Duke Alberts of Bavaria, bestow'd upon (and now kept in the Archives of) the Royal Society, by their late munificent Benefactor the Duke of Norfolk: *De Consularibus, Numismaticis, &c.*

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containing the Images and Effigies of the Roman Kings, Consuls, Dictators, Knights, Tribunes, and other great Officers, and Circumstances of Antiquity, from the Foundation of the City, to *Julius Caesar*, so accurately Design'd, and in large, as may greatly conduce to the assistance and information of a studious Medalist.

And now after all we have said of Heads and Effigies, what would one not give for the true Picture of the Hero's, Heroines, and other illustrious Persons whom we have mention'd, and that have made such a noise in the World?

What for *Cecrops, Cadmus, Theseus, Evander, Agamemnon, Hector, Ulysses, Priamus, Menelaus, Archelaus, Simonides, Aristodemus, Aristides, Themistocles, Miltiades, Alcibiades, Critolaus, Agathocles, Epaminondas, Agesilaus?* (who never would suffer his Picture to be drawn, nor Statue made of him, and therefore the more desirable;) What for *Thrasylbulus, Pelopidas* Cic. Epist. ad Lucceium.

Codrus, Conon, Lyfimachus, Lysander, Leonidas, Hannibal, Iphicrates, Seleucus, and the rest of the Captains of the Great Alexander? What for *Cimon, Pisistratus, Pyrrhus, Hieron, Asdrubal, Hamilcar, Massinissa, Cassander, Sapor, Porus, Artabanus, Mithridates, Ariston, Epimenides*, and the rest of the Archontes, &c. What for the Legislators, *Lycurgus, Solon, Draco, Charondas?* For *Antenor, Romulus, Numa, Tullus, Ancus, Scævola, Duillius, T. Manlius, Regulus, Marcellus, Quintus Cincinnatus?* The *Fabii, Coriolanus, Æmilius?* The *Scipio's, Gracchi, Metellus, Caius Marius, Appius Claudius, the Cato's, M. Portius and Uticensis, Brutus, Crassus, Lucullus?* What for *Cicero, Q. Hortensius?* What for *Zoroaster, Trismegistus, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Hippocrates, Democritus, Zeno, Aristippus, Diogenes, Chrysippus, Epicurus, Epictetus, Hierocles?* For *Aristarchus, Archytas, Hipparchus, Eudoxus, Archimedes, Euclides, Strabo, Thrasylus, Ptolomy, Sostratus, Vitruvius?* What for *Demosthenes, Theophrastus, Varro, Pomponius Atticus, Mecænas?* What for the antient Historians *Sanchoiathon, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Dion, Dionys. Halicarnassæus, Diodorus, Pausanias, Livie?* &c. What for *Hesiod, Homer, Pindar, Sappho, Epimenides, old Anacreon, Empedocles, Sophocles?* For *Plautus, Lucretius, Terence, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, &c.* and innumerable more whom I might * name; Kings, Consuls, Emperors, renowned Captains, Legislators, Philosophers, Historians, Orators, Poets, Mathematicians, Physicians, Per-

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sons Sphæra.

* See those Heroes mentioned by M. Manlius in Sphæra.

sons famous for their stupendious Exploits, skill and dexterity in Government, Learning, useful Inventions, and other signal and distinguishing Virtues? most of which, and many more than I have assembled, the excellent Spanheim affirms to be yet extant in *Medals*.

And if these so desirable, how much more would one part withal for the lively Effigies of *Adam*, and the Patriarchs *Noah*, *Abraham*, *Joseph*, *Joshua*, *Jephtha*, *Sampson*, *David* and his Worthies: *Judas Maccabeus*, and his Brethren, *Solomon* and his who is greater than *Solomon*, whose Portrait no human Invention (let *Demetrius* and the Crafts-men, and those who are concern'd, talk what they please of *S. Luke* his numberless original Paintings, and the *Veronica*) could so well have preserved, as *Medals*, and as we find by those yet remaining of the *Greek* and *Romans*, especially the *Cæsars* and their Successors; since as to the rest (namely those antient *Hero's* we have enumerated before them) nay even of the *Consular*, there is less credit to be given to most of them, being, as we said, made after their decease by their Friends and Relations. The same doubt occurs even of those cut in Gems and Marbles, on which (whatever is pretended) we seldom find any of their Names engraven; tho' if in any (and such perhaps we may best rely on) those which have been design'd from the most antient Marbles and Gems in *Fulvius Ursinus*, *Leonardus Augustinus*; and from them, as to the old Philosophers in the learned *Menagius's* Edition of *Laertius*. I do not say there are not some to be found even of the most antient; *Romulus*, *Numa*, *Ancus*, *Tullus*, or at least whoever may have liv'd within the compass of two Thousand Years, since there are *Medals* yet remaining, believ'd to have been struck so long ago, and Statues doubtless long before, from which they might be copied. But as to the *Cæsars*, and their resemblances to the *Archetype* in *Medals*, I think we have little reason to question, since they were (as we shew'd) so nicely delicate and suspicious in this particular, that we read *Alexander* and *Augustus* would suffer none to * paint or carve them save *Apelles* and *Lyfippus*; nor of later times *Charles V.* any save *Titian*, and such excellent and unerring Hands. And some *Medals* we have seen so accurately graven and wrought to the Life (as they call it) that I firmly believe, when we happen upon one that is perfectly fair and antient (suppose

* Quantum porro dignitatis à rege Alexandro tributum arti existimamus; qui se Pmgi ab imo Apelle, & Fingi à Lyfippotantummodo voluit. Val. Max. l. 8. c. 11.

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it a *Julius*, or *Augustus*) we may as safely affirm it like the Person, as any which our modern Coins present us with;

— — — Sic vultus, sic ora ferebat :

Which would raise ones indignation (as I have * elsewhere complain'd) against the presumptuous Exposures, which Kings and Princes at this day suffer of their Effigies, by every wretched Dauber on every Sign-Post among *Cats* and *Monkeys*! By the way, as to the Images of our Venerable and Blessed Saviour (of whom I have seen many with *Reverses* fill'd with *Samaritan* Characters) there was not any stamp'd on *Medals*, till a thousand years after his Incarnation; that is, till that Age of almost palpable Darkn^{ess}, in the Reign of the Emperor *John Zemisca*, when the *IHS* did usually accompany it instead of the Cross, used from *Constantine* downwards without any *Effigies*. But to proceed,

'Tis to be considered, as to the Resemblance in *Medals* of the same Person, different in several *Medals*; that it is not always an infallible Mark of their not being like; the several Ages, and other Accidents, often and almost always somewhat altering the Countenance. This, for instance, is especially conspicuous in Coins of *Charles the Bald*, as before him, of the Great *Constantine* and others, as the learned *Fresnius* shews in *Familiis Augustis Byzantinis*; caused partly by the unskilful Graver, or, as we said, through the real Alteration of the Countenance it self; observing yet hardly any Age so far to change and confound it, as wholly to obliterate the Master-strokes of Nature. In confirmation of which, there are extant *Medals* of *Adrian*, of all his Ages: How easily they are otherwise to be known by the Stamp, compared with their Character and Descriptions, even beyond their supposed *Busts* and *Statues* (to which they so rarely left their Names insculp'd) let the curious (for example) judge by taking the Picture of one of the *Cæsars* from those who often both saw, and convers'd with them, or liv'd so near the Times when so many of their Statues and Effigies were fresh and newly made, some in Marble, Copper, Wax, &c. wrought and moulded by the Life, nor need we go further than to *Suetonius's Augustus*.

Sueton. lib. 1. Aug.

Forma fuit eximia, & per omnes ætatis gradus venustissima, &c. He was (says the Historian) an extraordinary handsome and beautiful

beautiful Person, and continued so through all the Periods of his Age; yet so incurious and little nice, and far from ruffling and sprucing himself, that for haste he would now and then suffer two or three Barbers at the same time to be clipping and shaving him together.

Vultus erat, vel in sermone vel tacitus, adeo tranquillo serenâge &c. His Countenance was so open and serene, whether he spake or was silent; that a noble Person of France confess'd to some of his Country-men, he was so mollified and charmed with it, that it prevented a Resolution he had once taken, of breaking his Neck from a Precipice as he was passing the *Alps* and approaching him.

Oculos habuit claros ac nitidos, quibus, &c. His Eyes were so bright and sparkling, as there appeared something divine and extraordinary in his Looks; so as he seem'd pleas'd to observe Men, he lookt fixtly upon, cast down their Eyes, as if dazzled with the Sun-beams.

Capillum leniter reflexum, & subflavum, &c. His Hair and Locks inclined to Fair, decently buckl'd and curled at the ends. — *Supercilia conjuncta*, His Eyebrows met. — *Mediocres Aures, Nasum & à summo eminentiorem, & ab imo deductiorem, &c.* His Ears were of a midling size, his Nose Aquiline, and bending towards the Top: in summ, a Person he was every way proportioned.

I mention only those who are commonly represented to us in *Medals*; other Descriptions were easie to be produced out of the same and other Authors, living in the times of the first *Cæsars*, to justifie their Resemblances.

Cardinal *Borromeus* (now Sainted) who was of a very hard favour'd and crabbed Look, is, by Painters and Statuaries, made of a very sweet and lovely Countenance. I do not therefore affirm that all the Masters of these voluptuary Arts were heretofore more free from flattering great Persons than now they are; but that sometimes they might impose upon future Ages, as 'tis reported of some *Macedonians*, that they made and buried Armor of enormous and gigantic Proportion, to make the World believe, what extraordinary Men they were by whom *Alexander* had vanquished them in his *Indian Expedition*. But I am persuaded *Medals* are the least to be suspected, in the Effigies of the *Cæsars* especially, so perfectly agreeing with their Characters.

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As for those *Heads* we have extant in Print and *Taille-Douce*, certainly those exhibited by Monsieur *Vaillant* of the Syrian Princes and other *Medallists*, seem to be most accurate, and would have been of more Authority, had he and the rest given us as many *Heads* and *Effigies* as they have of *Reverses*, and as we might yet hope from that numerous Collection which has been long expected from Monsieur *Morel*, who has been so ill, and so unjustly recompenced among the rest of his persecuted Brethren: I say, how desirable were it that the same Circumspection had been used by *Ingravers* in other Books of this Subject, as in that which the industrious *Leonardus* (whom we but now named) *Antiquary* to the late Pope *Alexander VII*, has set forth, designed from the best Originals, any where to be met withal among the Curious; with the learned Preface, Explanation and Erudition of the excellent *Gronovius*, who has translated it into Latin. In the mean time I must not omit to give Notice, that such *Medals* as personated the Gods and Heroes, are commonly represented in florid and vigorous Youth, without Beards; excepting *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, *Vulcan*, *Mars*, *Pluto*, *Hercules*, who is yet sometimes represented as a young Child imberbis, strangling a Serpent, and by several Names of Places, Labours and Epithets: Bearded are also *Pan*, the Satyrs, *Silenus*, and sometimes *Bacchus*, the River Deities, and there is a *Fortuna barbata*.

And here, before we pass to the following Paragraph, I cannot but mention a Curiosity of *Medals*, and other *Intaglia*, painted in *Miniature*, to that perfection so extant, and boldly swelling out, as would almost persuade one they were really stamp'd: of these I have seen (and possess a few) very accurately representing the *Dead-Life* (as our Painters call it) that is, the natural Metal wrought in *Relieve*; *Achats*, *Cornelians*, and other Out-Cuts; which, since a Series of them might be contriv'd in a Book, were a great and useful Curiosity, and worth the Value of some in Gold; but which I wish might be supplied by some learned and industrious Person, and that such a Collection were more exactly designed and engraven in *Copper*, after the best Originals; the several Ages compared, and not designed hastily at adventure, or negligently, as we find too many are. And this Assembly should be universal, well attested, and judiciously chosen,

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and collated with the different Ages of the Persons as near as could be, for reconciling the Difficulties of the same Emperor, or Person, as we have noted above: I affirm such a Collection (the laudable Design and Purpose of Monsieur Morel) would not only be greatly assistant to such as have not the Faculty or Means of storing themselves with the real Medal, but acceptable likewise to those who have; and may thereby consider them at more leisure, than others who have but a superficial View; being commonly reserved in the Cabinets of great Princes, to which there is not so easie access for modest Scholars.

CHAP. III.

Of Reverses Antient and Modern, as they relate to History, Chronology, and other parts of Erudition.

HAVING now finished what for the present I thought necessary to be said concerning Heads and Effigies; we turn next to their *Reverses* and *Inscriptions*, with *Figure* and *Emblem* representing Action; which are indeed to be preferred, and for which chiefly Medals are so desirable, and enquir'd after by the Learned (not to say only for their sake) so infinitely fruitful and full of Erudition; that had we a perfect and uninterrupted Series of them, we should need almost no other History; such Fragments as yet remain, furnishing the Studios on so many Occasions.

For we have in *Reverses* (besides now and then the *Effigies*) the Successions of the noblest and most illustrious Families, their Names, Titles, Impreses, Honors, Dignities, Crowns, Garlands, Marks and Rewards of Magistracy, &c.

We meet there with *Ceres*, *Saturn*, and the *Præfectus Annonæ*, the *Montaries*, with *Vulcan* and his Forging Tools: They give us the Habits and Robes of *Consuls*, *Kings* and *Emperors*, *Flamens*, *Vestals*, and other Royal and Sacerdotal Garments; we are shew'd by them what the *Tripes*, *Litus*, *Patera*, *Sistrum*, *Simpulum*, Knife, Ax, the Lustral Sprinklers, and other *Vasa*, and Utensils of Sacrifice, *Libations* and *Augury* were. Their Chariots, Arms, *Ancilia*, Shields, Ensigns, Engines, Harness, and Weapons of War.

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We have in *Reverses* the Forms of ancient Gallies, and other Vessels, with their manner of Naval Combat: they shew us the Actions and Exploits of the greatest Captains; their Military Expeditions, Legions, Cohorts, Colonies, Discipline, Stations, Castrametations, Victories, Trophies, Triumphs, Largeesses, Benefactions, Remissions, Confederations, Truces, Cessations, Indulgences, Relaxations of Tribute, *Encenias*, Dedications, and Vows; their *Ludi Seculares*, *Circenses*, *Cereales*, *Isthmian*, *Olympian*, *Nemæan* and divers others: *ΗΡΑΚΛΙΑ*, *ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΑ*, *ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ*, *ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ*, *ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ*, *ΟΕCUMENICA*, &c. hardly, if at all to be met with any where save in Medals only. To these add, the *Leëisternia*, Marriages, Births, Funeral Pumps, *Pyra*, *Apotheoses*, and Consecrations, at which they often changed their Names (as now our *Popes* at their Inaugurations) but not in Medals of the first *Cæsars*. And so Families and Adoptions, and sometimes both, as *Nerva Trajan*, *Titus Vespasianus*; and when (as often) the Name remained, *DIVVS* was only added.

They present us with the most magnificent and stately Buildings that ever stood upon the Face of the Earth: *Basilics* and Royal Palaces, Temples, Altars, *Afyla*, Sacrifices, &c.

In them we behold with Admiration, their stupendious *Amphitheatres*, *Theatres*, *Forums*, *Therma*, *Xyfti*, *Portics*, *Nau-machia*, *Hippodroms*, *Mausolea*, and *Sepulchres*: their goodly and useful *Aqueducts*, *Fountains*, *Bridges*, *Cryptæ*, *Via*, *Castra*, *Meta*, *Termini*, *Cippi*, *Bases*, &c.

They afford us the Prospect of their Triumphal Arches, Obelisks, Pyramids, *Colossus's*, and other Royal and Magnificent Fabrics of venerable Antiquity, long since collapsed and buried in their own Ruines; but from out of which, by *Reverses* and *Medals*, have almost all the antient Orders and Ornaments of Architecture (well near lost or corrupted) been much revived, restored and vindicated from Gothick Barbarity; nay, and those yet lasting, after *Charles the Great* had put a stop to that prodigious and universal Inundation; since it is little more than a *Century*, that Building and other Arts began to emerge in good earnest, and to hold up their dejected Heads; as may be seen by what the *Popes* have done at *Rome*, (where these learned Ruines are chiefly extant) the *Dukes of Tuscany* at *Florence*, and at *Ferrara*, *Parma*, and

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other Princes of Italy; Philip the Second in Spain; in France, Francis the First, whom they called the *Father of Arts* in that Kingdom; and lately yet in our own Country, where some part of *Somerſet-houſe* in the Strand remains the almoſt only poor Attempt that I know of; not omitting the Earl of *Salisbury's Houſe* at *Flatfield*; the noble Seat of the moſt noble Lord Viſcount of *Weymouth* at *Long-leet*, and very few others which can pretend to any thing of tolerable: for the *Banqueting-Houſe* at *Whitehal* is of much later date; and the manner now in general Uſe, firſt introduced by the Encouragement of that great Lover and Patron of good Arts, the Illuſtrious Thomas late Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, who (tho neglecting his own Palace) incited others to build with Stone and Brick after the preſent Guſto, and which *Inego Jones* ſince purſued in that ſtately Pile at *Whitehal* now mentioned, the Church and Piazza in *Covent Garden* after the Model of that in *Ligorne*, &c. But which is at this day exalted (namely *Architecture*) to a much greater (I might ſay, even to the higheſt Pitch of Perfection) by my moſt worthy Friend Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, Superintendent and Director of His Majeſty's Buildings, who will leave more noble Monuments of his vaſt and comprehensive Knowledge in that and other uſeful Arts, than has any one Architect here theſe thouſand Years.

Moreover, what is learned from *Reverſes* (ſince the Incuſſions of the *Goths*, *Turks*, and other barbarous People, who chang'd and confounded the antient Names of things and places) other ſingular Aids to good *Hiſtory*, *Chronology*, and antient *Geography* (to name no more) the Learned *Scaliger* in his *Euſebius* (when we find him to have recourſe to *Medals* for the clearing many difficulties) gratefully acknowledges; and ſince the often cited *Monſ. Vaillant* in his *Syrian Hiſtory*, and the Works of *Lucas Holſtenius*, late Library-Keeper at the *Vatican*, and other learned Perſons give lucent proof of.

To theſe add the Jeſuit *Hardouin* in his Notes on *Pliny*, with ſeveral more, who, from the *Reverſes* of *Medals* alone, have recover'd and illuſtrated the true Names of divers Regions, Iſlands, Rivers, Mountains, Ways, Limits and Boundaries (and how by degrees they extended their Conqueſts) *Colonies*, *Cities*, *Metropolis*; their Founders, Privileges and Immunities; the Value of Moneys and Weights; the Annual

nual *Faſti*, *Acta Ceſarum*, *Æra's*, *Epocha's*, &c. of ſuch exceeding uſe in computation of Time and Years, when ſeveral famous and memorable Things happen'd and were perform'd; others that had been quite forgotten; Writers having ſometimes aboliſh'd the very memory of ſome Tyrants, and other unfortunate Princes (who are commonly but of *ſhort Reigns*) *Medals* alone have preſerv'd the Names of, and other Circumſtances of great uſe in Hiſtory; witneſs the famous *Medal* of *Eſtimius* King of *London*, whence our learned * Antiquaries have aſſerted her *Metropolitan* Title, againſt all the Critics and Cavillers, tho ſhe was no *Roman Colony*. Burt. l. i. c. 1. p. 159.

Hence we may thus deduce many Claims and Titles in caſes of Uſurpation, &c. For inſtance, that ſignal one, wherein is found that from *Charlemaine*, *Louis le Debonair*, down to *Lotharius*, &c. thoſe Princes had their Monies Coin'd at *Rome*, and other *Medals*, atteſting and vindicating their Claim and Title to that City, as appears in that learned Diſſertation publiſh'd by *Monſ. le Blanc*, and ſubjoin'd to his *Hiſtory* of the Moneys and Coins of *France*. In which he proves, that the *Biſhops* of *Rome* were never lawful Sovereigns of any part of *Italy*, much leſs of that Capital City; but of old always Subjects, Govern'd, Elect'd, and (as occaſion requir'd) Depoſed by the Emperors; together with an Account by what ſubdolous Arts they got footing in the large and vaſt Poſſeſſions they now enjoy, and uſurp the preſent Power.

But to return to *Epocha's* (wherein the *Greeks* were the moſt accurate and particular) we ſhall beſt reckon from *Roman Medals* by the *Conſulate* or *Tribunes*; tho in that alſo there is difficulty, by not knowing the precise years of their reſpective Offices when the *Medal* was ſtruck; whereas the *Greek* gives the very year of the Princes Reign.

Moreover *Colonies* diſcover their *Epocha's* in *Medal*; as in that under *Philip*, *An. VIII.* under *Decius*, *An. XI.* &c. which, 'tis ſaid, ſome have ſo improv'd, as to be able to tell us the very Age of the Emperor by the *Medal*, of which more when we come to Inſcriptions. In the mean while as to *Colonies*, we find them bear the Names of the Founders, or of ſuch as either ſouliſh'd or ſettled them; v. g. thoſe call'd *Julia* were founded by *Julius Ceſar*, as was that at *Berytus*; *Municipium Auguſta Bilbilis*, by *Auguſtus* and the like; theſe by

single Persons: But when more were express'd, as sometimes two Names together immediately, and without distinction, or any word between (and not else) one is then to reckon the first to be the Founder, and the second the Restorer. Thus in the *Medal* where we read *Colonia Julia Augusta Detrosa*, there *Julius* sett'd and planted the Colony, and *Augustus* Recruited it: But when *Augustus* is set before *Julius*, there *Augustus* Repair'd only what *Julius* Founded, as *Monsieur Vaillant* nicely criticises. By the way observe, that we meet with no Heads in any *Italian Colonies*, that honor it seems being allow'd to those Cities only which were Priviledg'd to stamp Money, which Immunity is mark'd upon the *Medal*, whether granted by the *Senate* alone, or together with the People, or solely by the Emperor: When by the first the mark is *S. C.* tho the *Medal* be *Greek*: If by the People *Δ. Ε.* Upon *Antioch* of *Pisidia S. R.* of the same import. So Colonies when Priviledg'd by the favour of the Emperor, it is *Permissu Caesaris*, or *Augusti*, the Indulgence always express'd, &c. As to the now mention'd *Antioch* of *Pisidia*, 'tis observ'd to be the only City among sixteen of the same name, which affected to bear the Legend in *Latin*. We moreover learn of him, that such Colonies as were sent out by the *Consuls* before *Cæsars* Usurpation, bare the Name of *Roman*. For example, that of *Sinope* in *Asia*, which struck a *Medal* in recognition of the young *Gordian*, *C. R. I. F. S. Colonia Romana Julia Felix Sinope*, *An. CCCVIII.* the *Epoche* noting the year that *Lentulus* made it a free City and Colony, after he had vanquish'd *Mithridates*, and which *Julius Cæsar* considerably enlarg'd. Nor did Cities and Colonies only do honor to the Emperors, and Benefactors in *Medals* and *Reverses*, but whole Provinces also; as *Syria* to *Trajan*, *Dacia* to *Philip*, &c.

We mention'd Dedication of Cities, the *ædificatio*, or *Conditor*, as *Romulo Conditori*; and so the Foundations, as in that of *Nicopolis* by *Augustus* after the Victory at *Actium*; in which *Medal* there is not'd its Privilege and Immunities: In that of *Hadrian* the Year and Date when the City *Amisus* recover'd her Freedom under *Augustus*: So that of the City *Soli* in *Cilicia*, chang'd to *Pompeopolis* her Benefactor; in others *Restaurator Urbis*, who was esteem'd equal to the Founder: Such again for instance was that of *Constantinople* its *Dies Natalitius*, suppos'd

supposed to be the very Day when that *Medal* or Coin was struck, like that of old *Rome cum Urbis Imagine*, tho as * some think, the Dedication was not at the laying of the first Stone or Foundation (as now the custom is) but rather at the finishing and consummation of the Work; and these usually bore the Heads of the Founders, or such as rendred them famous; as the *Tarentines* and others. Thus the Island *Coos* had *Hippocrates*, *Samos* the Image of *Pythagoras*; *Smyrna* that of old *Homer*, &c. tho happily not stamp'd at the time when they flourish'd, but from such Pictures, or ancient Statues as were doubtless thought to resemble them.

Nor is *Critica* and *Grammar* (besides what concerns Religion, History, Jurisprudence, and other parts of the politer Erudition) oblig'd a little to this delightful Study. The *Digamma F* invented by *Claudius* we read in *Medal*, and much more infer'd from that single instance of the learned *Sigonius's* Treatise *De Nominibus Romanorum*, subjoin'd to his *Fasti Consul.* And to be gathered from the Dialogues of *Agostino*, *Vossius's* *Etymological Lexicon*, the *Orthographic Abbreviations* of Words, &c. so as they no longer wonder to find why *Medals* stamp'd so long since at *Corinthus*, spake *Latin* in their *Inscriptions* under the *Roman Empire*, seeing the Colonies which that victorious People planted and sent forth, had so worn out and extinguish'd the natural Inhabitants and their Language, that the *Greek* was in a manner totally disus'd and forgotten.

As to Names what more Vulgar, than that the *Cæsars* was deriv'd *ab utero Cæso* (by * *Solinus's* mistake of *Pliny*, attributed to the elder *Scipio*) but if that of *Spartianus* might pass, they would deduce it *ab Elephanto Cæso*, divers *Medals* bearing and *Elephant*, with the word *CÆSAR*, and a *Reverse* fill'd with such Weapons and Instruments as the *Romans* made use of to kill and destroy them: And indeed *Servius* relates a story of that Emperors Grandfathers killing an *Elephant* in *Africa*, that was so call'd in the *Punic* tongue, as if he had thence deriv'd his Name: Whereas doubtless it was from neither, but from *Cæsaries* rather (and the *Critics* herein all mistake) the Instruments on the *Reverse* being only such as belonged to Sacrifice: Of which the learned Sequing. in *Nominib. Rom.*

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We have already spoken of a *Reverse* in the *Consular* of *Lepidus's* being delegated by the *Senate* and *People of Rome*, to young *Ptolomie of Alexandria*. And in another, *Marcus Antonius's* carelling of *Cleopatra*. In a third, *Marcus Brutus*, with the *Reverse* of a *Poniard* and *Cap of Liberty*, denoting his bold attempt to have freed the *Commonwealth* by the death of *Julius Caesar*. But what is most singular and conspicuous in it is, the *Notation* of the very day, when that bold stroke was given, namely, on the *Ides of March*, of which he had fair warning before.

In a *Reverse* of *Trajan* we have represented the manner of their restoring Kingdoms to a vanquish'd Prince; and so in others of the *Imperial* there might be produc'd abundance of Examples illustrating the like Histories; some of them (as we said) no where else to be met withal, others confirming things doubtful, &c.

To return to *Names*, *Historians* had not known that the Son which *Antoninus* had of his Wife *Faustina* was call'd *M. Amnius Galerius Antoninus*, but by a *Greek Medal* of that Lady; or that *Barbia Orbiana* was Wife to *Alexander Severus*; or *Hetruscilla* the Sponse of *Trajanus Decius*, and not of *Volusianus*. It is in the *Reverse* of *Medal*, that the knowledge of many antient Families are preserved, which neither *Ursinus*, or any other Author makes mention of; as among several more *Alitia*, *Barbatia*, *Carrilia*, *Epira*, *Fabricia*, *Gramia*, *Helvia*, *Juventia*, *Menia*, *Nautia*, *Papilia*, *Sextilia*, *Trebonia*, *Vatinia*, &c. enough to fill an Alphabet. It is in the *Reverse* of *Medal* only where we are shew'd in what manner that Statue of *Colofs* Magnitude, representing the noble Emperor *Trajan*, was clad and plac'd (which that egregious Painter *Julio Romano* has design'd, and the learn'd *Ciacconius* describ'd) upon that stupendous *Column*, vested in his *Imperial Robes*, and holding in one of his hands a *Golden Ball*, in which were contain'd his own *Ashes*; in the other a *Scepter*, with the *Cancelli* of *Copper* about the *Plinth* of the *Capital*; it being the only *Column* in *Rome* which, I think, had any considerable Figure upon it. There are besides what this *Pillar* exhibits divers *Medals* of this Prince, whose *Reverses* shew us his *Aquæduçts*, *Via*, *Forum*, *Circus*, *Triumphal Arch*, and the *Bridge* he made over the *Danube*, besides those of his *Reduction* of *Armenia*, *Mesopotamia*, &c.

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We learn from the *Reverses* of *Medals*, as well as by *Statues*, that of old they made use of no *Stirups* to get up, or ease their seat on *Horseback*, and other things of new *Invention*.

Again, we gather from *Reverses* of *Medals* the extraordinary care they took of the *Sea* and *Navigation*, as well as to celebrate their *Victories*. In that of *Augustus*, *Neptuno Conservatori*; *Victoria Nep.* in that of *Gallienus*; and especially that of *Pompey the Great*, with his *Titles* of *Præfæctus Classis*, & *ora Maritimæ*, together with a *Trophy* on the *Prow*; and in the *Reverses* of *Augustus*, whom we mention'd, frequently with the *Rudders*, *Rostræ*, *Tridents*, *Ships* and *Gallies*, and other marks of *Sovereignty*.

Moreover, we behold in *Reverses* of *Medals* the manner of *Military Adlocutions*, *Conjaries*, *Liberalties*, and *Royal Donatives* to the *People*, taken, as they report from *Callistratus*, who, that he might encourage the *People of Athens* to come and frequent again the *Courts* and *Publick Assemblies* of the *City* (now during the *Civil Wars* in a manner quite deserted) caused *Money* to be flung and scatter'd among them in those *Places*: In imitation whereof great *Princes* do at this day disperse *Coins*, *Nummi Augurales*, and *Medals* at their *Coronations*, and other solemn *Occasions*; as was that at the *Nuptials* of *Frederick Duke of Austria*, with *Ann* Daughter to *Uladislaus King of Hungary*, An. 1515. Thus also the *Pope*, when he is *Crown'd*, scatters *Money* and *Medals* among his *Adorers*, which is first but of *Brass*, pronouncing the words of *S. Peter*, *Argentum & Aurum non est mihi*, &c. *Silver and Gold have I none, but such as I have give I you*; and then by and by (as soon as his *Holiness* is lifted up, and exalted in his pontifical Chair) he sprinkles *Silver*, with that of the *Psalm*, *Dedit pauperibus*, &c. *He hath given to the poor; his righteousness endureth for ever*. With this holy *Railery* sporting with *Scripture* after a pleasant manner. But to proceed,

The *Reverses* of *Medals* gave intimation of extraordinary *Laws* and *Ordinances*; as that of *Tenes* against *Adultery*, stamp'd at *Tenedos*, and described by our learned *Graves*, who from a *Medal* of his own, recites the *History* at large out of *Heraclides*. For as it was accounted a glorious Thing to have enacted wholesome *Laws* and *Constitutions* revok-

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ing others; so was it often express'd in these more lasting Records; witness amongst the Romans, those Medals of the Families *Cassii*, *Papie*, *Coelie*, *Partiæ*, &c. and in that famous one of *Augustus de Maritandis Ordinibus*; with other excellent ones of the Emperor *Cocceius Nerva* to the public Benefit; the generous Remission of this noble Emperors Right over the *Vebiculation*, and all the Carriages of *Italy*, which was so grievous an oppression to his Subjects, is, I think, made known to us from the Reverse of a Medal only, which the People caus'd to be stamp'd in Recognition of the Grace. To these add his establishing free Commerce, repressing Disorders in the Commonwealth; which procur'd him those deserv'd Titles of *SALUS GENERIS HUMANI* in his Medals, where commonly the Reverse expresses some Symbols of them; as in their due place.

And now that we have mention'd Symbols in Reverse of Medals, they shew us, with the Images and Names of the Pagan Deities, *Custodes*, *Auspices*, *Patrii*, *Genitales*, *Nutritores*, &c. their Ensigns and Distinctions: *Jupiter* by the Eagle; by the Harp or *Chelys Apollo*, and sometimes a *Gryphon*; *Neptune* by his Trident and Rudder, sometimes on a *Dolphin*, but never on the Marine Horse, tho it be Consecrated to him; *Pluto* his Fork; by the Tyger or Panther *Bacchus*; *Hercules* by the Club and Lions Skin; by a Serpent *Esculapius*, &c. *Venus* by *Cupid*, or the Doves, Helm of a Ship, and sometimes *VICTRIX* by a Target, Cask, Bow and Arrow, to express the power and force of Love. Nor was that Symbol of the Doves attributed to their noblest *Venus* for their salacity, as the common mistake is, but to the veneration they acquired by the story of *Semiramis*, whom they report was fed by those gentle Birds, into one of which she was fain'd to be Metamorphos'd, and in that shape ador'd by the *Syrians* under the Name of *Astarte*. There is yet a more virtuous Goddess of the Name, the *Celestial Venus*, represented holding an Apple in one hand, and a Spear in the other; and if with a little Infant, *GENETRIX* or *FELIX*, betokening the fecundity of Marriage; *Juno* has her Peacock; *Diana* her Crescent, quiver of Arrows, Dog, and sometimes we find her naked and full of Breasts, a Basket of Fruit on her Head, as they picture Nature, and not seldom also with a brace of Harts or a Doe standing by her: she is likewise accom-

accompanied oftentimes with some Egyptian Deity, as *Serapis*, *Isis*, or *Apis*, and now and then the *Pharo's*, for the Friendship between *Ephesus* and *Alexandria*. Others there are relating to *Arcana Imperii*, and Mysteries of State, *Gryphons*, *Harpies*, *Syrenes*, &c. requiring Study and Interpretation. And hence we now and then encounter with *Sphinges* in the Reverse of *Augustus*, signifying Prudence and Courage; and if plac'd before a Temple, the Mysteries of Religion. The Thunder-bolt according as 'tis plac'd, betokens several Passions, as well as Regal Power, or that Sovereign Princes are more immediately under the Divine Protection: For *Jupiter* tho but one, we find, denominated from divers Places and Attributes, according to which he is benign, propitious, displeas'd or offended; as where he is *Capitolinus*, *Olympius*, *Conservator*, *Stator*, *Liberator*, *Optimus*, *Maximus*, *Ultor*, *Fulgur*, &c. In like manner for his Age, *Crescens*, * *Ju-* ^{*Jove non-*} ^{*dum Barbato.*}

venis. A naked Youth with a Glory about his Head, and holding a whip in his Hand, denotes the Rapidity of the Suns diurnal Course. *Mercury* wing'd *Cap à pie* with the *Caduceus*, intimates peace, diligence, and conduct in Enterprises.

But to commence at the Head in this Recension also (besides what we have already mention'd) without insisting on the *Laurel*, which was the Symbol of *Apollo* (and of that *Genius* of the Senate ΘΕΑ ΣΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC and ΓΕΡΟΥCΙΑ) every body knows, that Ears of Corn, Chaplets of *Roses*, and other Flowers; *Ivy*, *Pine*, &c. belong to *Ceres*, *Flora*, *Bacchus*, *Pan*, and their Companions: Casks and Helms to the God of War; and when with the *Owl*, to *Minerva*. The *Phrygians* wore a crooked Bonnet pointing backwards, the *Persians* forward, and sometimes upright, not unlike the *Commodos* affected by our Ladys at present: The same was challeng'd by the *Epicæne* God *Lunus* (as of either Sex) ever represented with the *Crescent* behind his shoulders, in great Veneration among the *Antiochians* of *Pisidia*: *Juno* is cover'd with a *Flameum*, and in the larger Veil is *Pronuba*: If in a Goats Skin, Horns and all, she is *Sospita*. *Pantheons* are coifed, and have their heads dress'd like several of the Deities; sometimes with a *Bulhel* like *Serapis*, sometimes like the *Sun* with beams. *Jupiter Hammon* wears Rams-horns; and with these, and divers other Pagan Superstitions often adorn'd they their peculiar

Lares; nor were the *Genii*, Topic, as well as Personal, wanting in *Reverses*: They were figur'd by naked young Men, holding the *Patera* in one hand, and in another a *Horn of Plenty*, sometimes standing by an Altar pouring out of the *Patera*, and were as many as there were Places, Societies, or Persons under their imaginary Guardianship.

The *Egyptians* (whose *Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμων* was a *Serpent*) had their *Apis* figur'd like a *Bull* with the Flower *Lotus* between his Horns, a white blaze in his forehead, under a *Crescent*: The same have *Osyris*, *Isis*, *Canopus*, and the Deefs *Eumythia*, with a Lily-form Flower, or as some, the *Abrotonus*. We likewise find *Canopus* in the shape of a large Earthen Jar or Pitcher, out of which there peeps an human Head; but the *Bust* of *Anubis* is a Dog's Head. *Amazons* carry the Battle-Ax on their shoulders, or a small *Pelt* or Buckler *Crescent-fashion*: In deeper *Busts* and the *Reverses* of larger *Medalions*, we meet some of these with Cask and Shield holding a bridl'd Horse, betokening Victory in Fight, or some Publick Shew. If the Figure have lying by it a Sledge, Hammer, Anvil, Tongs, &c. conclude it *Vulcan*, or some of his brawny *Cyclops*.

As *Heads* and *Busts* in the *Reverse* of *Medals* (as before observ'd) so are *Hands*, and what they hold and carry in them to be consider'd. Thus the *Hasta pura*, or unpointed Javelin suits with all the Gods, denoting their universal Bignity: So does the *Scepter*, rounded or blunt on both ends like a *Generals* Commanding Staff, or what they call *Parazonium* (frequently taken for a short Sword) found in some *Reverses* of the Emperors *Galba*, *Domitian*, *Vespasian*, and others, about which the Critics yet are not well agree'd; for in that of *Antoninus Pius*, 'tis a Javelin or half Pike arm'd at both ends.

The *Patera*, or some such Religious Character, did usually accompany the Emperors, which sometimes they held in their hand, seeming to pour an Offering upon the Altar.

Termini, are Figures without either Arms, Hands, or Feet, so represented, says *Polybius*, to shew that all quarrels and contests about the Limits were determin'd. Such is the *Mercurius Herma* in a *Reverse* of *Augustus*, standing upon a Thunderbolt, which some interpret to be in relation to that Emperors *Device*, *Festina Lente*.

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A branch of Laurel in the hand of an Emperor, signifies Victory; of *Olive* Peace, and hand joined in hand Friendship and Unity, also Adoption, as in that of *Trajan* and *Cocceius Nerva*, where two figures take hands, inscrib'd *Providentia Senatus*.

In whole and intire Figures are commonly represented the *Virtues* applied to the *Roman* Emperors by their Flatterers, as *Piety* like a veil'd Matron, holding a Temple, or box of Incense with a Stork standing by; but *Vesta* with a Taper; *Providentia* seems to touch a Globe with her staff; *Pudicitia* is modestly veil'd with one finger at her lips. If pressing them with two Fingers, taken for Silence; to this add *Moderatio*, *Quies*, *Indulgentia*, *Religio*, *Utilitas Publica*, φιλαδελφία, &c. *Aequitas* holds the balance, and so does *Moneta*, who is said to be a Deity, represented by three Figures with the *Cornucopia*, and near them as many melting Furnaces, and a heap of Money, to note the three principal Metals, inscrib'd *Aequitas publica*, or *Moneta Aug.*

The *Graces* are also three naked and beautiful Virgins, holding each other by the hand; by the same number is symbolized *Aeternitas* shaded with a swelling sail over their heads, importing time past, present and to come, and sometimes by a single Figure holding the Sun in one hand, in the other the Moon. Lastly, the *Eumenides* and *Furies*, arm'd with a Torch, a Poniard, and a Serpent: *Nemesis* or Revenge is pourtrai'd with a Wheel, shewing that tho Divine Vengeance has long patience, it comes at last with speed: But the Wheel which we find at the foot of *Fortuna*, denotes inconstancy. She is also sometimes sitting, sometimes standing, and sailing, with her hand on a Rudder, or *Cornu-Copia*, distributing good and bad, and is but one and the same Deity. *Security* is typified by a woman leaning negligently upon a Chair. The four *Annual Seasons* are represented by as many naked Figures, one excepted, who is clad for winter. The other three have an *Hare*, a Basket of Flowers, and a Sickle. We sometimes meet a little Child bestriding a *Dolphin*, and such equally appertain to *Melicer-ta*, *Palamon*, *Portumnus*, three names of the same Deity. Figures cumbent upon Pitchers and Jars, represent great and famous *Rivers*, and sometimes the *Bust* only emerging out

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of the Vessel. Nilus has several naked Boys playing about him, to signify his many streams: Where we meet Figures lying along upon Beds, a *Leſtiffernium* is represented, on which they usually plac'd the Image of *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Nep-tune* or some other Idol, with solemn Ceremony in time of calamity, or Epidemic Sickness, as well as upon more joyful and festive entertainments.

To go on with things animate upon *Reverses*; the *Phenix* symboliz'd Consecration, and Immortality; the *Stork* Piety and filial Duty; the *Bird of Athens* Wisdom and Science, Vigilancy and Providence, as one sees in a *Medal of Constantine*: the *Cock* is often with *Mercury*; the *Horse* feeding represents a Country in peace, rich and abounding; the *Elephant* some Publick Spectacle, and sometimes Eternity; as the *Serpent Æsculapius*, or the *Deefs Salus*, and is now and then the mark of a *Genius*, or some famous Hero, and therefore Victory if under foot: *Nero* had such a *Reverse*; a *Serpent* within a Garland of ears of Corn and Poppy, importing Plenty: the *Ox* signified strength and patience, and when accompanied with a veil'd Priest, some Colony; if for *Victim* destin'd, the Beast had Ribbons dangling about his Horn: Liberty of Commerce and Dominion on the Sea, were both represented by a *Dolphin* clinging about a Trident, &c.

Characters of *Inanimates* on the *Reverses of Medals* were likewise frequent. Thus the Cap, or Hat and Wand, proclaim'd Freedom, *Slaves* being uncover'd and under Discipline; the *Cornu-Copia*, or *Amalthean-horn* was the Symbol of Plenty; as *Serapis's* Bushel was of Providence: the Port or Gate of a City, found in the *Reverse* of some *Medals*, with the word *Providentia Augusti*, shews a Magazine and Provision of Corn for the People; and if a Star appear over it, the City of *Constantinople* in particular: A fortified Camp is express'd by a sort of *Calthorp*; a *Tripos* with the *Jackdaw* and *Dolphin*, is the mark of the *XV. Viri*, deputed Keepers of the *Sibylline* Oracles; the *Sacerdotal Cap* or *Miter*, is known by the appendant *Apex* and *Flamine*, either alone, or with sacrificing Instruments, denoting Pontifical Dignity.

Bucklers and Votive Tables *pro Salute Principis*, and other Occasions, are very frequent in *Reverses*; a *Wheel* is the Character of some famous Way made or repaired by the Emperor;

peror; as in a *Reverse of Trajan*. In short, the *Zodiac* describ'd in all its Figures with the *Moon* in Center, was Emblem of the universal Happiness of a Princes Government; such as we meet in a *Reverse of Alexander Severus*; and *Augustus* was fortunate under *Capricornus*.

The Temple of *Janus* shut proclaims an universal Peace thro all the *Roman Empire*: A Gally, or Vessel under Sail and in Course, betokens Joy, Felicity and prosperous Success; but if we find it plac'd beneath a Figure wearing a *Turrit* Crown, shews it to be a Port of Commerce; if under a Victory wing'd, the vanquishing of an Enemies Fleet.

But besides all these, Kingdoms, Countries and Provinces, are distinguished in *Reverses* by their respective Symbols; *Europe* by the *Horse*, or the Rape by *Jupiter*; some affirm there never was any *Reverse* at all appropriate to her: *Asia* is known by the *Serpent* and the Rudder of a Ship, as a Country of Commerce accessible by Sea, and the first of Navigators; *Africa* is Cask'd with the head or spoil of an *Elephant*, having by her a *Scorpion*: Of the *European* Provinces, *Macedonia* is represented by a Carter with a whip in his hand, as a Country of excellent Horses, and sometimes also by *Hercules's* Club; *Achaia* had a Flower-pot; *Dardania* a Cock; *Spain* a Coney, or Olive-branch, and a woman in a Soldiers Calf-sock, a small Target and two Javelins; *Gaul* is with a Spear, and in the close Military Coat or *Sagum*; *Dacia* is figur'd by a Woman with a Spear also, and sometimes an *Asses* Head; *Pannonia* by two Women warmly clad, with Military Ensigns, denoting the coldness of the Country, and courage of the Inhabitants; *Italy* is represented by a Royal Lady Crowned with a Tower, sitting on a Globe and holding a Scepter with an Horn of Plenty; *Germany* by a goodly Dame with a long Shield, and holding a Spear; *Britannia* represents a Virgin in a flowing Vest, sitting on a Rock or Island with a Spear in her hand, and leaning on the Rudder, the Prow of the Ship at her Feet; *Bæotia* has the God *Bacchus's* *Thyrus*, or a Cluster of Grapes; *Rhodes* the Sun, or a *Rose* the Solar Flower; *Sicilia* shews three Thighs and Legs, issuing from a Man's Head in the Center, to signify the three famous Promontories of that Island, and sometimes by a *Sickle* and Ears of Corn, denoting Plenty and Felicity; of
Asia,

Asia, *Judea* is represented by the Palm-Tree; *Arabia* by a Camel; *Persia* by a Dart; *Armenia* by a Cap or Hood, Bows and Arrows; *Parthia* by a Woman in that Country Dress, with the like Weapons and a Quiver, to shew their extraordinary dexterity in shooting; *Cappadocia* has a Woman wearing a Turreted Crown, and sometimes with the Mountain *Argæus* in her hand or near her feet. And now we speak of Mountains, we find in the *Reverses* of some *Medals* a rude Stone in shape of a Mountain drawn in a Charriot, representing the *Sun*, as he was ador'd by *Helagabalus* his Priest, fancying that glorious Planet an huge Ignite Stone with the Star or *Phosphorus* over it, preceding its Rising, to distinguish it from those of *Caracalla*: But Stones have other significations; as that in the form of *Pyramis* with a pair of Turtles plac'd in a Temple resembling that of *Venus's* worship'd at *Paphos*; and *Jupiter* was himself sometimes ador'd in the shape of a Mountain; whence perhaps it is we meet *Argæus* so frequently in *Reverses*. But to return to Countries:

Mesopotamia is represented between the two famous Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, with a kind of Miter upon her head. In *Africa*, *Egypt* has the Crocodile and *Ibis* for Symbolism, and sometimes the ancient *Taber*, an Instrument play'd on by their Priests, as was the *Sistrum* by those of *Isis*. With these a Medalist has notice of the most famous Rivers by their several Figures, *Tiber*, *Rhenus*, *Danubius*, *Nilus*, &c.

With the *Nymphs*, *Naiads*, *Syrens*, *Satyrs* and *Sylvan Deities*: The true Figures of the *Hippopotamus*, *Crocodile*, *Rhinoceros*, *Elephant*, *Cameleopard*, *Panther*, and other rare and exotic Animals, usually led, and exhibited in Triumph, or prepared for Combat and the *Amphitheater*, are express'd to gratifie and divert the People, especially during the *Secular Shews*. Other *Reverses* present us with divers Flowers, Fruits and Plants, &c.

And as Countries and Rivers had their several Emblems, so had their chief Cities: *Rome* her *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking the Wolf; *Corinthus*, *Pegasus* and *Bellerophon*: the *Sphinx* and *Harp*, the City *Gabala* in *Cælosyria*; *Constantinople* the *Thunny*, and other places abounding with that Fish; *Tyrrus*, the *Spaniel* with the purple Shell, the Shell is common alone upon those *Reverses*, but the Dog is rare; *Ephesus* is represented by the *Hart* or *Stag*, sacred to her *Diana*. But I

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confess some of these belonged rather to their Coins as Money, which, as we noted, had denomination from these Badges; for so that of *Ephesus* was stamp'd with the Image of *Diana*; those of *Creta*, *Jupiter*; the *Ægyptians* with a Crocodile or *Ibis*, *Nilus* or *Serapis*; *Lacedæmon* with the Head of *Lycurgus*; *Delphi*, the Fish of that Name; of which see more in *Alexander ab Alexandris* and other Authours.

Lib. 4. c. 13.

A *Military Ensign* plac'd upon an Altar; denotes a new Colony of *Veteran Souldiers*, whose Felicity depends on the Gods. If there be many Weapons, it signifies their being drawn out of several Legions, but *Military Ensigns* alone, if more than one, sometimes import the Victory of some particular Legion, or betokens an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperour.

Besides the *Eagle*, which is the Standard-Ensign of every Legion, the Rest are distinctions of *Cohorts* only, or *Guidons* and *Cornets* of the Cavalry.

The *Acroteria* or *Ἀκροτέρια*, which is the ornamental bending Prow, gives notice of a Naval Victory, or some Maritime City: the Rudder of a Ship on a Globe with the *Fafces*, is sovereign Power: so a Spear lying cross a *Curule Chair*, signifies a *Consul*, *Ædile* or some person of Pontifical Dignity, it is likewise a Symbol of *Juno* and Consecration: By the way, there is an *Ivory Chair* at *Somerfet-house*, said to be a *Roman Curule*, but the Shape of it does by no means answer; for they were not only plainer, but made with arched Legs and round-back'd, more resembling that easie Chair, which is wont to be plac'd under the Imperial or Canopy of State, at Court.

The *Cornucopia* is common to all the *Deities*, Symbols of Beneficence and Abundance, especially where there are two; nor is the *Caduceus* always attributed to *Mercury* alone, but to Royal and Universal Power and Authority; for so 'tis found with a Horn of Plenty and the Pontifical Mitre in a Reverse of *Julius*.

Abundance is also symboliz'd by Ears of Corn appearing out of a Bushel, with the heads of Poppy, which of all Plants produces the greatest plenty of Seeds. Other Characters of Abundance and Fertility are Clusters of Grapes, Panniers of Flowers and Fruits, &c. With the *Augural Lituus*, we oftentimes see two Pullets, or some other Bird which they

they kept for Divination, and not seldom in their Coops and Cages, &c. And may these suffice with others enumerated by Mr. Walker and the late Author of the Science, and such as we have already named; where one has their descriptions more at large, but which for being so very necessary to be known and remember'd, ought not to be counted a needless Repetition: For Heads and Effigies may be easily distinguished by their Inscriptions, not so Reversees, which having relation to Symbol only, require particular Explication, as do other Emblems, Devices and Hieroglyphicks, inclosing Morals, recondite Mysteries and Actions; recommending and representing the most conspicuous Virtues of the Persons and things they relate to. And thus all that was heroical and great, peculiar and eminent, and properly regarding Antient History, its Circumstances and Accessories, is, we see, fetcht out of Medals and their Reversees, as Agostino amply, and Suarefius more contractedly have given us a Taste.

Cap. 13.
ad 17.

Upon this account it is, that such Memoirs were consigned to the most lasting Materials; and that the Heroic Ages bore such Veneration to Antiquity and the Exploits of their Renowned Ancestors, that they hung up the Skins and Spoils of Lions and Serpents, and other destructive and furious Beasts as wasting whole Countries, had been killed and cleared by them.

They adorned the Vestibules and Porches of their Temples, Halls and Palaces with Armour, Weapons, Trophies, Statues, Urns, Tables and Inscriptions, and all sorts of Antiquities. As among the Gaditani (for instance) they shew'd Pygmalion's Auream Olivam; the Argives, Atrei Phialum; the Skin of the Caledonian Boar apud Arcades; those of Delphi, Pindar's Chair; as did the Metapontines that of Pythagoras; the Parma Antai made Tanger famous; Phalaris's Bull, those of Agrigentum; Leda's Egg, those of Lacedaemon; the Arca Cypseli, those of Olympus, &c. Others the Spear of Achilles; the Harp of Timotheus; Fair Helens Necklace; the Lamp of Epictetus. These, and the like (long since lost and decay'd, and not to be compar'd with Medal) rendred many Countries and Cities famous; and so fond they were of them, that Cicero tells us, Nulla unquam Civitas tota Asia & Græcia signum ullum, Tabellam pictam, ullum denique ornamentum urbis, sua voluntate cuiquam vendidit, &c. They would not alienate or part with them for any price; as neither of late years would

In Verrem.

would they of Rome sell to that magnificent Collector of Antiquities, Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the fragments only of a broken Obelisc which had lain neglected so many Ages in the Circ of Caracalla, since piec'd together, and erected on that goodly Fountain of Piazza Navona by the famous Bernini, a stupendious Monument of his admirable Talent.

There are still at Rome, Florence, Pisa, &c. other Antiquities belonging to the Cities, and daily purchas'd and augmented, Statues, Historical Columns, Trophies, Altars, Urns, Inscriptions and Pictures, which they keep to adorn, and for the honor of the Place and Nation, which I know not that they do in any other; for if they did, those Statues and other venerable Antiquities search'd out, and with so great diligence, affection and vast expence, brought from Athens, Delphi, Smyrna, and other parts of Greece by that noble Earl, would not have been dispers'd, as I find they were; those Inscriptions only excepted, which were frankly bestow'd on our Athene (the University of Oxford) at my sole Request to the late illustrious Duke of Norfolk; and I had his promise of that Colossian Minerva to have follow'd, but his Grace's so unexpected Death prevented my timely getting it remov'd. I know not whether it was not since purchas'd with many other Statues by the Lord Vicount Lemster, who for his great love of all that is magnificent of this kind, and for his no less civilities to me, I think my self oblig'd to mention with much regard; glad that they are fallen into the hands of one who both knows how to value and preserve them. For by such Collections (as I said) Countries and Cities become Schools of Art, attracting learned Persons and many Strangers to visit their Antiquities, as now abroad to the Churches, Shrines, and reputed holy Places. Nor did all, or any of these Circumstances of old Smyrna, with the advantage of her famous Port and Haven, render it so celebrated as the ancient Picture of Agathocles; nor the Marmertines, as that one Collection of C. Hejus, of which the Orator (describing the Antiquities of his Palace near Messina in Sicily) Messanam ut quisque nostrum venerat, hæc visere solebat: Omnibus hæc ad visendum patebant quotidie; Domus erat non Domino magis ornamento, quam Civitati, &c. One nobly furnish'd House was not, it seems, a greater Reputation to the

In Verrem
Orat. 4.

Salust.

Orat. pro
Archia.

illustrious Owner, than to the whole City it self. And thus *Thepsia* for an excellent Statue of *Cupid* only (the work of *Praxiteles*) was visited by Travellers and Strangers, *nam alia visendi causa nulla est*: It had nothing else, says *Cicero*, in it worth seeing. Upon this account it is, that the Palaces and Studies of the *Farnesi*, *Medici*, *Barberini*, *Pozzi*, *Angeloni*, &c. at *Rome*; the Duke of *Tuscany's* at *Florence*; *Septalius's* at *Milan*, with their Cabinets of Medals, Statues, Inscriptions, and other Antiquities, &c. make *Italy* still venerable in her very Ruins: And for what Use and End all this Cost and Curiosity we are told by that noble Historian (*de Bello Jugurth.*) not for nothing or merely to look upon and delight the Eye with only: *Nam sæpe audiavi Q. Maximum, P. Scipionem, præterea Civitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos ita dicere, cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissimè sibi animum ad virtutes accendi: Scilicet, non ceram illam, neque Figuram tantum vim in sese habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum, eam flumam egregius viris in pectore crescere, neque prius sedari, quam virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adequaverit.* The very sight of their Effigies call'd to their minds the glorious Actions they had perform'd, and even inflam'd them with an Emulation of their Virtues; nor did it rest there till they themselves also had done something worthy their Example. To this the incomparable *Cicero* again (pleading the cause of an excellent Poet) *Quam multas nobis Imágenes non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum, fortissimorum virorum expressas Scriptores & Græci, & Latini reliquerunt; quas ego mihi semper in administranda Repub. proponens, animam & mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum conformabam, &c.* And in good earnest, where there is no more Superstition paid, than what upon the sight of modest Pictures, Statues, Medals, and other productions of Art, these learned Pagans shew'd them for ought appears: I should be no Iconoclast and Demolisher, tho I abhor Idols, and cannot but wonder that Men of Reason and Power to Reform, should give and continue Scandal to so many excellent Christians, and to so many who are not Christians but would be so, were they either taken away, or (if left standing) their Cult abolish'd, not the imitation of the Sanctimony and Virtues of those whom they represent. For thus (to return to *Reveries*) it seems they so inspir'd Men with their very looks, that

the noble *Alphonsus* us'd to say, he never beheld *Cæsar* in Medal without some extraordinary Emotion, inflaming his breast with an Emulation of imitating his greatness of Mind and conspicuous Virtues. For the same reason of old, they plac'd and set up their Signs, Busts and Pictures in their Pinacotheca's and Repositories, especially in the Vestibules and *Prima Ædium parte*, Porches, Halls, and particularly in their Libraries, some of Marble, others in Wax; nay says *Pliny*, *Non solum ex auro, argentove, aut certe ære in Bibliothecis dicantur illi, quorum immortales animæ in iisdem locis ibi loquuntur; quinimo etiam quæ non sunt, finguntur, pariuntque desideria non traditi vultus, sicut in Homero evenit; quo majus (ut quidem arbitror) nullum est felicitatis specimen; quam semper omnes scire cupere, qualis fuerit aliquis, &c.* Celebrating those immortal Hero's, who seem to breath and speak to us as they stand. Thus things not really present, appear at least as if they were, inciting us with a desire of enjoying the absent Person: For instance, the Poet *Homer*; there being in my opinion (says he) no greater felicity, than this universal Inclination of knowing what manner of Man such and such a Person was.

How strong a passion the sight of *Alexander's* Statue alone kindled in *Cæsar*, when it made him shed Tears, out of Anguish or Ambition, that such a stripling in comparison to his Age, should have so far exceeded his Conquests! having subdu'd the whole World almost, ere himself had yet been Master of a Province. And doubtless there is nothing does more stimulate a noble and generous Spirit than a Virtuous Emulation; and therefore *Sir Thomas Moor* allow'd the use of Statues also, in that ingenious Idea of his Republic (where otherwise we find him very sparing of unnecessary Pomp and Expences) when discoursing of Rewards and Punishments; *Non paucis (says he) tantum deterrent à flagitiis; sed propositis quoque honoribus ad virtutes invitant: Ideoque Statuas viris insignibus, & de Rep. præclare meritis in foro collocant, in rerum bene gestarum Memoriam, simul ut ipsorum posteris majorum suorum gloria calcar & incitamentum ad Virtutem sit, &c.* And therefore of old they never decreed those Honors of Statue or Medals, but to such as had perform'd some signal Exploit, or Invented some useful Thing. In this manner they Dignified and made them Noble, as *Æmilius* and others: and

again, overthrew and broke their *Images* in pieces, and recall'd their *Medals*, when upon any vile Action, or notorious Treason they deserv'd ill, or betray'd their Country; of which Histories afford innumerable Examples. And indeed, when Men (be they never so great and well born) degenerate from their illustrious Ancestors,

*Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo
Sanguine censi, pictosque ostendere vultus
Majorum, & stanteis in curribus Æmilianos,
Et Curios jam dimidios, humerosque minorem
Corvinum, & Galbam auriculis nasoque; carentem?
Tota licet veteres exornent undique; ceræ
Atria; Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.*

Juv. Sat. 6.

— — What is't our Ancestors to show
In Paint or Statues? the *Æmilii* plac'd
Intire in Chariots, *Curii* to the waist,
Corvinus, that by th' shoulders less appears,
And *Galba* wanting both his Nose and Ears?
The House, why do so many Gen'als fill
Breathing in Marbles? — —
Fill all thy Courts with old wax Imag'ry,
Vertue's the true and sole Nobility.

Stapleton,

They put them (as we have shew'd) not only in mind of those brave and glorious Persons they represented, but they look'd on them as yet alive, and observers of their Actions; and were so charm'd with their Conversation, that they carried them in their Triumphs, and went with them to their very Funerals and Graves; nor would they at any hand sell or alienate them from their Families, but fixt them as *House-Looms* to the Inheritance. He that could shew the greatest number of them (as we now Coat-Armor and Pedigree) was reckon'd the Noblest. 'Tis really strange to what prodigious numbers the *Statues* and Figures of this sort should otherwise amount, when in the little Island of *Rhodes* alone were counted above thirty thousand; those of *Olympia* and *Delphi* more; in *Corinth* innumerable. By a noble Contention (says Sir *Henry Wotton*) in Point of Fertility, 'twixt Art and Nature, and not only arguing an infinite plenty of Artists and Materials, but likewise of magnificent and glorious Thoughts, even
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Plom. of Gr.
Cluck.

in the common Persons of those Ages, besides the Relation those goodly Monuments and Memoirs of well doing and meritorious Persons had to nobler Designs; not as a bare and transitory entertainment of the Eye only, or gentle deception of the Time, but that it had a secret and powerful Influence, even towards the advancement of the best of Governments, by their continual representations of great and virtuous Examples; So as in that point Art became a piece of State.

Remarkable for this sort of Magnificence, and one of the first was *Marcus Varro* (the most learned and knowing Person of the Age) who made a Collection of all the famous Men from the Foundation of *Rome* to his own Times. *Cicero*, *Atticus* and others, follow'd him to that height of Curiosity, as 'tis reported of *Alexander Severus*, that he sought to have the Portraits of our Blessed Saviour, the Patriarch *Abraham* and other extraordinary Persons, as well as of *Achilles*, *Alexander*, *Plato* and others of the Gentile Hero's and Philosophers.

We have seen, how instead of Ensigns and painted Banners, they carried them in Poms and Processions of State, stamp and cut in all sorts of Metal, Stones of price, Porphyry, and the most durable Marbles; and this they did for almost Two Thousand Years, especially in Money and *Medals* innumerable, whereof much is yet remaining, much more 'tis probable than what is yet come to light, found here and there casually in single pieces, and often in heaps, full *Urns* and *Jars*, to shew the immense Treasure of that once flourishing State, and vast Extent of its numerous Colonies, which not only enlarg'd their Conquests over Men, but (as in recompence of the Changes and Devastations which they made) Civiliz'd the Barbarous World by their Laws and Learning, useful Arts, and exemplary Virtues.

And now after all we have produc'd in favour of *Statues*, *Medals* and other Collections of this nature; we are far from approving or encouraging that abandon'd and passionate love which some have shew'd, in a restless and expensive pursuit of these Curiosities, and that like *Damasippus* *Insaniunt veteres Statuas emendo*, as some ill advis'd, and, as I may say, Luxurious Antiquaries have done, to the prejudice of their Fortunes, or any nobler Parts of Life, ranging over all the world, and compassing Land and Sea to feed an unbounded Appetite,

tite, and turn that into Fault and Vice, instead of a laudable and useful Diversion: *Eft modus in rebus* — I remember a French man (lover of *Intaglià's*) who told me he had for many years long'd for the death of a Gentleman, who having an Head of the Emperor *Hadrian* cut in an *Onyx* (antique and very curious) which he would by no means part with; he hop'd that he might obtain it of his Executors, as at last he did. And I could tell of another *Crown* Person, who, when the *Turks* Invaded *Candy*, and alarm'd the *Venetians*, was wont (not without some secret pleasure) to reckon, at how easie rates *Statues* would be purchas'd, should the *Turks* set foot in *Italy*.

Asking pardon for this digression, not altogether foreign to our Subject of Heads and Effigies, and the plenty of *Statues*, *Medals*, and ancient Coins which may be yet extant in the hands of the curious. That which has been perverted by ignorant Mechanics, and Avarice of others, may, for ought we know, be as much as what remains intire.

Figuror. Epist. *Laurentius Pignorius*, writing to the *Abbot Barifonus*, tells us (with no small indignation) what a World of Antiquities lie buried, broken, and neglected. And as to *Medals*, of a *Venetian* Merchant that melted down abundance of rare Coins to make a Chain of Gold for his Wife to wear. And *Schottus*, of a *Spanish* Apothecary who cast a Mortar for the use of his shop of an invaluable Collection of *Medals*, which had been left him by his curious Father: *Dignus utique ipse pistillis; sed in grandiore Mortario Anaxarchi more tundi*: Nay, my Author adds, that when, *An. 1506.* at *Rome* a Goldsmith was wont to cast little Shrines and Statues of gold and silver *Medals*; he did often use to boast, that he made none but of such precious things. Such another encounter I remember the noble *Busbequius* * tells us he met with in his Embassy passing through *Anasia* to the *Ottoman* Court: That enquiring of a Brasier whether he had any *Medals* (or as the *Turks* call them, *Infidel Money*, using them for weights only) the Pagan Tinker told him, he had a shop-full of them a day or two before, but that he had newly melted them all, to make *Pots* and *Kettles*. But this of old the nobler *Romans* (as if foreseeing it) took such care of, that besides a Law expressly prohibiting the melting down of any Coin or *Medals*; to preserve all other noble Monuments from being so much as

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any ways marr'd or injured (expos'd as many of them were abroad in the streets and about the Cities) they had their *Curator Statuarum*, as well as their *Tribuni rerum Nitentium*; especially *Libraries*, Buildings of Magnificence, and other publick Decorations and Ornaments.

The truth is (whatever care there was of old) 'tis not above an Age since they were even at *Rome* it self so negligently Barbarous, that some *Harpies* would have demolish'd the *Arch* of *Constantine*, and so obliterated the Memory of that great Emperor and Revolution, as far as in these wretches lay, had not *Pope Paul* the Fifth taken care to prevent them: They had already pull'd down the *Septizonium* of *Severus*, so as there now remains no *Vestigia* of that noble and singular Antiquity, nor of many a *Triumphal Arch* besides (as that of *Drusus* over the *Germans* and others) except it be in the *Medal*; and were proceeding upon the only remaining *Amphitheater* of *Titus*, miserably defac'd already; so as that renowned City had by this time been hardly known so much as in her Ruins.

To resume then our Subject, and at once, *& inftar omnium*, to shew their incomparable Use, and how vastly they might contribute to the Universal Republic of Letters, were it possible to make a complete Collection, and uninterrupted Series of *Greek* and *Roman* Coins, as doubtless they have been stamp'd and distributed upon all signal Occasions, when great numbers were utter'd and dispers'd from time to time, besides those which were also frequently found under the Foundations of Public Edifices (on whose *Reverses* was usually the Model or Picture of the Fabric) I affirm, were such a Treasure to be met with, the learned World would be furnish'd and enrich'd with a World of rare Antiquities; vouchers subsidiary to good History, and of what there has past of Memorable, with far more certainty than from any other perishable Records whatsoever, since *Medals* are not justified by Books and Authors, but Books and Authors by *Medals* rather. I cannot (says the illustrious *Scaliger*) but admire how many noble Records, rare and recondit Mysteries are contain'd, and have been transmitted to us in *Medals* and *Inscriptions*, *que nos fugiant*, and of what we could never else have had such clear and perspicuous Testimony! But he who has a mind to see how *Medals* vindicate and support

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antient History preferrable to Books, may consult the learned *Spanheim's* Preface and Notes on *Julius Caesar*.

And here I must acknowledg, that I have been more confirm'd by that *Bass Relieve* still extant on that *Triumphal Arch* of *Titus*, which at my being at *Rome* I caus'd to be most accurately Delineated by *Carolo Morotti* (since, for his incomparable Talent advanc'd to be the *Popes* chief Painter, and worthily now esteem'd the first of *Europe*) with all the *Lacuna* and Detritions in so long a tract of Time, to prevent the being impos'd upon by most, if not by all those *Sculptors* (not excepting *Francis Perrier*, esteem'd to be the most faithful) whole Prints I have ever seen, and who presume to supply what is quite worn out with their Conjectures. I say I have been more edified by this undoubted Antiquity, and by the *Medals* representing to us the sad and deplorable Eversion of that once glorious Temple, and Destruction of that obstinate People for their prodigious Ingratitude and Malice in putting to Death the Son of God, than by all that *Josephus*, and other Historians of that time or since, have left us in their Books.

Apolog. 2. I am not ignorant that many passages of moment have been falsely grounded upon these venerable Monuments; as from that known *Inscription* *SANCTO. SANCO. SEMONI*, &c. by the Holy Martyr *S. Justin* and others since; whilst prejudice and superstition make others to mistake the most grossly; as the learned *Dr. Spon* clearly shews in his Letter to *Father Chaise*, who pretended to derive and prove the Antiquity of the *Popish Mass* from a Medal stamp't in the time of *Constantine the Great*; because forsooth, in a certain Reverse of that Emperor, one sees a little round thing upon an Altar, which being more heedfully inspected (without the aid of *Microscopes*) evidently appear'd to be a *Mund* or Imperial Globe only; but which the zealous *Jesuit* took for a Consecrated *Wafer*: Thus *quod volumus facile credimus*. But the instances we have hitherto produc'd are Authentic and without Reproach, evincing and establishing what is pretended from them beyond exception. And for the Historical Part, by what is already among the Curious and lovers of this Study; we cannot reasonably question, but those Kingdoms and flourishing States who took such care to preserve and transmit those noble and worthy Actions to Posterity, were not less diligent and curious

curious not to suffer any thing of Signal and Illustrious to escape them, than a very Modern State and Commonwealth near us, have to this day (to our reproach or neglect at home be it spoken) in their most laudable Imitation of the wisest, most renown'd and prosperous Commonwealth we find Celebrated for their Wisdom and Virtue.

An egregious Instance of this may be seen in what *Monsieur Bizot* and his Continuator have Publish'd, in the *Histoire Metalique de la Rep. d'Holland* (Printed first in Folio, since in three elegantly Design'd and Insculp'd *Octavo's*) where one has the intire History of whatsoever has pass'd of Public and Memorable by Sea or Land, in Peace or War of any sort, relating to that wonderful Commonwealth. All of it deduc'd, represented and supported by, and from the Records of *Medals*, Stamp't and Publish'd in the year, and at the times when such and such Actions happen'd to be done and were fresh in memory; and that from the very Infancy of that State, and defection from the Crown of *Spain* to this day; together with apposite *Devises* and *Inscriptions* both of Things and Persons, Monumental, and highly conducing to divers Passages of our Modern Histories and Revolutions (abating of some Liberties which perhaps might decently have been pass'd by, not so well becoming the gravity of *Medal*, but which are yet Matters of Fact) namely, their Wars, Sieges, Expeditions, Truces, Peaces, Alliances, Negotiations, Discoveries, Colonies, Adventures, Plantations, Companies, and Improvements of Arts and Manufactures. In a word, nothing Memorable has escap'd the *Medal*; nor what of other Countries that have had any relation to them: Sometimes to the Honor of their Nation, useful and full of profitable Diversion: Verily a Curiosity, together with the Historical Discourses upon them, worthy both the Collection and Cabinet of the Curious.

To proceed therefore with their *Reverses*: We have there represented (besides *Heads* and *Effigies*) all that has fall'n out of Great and worthy the notice of History, frequent Events referring to most Actions not of *Europe* only, but of both the *Indies* and the whole World, in any sort relating to (I think) the most Industrious People in it. For instance,

They have *Medals* of the very first occasion of their *Revolt* and *Emancipation* from the Tyranny and Oppression of

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Philip

Philip II. under which they groan'd, upon his endeavouring to introduce the *Inquisition*, and in order thereunto erecting new Bishopricks and Tribunals, infringing their antient Immunities and Constitutions: And how from that contemptuous Name of *Genx* and Vagabonds, to *High* and *Mighty*; they in less than a Century asserted their Rights and Liberties against all the Power and Policy of *then*, the most potent and formidable Monarch of Christendom.

We have in the Reverse of their *Medals*, their Original Confederation and Union with *Utrecht*; their early application and submission to Queen *Elizabeth* for her Protection; the Cautionary Towns and Fortresses made over to, and Garriſoned by her, with their *Rædition*; their deplorable and cruel Sufferings after their first Governor *Philip Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, and Governels *Margarete* Dutchess of *Parma*; Cardinal *Granvil*, under that fierce and truculent *Alvarez de Toledo* Duke of *Alva*; his Son *Frederic*, *Don Lovis de Requesens*; *Don John* of *Austria*; the Arch-Duke *Matthias*; the Princes of *Parma*; Count *Mansfield*; Arch-Duke *Albert*; *Clara Eugenia*; the Cardinal *Infanta*; the late *Fran. de Mela*; *Leopoldus*; *Monterey* and the rest.

They represent the Executions, and Catastrophes of Count *Egmont* and *Horn*; the several *Massacres* which follow'd; the Heroical Acts of Prince *William* of *Nassau*; his Assassination; the Effigies and Exploits of those who pursued that great Persons Victories; what was, (or rather indeed what was not done) during the Government of the Duke of *Alenſon*, and our Earl of *Leiceſter*; the wonderful Successes and Triumphs of *Grave Maurice*; *Henry Frederic*, *William* the Second and Third, the Renowned Princes of *Orange*, even to the late stupendious Revolution.

We have in the *Reverses* of their *Medals*, the Surprizes of *Brill* (which was their first Exploit) and *Harlem*; the memorable Siege of *Leyden*; the Stratagem at *Breda*, *Sluce*, *Bergen-op-zoom*, *Bois le Duc*, *Penlo*, *Ruremond*, *Sas de Gand*, *Hulſt*, the later Siege of *Maeftricht*, &c. the famous Leagues and Battels of *Ostend*, *Newport*, *Seneff*, with the Heads and Pourtraits of Sir *Francis* and *Horatio Veres*, and other English Heroes; their brave Exploits and Successes against *Don Juan*, *Parma*, *Spinola*, and others the most renowned Captains and Commanders of that Age.

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There is a *Medal* of Prince *William* the Second's March to *Amsterdam*, and of whatsoever else has fall'n out of Remarkable for more than an hundred years past. But these, for being acted in their own Country, I mention together, not forgetting such Exploits as their *Medals* have Consecrated to their Renown abroad upon the Sea, and in other Lands; as a Reverse of the famous Battel of *Lepanto*; the bold Action at *Damiata* in *Egypt*; the Naval Fight in *Eighty Eight*, upon our dispersion of that Invincible *Armada*, with that other signal Combat in *An. 1639.* their surprizing of the *Spaniſh Plate Fleet*; several Conteſts with ours during the late Rebellion, with their Admirals *Trumps*, *de Ruyters*, *Opdams*, &c. Engagements with the Duke of *York*, Prince *Rupert*, Duke of *Albemarle*, and Earl of *Sandwich* (worthy a kinder fate) and; to our reproach, their Insult at *Chatham*, and Action at *Bergen*; Relief of *Denmark* and *Copenhagen*, when streightened by the *Swedes*: there is a large *Medalion* of *de Ruyters* Exploits in *Sicily*; Succours formerly yielded to other Princes their Allies, as during their Peace with *Albert* and *Isabel*, in the affair of *Cleve* and *Juliers*; they stamp *Medals* of the late Incursions and Excursions of the *French* *An. 1673.* since the Peace of *Nimegue*, and several other Treaties and Conventions since that general one at *Munſter*, and what paſſ'd with that Martial Biſhop; *Groningen*, *Narden*, *Breda*; the *Triple League*, and several others with Foreign Princes and Potentates.

There is a *Medal* asserting their Liberty of Commerce; of their Expeditions to the *Eastern Indies* by the Cape of *Good Hope*; in ſum, of their Circum-Navigations of the whole *Terreſtrial-Terraqueous* World, penetrating to the *Antipodes*, and even to the ſight of both the Poles: Others of their Wars with the *Indian* Monarchs; the Eſtabliſhment of both *East* and *West India* Companies; their Colonies, Cities, Forts, Factories in the *Moluccas*, *Javan*, *Ceylon*, and other Spice Iſlands; their Fiſheries and Adventures at *Nova Zembla*, and attempts on the North weſt Paſſages; of their Expeditions and Succels of Prince *Maurice* in *Braſile*. In ſhort, there's not a Diſcovery, Colony, Munition, Plantation, Negotiation, Factory or Scale of Commerce, City, Citadel, State-houſe, Bourſe, Church, Hoſpital, ſumptuous Edifice, Harbor, Canal or the like Public Charge, but they

shew in Medal : Witness those struck of the Erection of *Leiden*, and other Cities into *Schools* and *Universities*; the Effigies of their famous Professors and Countrymen, renown'd for their Learning, Souldiers, Statesmen; *Medals* of the Authors of several Inventions, Arrogating the Arts of *Printing*, *Painting* in Oyl; *Mills* and *Machines*; their *veliferous* Chariot, and other great and useful Things.

They struck *Medals* of several *Triumphs* and magnificent *Pomps* on sundry occasions, setting forth the Reception and Marriage of the unfortunate *Frederic* Prince *Elect*or, and *Lady Elizabeths* Landing at *Flushing*; another, when the King and Queen of *Bohemia* took their sad flight after the decretory Battel of *Prague*; they caused *Medals* to be made of the Refuge which they gave to *Mary de Medices*, Mother of so many Crown'd Heads when she had none to shelter her own : Of the Nuptials of Prince *William* the *Second* with the Daughter of *England*; another of the generous Entertainment which they gave our late King *Charles* the *Second* at *Breda*, and of his Transportation into *England* at his Restoration.

To these succeed their *Medals* of the late Duke of *Monmouths* Invasion; the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*; of our Bishops confinement in the *Tower* of *London*; as formerly I had found one in memory of the *Gun-Powder* Conspiracy; a delivery (for ought I know) wholly neglected by us who were most concern'd, with any lasting Record of this nature, or bare Inscription.

The late stupendious Expedition, and Descent at *Torbay* is celebrated in a large *Medalion*; as is likewise the Retreat of King *James* II. and the Coronation following.

They stamp'd a *Medal* upon the memorable Siege of *London-Derry* in *Ireland*, with sundry more relating to divers other Passages and Events extraordinary and worthy Record.

I have seen a *Reverse* of the famous *Synod* at *Dort*; of the fortunate escape of the learned *Grotius* (Author of so many incomparable Works) convey'd out of a strong Prison, instead of a Trunk of Books, whilst his unfortunate Companion *Olden-Barneveldt* lost his head; of which, as of the unhappy *De Wit* and his Brother *Cornelius* there are *Medals*.

They struck a *Medal* and several *Medalions* on the Violation of the solemn *Edict* of *Nantes*, and of the ensuing, and present Persecution of the *French* Protestants and severities exercis'd

exercis'd upon them; another of the *Prophetic Jurieu*, and of that of the Count *D'Avaux* in contradiction to him; and to give them their due, they freely consign to the Record of *Medals*, as well their disasters as their *Triumphs*; the Inundations of their Country, and several Conspiracies against it.

All these, and many more which we pass over, elaborately and curiously Design'd, Engraven and Coin'd in *Gold*, *Silver* and *Copper*, together with apt Inscriptions and Symbols; so that none seem more laudably ambitious either of immortalizing their Actions, or for the benefit, incitation, and imitation of Posterity, or vindication of Authors and Inventions than this Republic; none more addicted to Public Works and Improvements, therein emulous of, and in some things even transcending the ancient *Greeks* and *Rome* herself.

It is true, that *Jaques de Bie* did, in the year 1646. set forth his *France Metalique*, beginning at *Pharamond* (according to their *Genius* of *Romance*) to the Father of the present Monarch *Louis* XIV. exceedingly well Engraven and Explain'd, but with little of those fastidious, swelling and insulting Titles, the Flatterers of late have publish'd in a more pompous Volume. But as it is intirely taken up in those slavish Deferences, so to the dishonor of those excellent Uses we have celebrated *Medals* for; we should altogether have omitted the mention of what we do in this kind, were not some passages so notorious, and some of them so disingenuous, and such as may serve to convince the present, as well as future Ages, that whatsoever impartial History shall hereafter record, of Actions the most inhumanly Barbarous that any Age has produc'd among *Christians* (or indeed the most Savage Nations) may be justified by the *Medals* and *Inscriptions* both Stamp'd, and daily Publish'd to acquire the Name of *GRAND*, and establish it upon unheard of Ambition, Cruelty and Oppression, and the shedding of human Blood, Banishments and Desolations; which, methinks, is so far from deserving the Honor of *Medal*, *Inscription* and *Triumph*, as the best of Princes have merited them all, by the grateful and immortal Memory of true and lasting Glory; not by Titles only of Piety, Zeal and Justice, but by their Clemency and

OB. CIVIS. SERVATOS.

From the year 1678. to this present, we have the Majority, Coronation, Marriage, Children, Education of this Great

Great Monarch; his Sieges, Conquests, Buildings, Academies, Treaties, Truces, Leagues, Conventions, Parliaments, Laws, Abolitions, Military Orders, Marshalls, Colonies, Forts, Triumphs, &c. It would require a Volume but to recite a little of them all; nor indeed am I willing to believe them half approv'd of by the Prince; tho' by those Royal Flatterers *Perault*, *Carpentier*, *La Chapel*, and other Court-Wits they seem to be, who have labour'd those *Inscriptions*, divers of them appearing so boldly prophane, and with Attributes of Omnipotence; others so fulsomly Arrogant and Vain-glorious, and some again scandalous; mean, and trifling; which, tho' added to the *French* second Edition, are yet Historical of considerable Passages. To give a Specimen of but few.

There is a Medal representing the King standing between the two Cities of *Genoa* and *Luxemburg*, holding the World on the point of his Sword:

Victori perpetuo, ob expugnatas urbes ducentas.

That is, *Pyrgopolinices* like, laying whole Cities and Countries in Ashes and Desolation. Another, *Rheno, Batavisque una superatis* 1672. upon that surprizing Invasion, and since more fatal one *Ultimo Aditu Hostibus Germanis Gallia, &c.* and actually, during all the Blood-shed and Violation of the solemnest Treaties, *Pacatori Orbis*; which brings to mind that Raillant Medal *Gallienæ Augustæ*, with the Legend *Pax ubique*, when, through his negligent Government, the whole Empire was torn in pieces by Thirty Tyrants. Thus now, as of old, *Ubi solitudinem faciunt, Pacem appellant.* But what is most stupendious *Ludovicus Magnus XIV. &c.* The Reverse two Columns upon one Pedestal, one of which is thrown down, with the *Edict* of *Nantes* lying by on the ground; upon the other is engraven *Romain ou Rebel*, *Papist* or *Rebel*: On the Pedestal *Edictum Nantesium, Nimesiumque abrogatum est mense Octob. 1685.* In another *Hæresis extincta Edictum Octobris 1685.* And contrary to the most Sacramental Obligations and Acknowledgments of the good and great Services his Protestant Subjects had done the Crown, rewarded by *Templis Calvinianorum everfis*, with that Triumphal one of *Vicies centena Millia Calvinianæ Ecclesiæ revocata, &c.* For having converted Two Millions of Protestants by a Million of *Dragoons*; such terrible *Inscriptions* are extant of *Dioclesian*, (*Nomine Christianorum Delecto, &c.*) but of no Heathen Emperor else that I can learn.

I

I confess when I turn over *Code Louis XIII.* from *An. 1598* for now almost an hundred years, comprehending at large all these *Edicts* with that solemnity Reiterated, Verified and Registered in several Parliaments, and other Sovereign Courts, confirmed and granted under the Hands and Seals of *Henry the Fourth*, and all his Successors since; together with the Oaths of the Supreme Magistrates, and Judges, to observe it as a Law perpetual and irrevocable, as if Enacted by the *Medes* and *Persians*, without any exception. I cannot, I say, but be astonish'd at what is since done, and made boast of not only in time of peace, but without the least provocation of his suffering, and (by his own confession) meritorious Subjects! But such is this Monarchs pleasure;

— — — *Stat pro Ratione, Voluntas.*

But the following are modest, *Sufficit Orbi.*

They radiate the King with the Sun-beams (nor do they more in their Pictures of *God the Father*) as if alone sufficient to govern the Universe;

Non alio cerni Majestas se velit ore,

Non aliud Mundus poscat habere caput.

Comparing his Majesty to that illustrious Planet in no fewer than seventy five *Devises* and *Inscriptions*. To which add (what most of all they seem fond of) *Nec pluribus impar.* But which was indeed the *Impress* of *Philip the Second* of *Spain* (as already we have shew'd) written about a Globe of the World; which, how since from so glorious a Rise and *Meridian* it is declin'd and ready to Set, might be a Document, and shew how short and transitory all worldly Prosperity is; but, to prevent that fate, we are told in another Reverse, *Nec cesso, nec erro.* And, *Cæsar*-like, in another, *Ut vidi, vici*; nay, far exceeding all the *Cæsars*, *Satis est vidiſſe*, kills with his very looks; and so does the King of Serpents the *Basilisk*: And in another *Solo lumine terret*, sending forth Rays not like the benign Sun to light and comfort, but to burn and destroy. Thus in another upon the Conquest of the *Franche Compté*, where the Reverse represents a Mountain of Snow dissolving at the Suns approach; and of the same kind that unsatiably Ambitious one,

Nusquam meta mihi.

I know no bounds.

Swal-

Swallowing all under the pretence of *Appennages*; which reminds me again of another of the former *Philips*, *Non sufficit Orbis*. The *Reverse* a Spanish Courser unbridl'd, and galloping round the Globe of the Earth. But we have seen how lamentably he was tired before he came to his Journeys end, within eight or nine years after.

But what may not he do, whose Law is his Will? For 'tis declar'd in the *Medal Bombarding of Genoa*:

QUOD LIBET. LICET.

What I list is Law.

Whereas in truth, *Pauciora licet ei quam ulli, cui licet omnia*.

These, and the like, exceeding all that's Modest, truly Great, and Christian, makes me with good reason question; whether these *Medals* were ever so much as seen, or approved of by *Le Roy Tres Chrestienne*, the most Christian King. Wherefore, after all, I cannot but impute them all to that bane of Princes, and worst of Subjects, *Sycophants* and *Flatterers*; who, to shew what he has perform'd by Sea, as well as at Land,

Tu Dominaris Potestati Maris: Ut Maris Imperium

Virtute paratum, Religione tueretur, Seminarium

Brestense extruxit: ET PATRIBUS SOCIETATIS JESU

Administrandam commisit, An. 1685. Under whom to be sure it cannot but prosper, unless they chance to meet an *English Fleet*, which will not so easily part with this Dominion; 'tis however a glorious Boast, and should make us look about us, whilst we see in another *Reverse*

Bello & Commercio Nantarum

LX Millium Conscripto 1685.

That he has Threelcore Thousand Seamen in Pay, &c. We pass over the *Sub umbra alarum Suecie*; the *Sidera Lodovicia*; *Satellites*, about *Saturn*, &c.; but must not omit that glorious *Medalion* of the Adorations paid by the Orators *Regis Siam*, 1686. resembling that which we read, and see pictured of the *Queen of Sheba*, when she came from the utmost ends of the Earth, to hear the Wisdom of *Solomon*, *Ob Famam Virtutis*, as tho a greater than *Solomon* were here.

There are others representing the *Juncture* of the *Ocean* and *Mediterranean*; the mighty *Aqueduct* he is leading through *Rocks* and *Mountains* to his *Palace of Versailles*; attempts truly

truly Great; and like another *Alexander* (which I do not reprove) *VIRO IMMORTALI*. We sum up all in that *Epigraph* on the *Reverse* of another illustrious *Medalion* struck in the year M. DC. LXXXVII.

LVDOVICO. MAGNO. QVI. BATAVIS. DEBELLATIS. HISPANIS.
TOTIES. DEVICTIS. HOSTIVM. CLASSIBVS. FVGATIS. ET.
INCENSIS. TOT. FERE. EVROPAE. CONIVRATAE. ET.
FOEDERATAE. PACEM. DEDIT. IMPERAVIT.

That is, in short, of mere pity, having vanquish'd all the Powers of *Europe*, he commanded her to accept of the Peace which he vouchsafed to offer,

Regna Superstat, Qui regnare jubet.

Or, as another has written under his Effigies,

Nutu, Rex stabunt Regna cadentque tuo.

— — — At his nod, all

Kingdoms do stand and fall.

Louis quatorzieme, Roy de France, les delices, & la terreur du genre Humain.

Lewis the Fourteenth, King of France, the delight (truly said of that incomparable Prince *Titus Vespasian*) and terror of Mankind: Which I think was never recorded or said in *Pagan* or any *Christian* Prince, or perhaps *Pagan* before, excepting *Attila* the *Hunn*; which makes me persist, and still to doubt, and even to hope, that these flattering Titles are the product only of those abject and servile *Parasites*, the *Pest of Courts* and of *Princes*. And of this I am the more confirm'd, by the deserv'd Censure which I find given of the * *Publisher*, to disabuse the curious *Monf. Schermeier*, who valu'd and look'd upon his Collection of a great deal of this stuff, as a *Treasure* to his *Cabinet of Medals*.

And yet what is all this to the *Medalion* of the Statue Erected by the *Duke de la Feuillade* in the *Place Victoire*? The egregious Vanity of which (not to say *Profaneness*) with all that *Herba Parietaria* of *Emblems*, and *Symbols* and *Adulatory Devices* about it, is publish'd and makes up a whole Volume too long here to recite, as they are design'd by those great Masters *le Brum*, *Mignard*, *Varin*, *Cheron*, *Roussel*, *Bernard*, *Molart*, *de la Hay*, and the rest.

Those who thirst to see, and would be entertained with abundance more of this kind of *Pageantry*, may please to peruse the History of *Lewis* the Great, set forth in a pompous Folio by the *Jesuit Menestrier*, 1691. whose Dedication thus bespeaks him.

M

T

Sidon. A.
poll. Paneg.
Ant. Aug.

* Bat. Relat.
Hist. Relat.
2. p. 54.

To Lewis the Grand.

The Invincible, the Wise, the Conquerour, the Wonder of his Age, Terror of his Enemies; Lover of his People: Arbitrer of Peace and War: Administrator of the Universe, and Worthy to be its Master, &c. are offer'd with profound Submission, the Medals of an Accomplish'd HERO: Presenting him the History of a Reign Worthy Immortality, and the Veneration of all Ages.

To which somebody has unhappily Subjoyn'd by way of Reprisal

Les Heros de la Ligue, ou la Proceſſion Monacale, conduite par Louis XIV. pour la Conversion des Proteſtans, de ſon Royaume, &c.

In good earnest, who can seriously allow any Countenance to this Abuse of Medals and Inscriptions, which I look upon and esteem as the noblest Repositories of great and serious Matters? So as I have frequently wish'd, that we of this Nation had oftner imitated the laudable Examples of those Wise and Noble People, who (as we have shew'd) suffer'd nothing of truly Great and Worthy to pass, which they did not transmit to Posterity by Medals and Inscriptions; Modest and Pertinent, and far from that turgid Vanity and gross Adulation, as to the most perennial and lasting Records.

Nor does this Excess of Flatteries reign among the Wits and Poets only, or such as Blaspheme for Bread; but is gotten among the Clergy too: nay and crept into the Monasteries and Cells of the very Minimi-Monks and self-denying Orders, without any Reprehension or Notice at all taken by their Superiours, to discountenance or repress it: Witness their late publick and famous Theses, in which Intrepidly and sans reserve, they compare a Mortal Prince, whose Breath is in his Nostrils, to the True and Eternal God, no fewer than twelve times; ascribing to him all those Attributes and Perfections, which the Holy Scriptures make only due to the Divine Majesty; thereby inferring, that the Transcendent Wisdom of the most Christian King, is Argument alone sufficient to Convince all Atheists of the Existence of the Deity, and of his Angels too: which

which, whilst these meek and creeping Souls, who profess so much Evangelical Simplicity (and would above all others, be distinguish'd for their extraordinary Sanctity) presume to affirm; gives not only great scandal to others, but to some worthy Persons also of that Communion; wondering that the Bishops and Clergy (who are set to be the continual Protectors and Guardians of those Boundaries which are plac'd to separate that which is due to God alone from that of Caesars) should suffer such Bold and Impious Theses to escape the Sponge and Index, so worthily perstring'd by * Monsieur Amelot in his * *La Morale de Tacite de la Flater.* learned Treatise of Flatterers, upon the Morals of Tacitus, to which I refer the Reader: But so (as one well observes) the *Paris, 1686.* Great Alexander, by his Adulators, was made at last to believe, not only to be himself a God; but that he had power to make Hephestion a God also; so True is that,

Nil est, quod credere de se
Non possit, cum laudatur Diis aequa potestas.
Once equal Men to Gods, there's nothing they
Refuse to credit Flatterers can say.

Juven. Sat. iv.

But of this Pagan and Slavish Adulation of Princes, see copious Instances in Casaubon's *Animadver. in Athenæum*, lib. vi. c. c. 14, 15, &c.

In the mean time, let not yet the ill use which two or three Prodigies of Men, and their Parasites have made of them (for we read but of few exceeding that number, even amongst the Domitians and Pagan Emperors) who prevented those venerable Monuments of the bravest Actions; and were therefore noted with Infamy; had their Statues broken, their Medals call'd in, and Effigies defac'd: I say let them not discourage us from Imitating those Illustrious Princes and States, who have modestly deliver'd to us many brave and profitable Notices, by their Medals, which had else utterly, and perhaps irrecoverably been lost to the Learned World: For so the Lives, and worthy Memories of several Great Emperors are left and transmitted to us (as those of Julius, Augustus, Pespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Antoninus, M. Aurelius, Septimius Severus, &c. with innumerable Rare and Remarkable Things and Passages of their Reigns, by the Study and Industry of many learned Authors upon this Subject.

Since then the greatest Nations for Renown and Virtue have been thus celebrated, and incited to brave and glorious Actions, by having the *Memories* of them, among other lasting Monuments and Records, thus consign'd: It would raise Pity, with just Indignation, to find a Kingdom so fertile of Gallant and Illustrious Persons, so poorly furnished, to shew (by any accomplish'd *History* or *Series* hitherto extant) what has been done and achiev'd by Ancestors truly Great, and permit me to add, worthy the Consideration in *Medal*; and whose Effigies alone were desirable for their Virtues, equalling many of them to the most Celebrated of the Antients, and deserving the stamp of the most precious and lasting Metals. I grieve to find so very few *Medals* of this kind among us, in an Age so polite and knowing, during all the Changes, Revolutions, and signal Events either of this, or foreign Countries, where we have been concern'd in Voyages and Discoveries, Conquests, Colonies and Plantations: So many prodigious Fights and Conflicts at Land and Sea, wherein those *Heroes* have signaliz'd themselves comparably with any which former Ages can produce: For what People of the Universe can boast of greater Men for Arms and Arts? But to name them, and yet neglect them, would be more to our Reproach.

For besides some Coronation-Pieces and *Medals* stamp'd on the Births, or Nuptials of two or three late Princes, &c. We have ('till *Charles* the First of Blessed Memory) almost nothing to shew which can well pretend to *Medal*: 'Tis true (speaking of the Barbarous Ages) we have summarily mention'd what *British*, *Saxon* and other later Coins remain among our Modern Collections, genuine, and of good Antiquity, as to this Island (exceedingly well engraven in *Mr. Speed's Chronicle* from the Coins themselves, collected by *Sir Robert Cotton*, and now augmented, and improv'd in the new Edition of *Camden*) without *Reverse*, Shield or Inscription; besides perchance a rude *Cross*, Name of a King, and sometimes of the *Mint*, with that vulgar Sentence *Dieu & mon Droit*, in use 'till King *James* the First, and the Union with *Scotland* made some little alteration; none of which are to be look'd upon, or consider'd as *Medals*, but as *Money* only.

My worthy and learned Friend * *Dr. Plot* tells us of a Coin, or Token rather, bearing the Head of *Edward* Confessor, somewhere found in his Perambulation of *Oxfordshire*, which

* *Nat. Hist.*
cap. x.

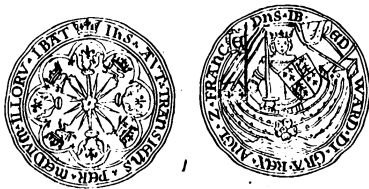
which by an hole or appendant Ring, he conjectures to have been given to wear about the Necks of such as had been touch'd for the *King's-Evil*; that Religious Prince being it seems, the first who had the *Charisma* and Sanative Gift, derived to his Successors *Kings of England*: But this, tho' for its Antiquity, (and as it related to that particular Effect) it deserv'd our Notice; yet is it neither to be reckon'd amongst our *Medals*, as having neither *Legend* nor *Reverse*.

To commence then with the very first and earliest that it has been my hap to see of *Historical*, and which may pass for *Medal*: A *Golden Royal* of *Edward* the Third, represents him standing compleatly Arm'd in the middle of a Ship at Sea; holding a Sword in his right hand, the Shield with the Arms of *England* and *France*, in his left: The Royal Standard arbour'd, and displaid at the Stern, &c. Justifying as well his Title to the Dominion of the Sea, as Sovereignty of *France*: This *Medal*, for so I call it (tho' it also pass for Money) being purely *Historical*, appears to have been struck about the time of the Treaty of Peace between that glorious Monarch, and King *John* of *France*, in behalf of themselves, and their eldest Sons; namely, *Edward* the Black Prince, and *Charles* Duke of *Normandy*, the French King being Prisoner. This Treaty, dated the 8th of May, *An. 1360.* near *Chartres* in *Britany*, was confirm'd at *Calais* in *Picardy*; whereupon Hostages were given us by the French King, who was himself obliged to come in Person, and pay the Ransom we have formerly made mention of. The *Medal* follows.

a mistake...
the medal is
coin of Edw.

EDWARD.

Medal I.



EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRAN. DNS. IB.

Reverse,

A *Rose* (whence also call'd the *Rose Noble*) with many Rays extending to four *Lions passant*; over them a Ducal Coronet, and as many *Flour de Lyes* in a Compartment of eight *Code-rooms*, Inscrib'd,

HIC AVT TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORVM IBAT.

Which some Interpret *Enigmatically* of the Secret of the famous *Elixir*, by which the Gold was made: Others for an *Amulet*, superstitiously applying the Words of the *Gospel*, which render'd the Wearer thereof *Invulnerable*. But this Remark is obvious, that we find no such Pretence by any Authentic *Medal* or Claim of the French Kings, or of any other Potentate: That Stamp in the late *Wapen* or Arms of *Zeland*, being nothing to this purpose; as Importing only the Situation of those few Islands: concerning which, and of all that is said of *Alleitus* to corroborate our Claim and antient Right, see the Learned *Selden's Mare Clauson*, lib. II. cap. 25.

There was another of *Henry V.* and *Queen Mary* of less Value, which likewise bare the same Shield and a Cross in the midst of a Ship; Reverse, *St. Michael* and the *Dragon*; but neither of these, or of the former have I seen in *Silver*. There was also Golden Money stamp'd at *Paris*, and in *Normandy* by the same *Henry*, bearing the *Angel's* Salutation of the *Blessed Virgin*; but for that they contain nothing of *Medal*, I pass them over. Another goodly *Medal* of the same Metal Value, bearing the Effigies of King *Henry* * VII. and his *Queen* joyning hands, with this Verse,

Jungimus optatas sub Amico sedere dextras.

the Reverse was not told me,

His

* Was first
quarrel'd the
Arms of
France in
Silver or Ed.
III. did in
Gold.

Medal II.



18 angre fup

His Son and Successors Effigies half *Fac'd* (which was neither usual in his Coins or Picture) arm'd in *Bust*; a flat *Bonnet* on his Head, a Ducal Coronet in a void Place behind.

HENRICVS. VIII. ANG. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse.

A penfile *Cataracta* or *Portcluse* and Coronet between the Chains.

SECVRITAS. ALTERA.

with relation to his locking up the Seas; as was also afterwards on the Coin made for the *East-India* Company.

This *Medalion* was stamp'd both in Gold and Silver, at what time *Henry* had the Emperour *Maximilian* in Pay, and Militating under his Banner, at the taking of *Tournay* from *Lewis XII.* of France, Ann. 1513. as the whole Triumph is incomparably set forth, in that inestimable Painting of *Hans Holbein*, still fresh and at large among his Majesty's Pictures at *Whitehall*.

Henricus
Barlandus
in Chron.
Belg.

Of the same date we find another of *James IV.* of Scotland.

With

Medal III.



With his Effigies in Bust, Arm'd; about him the Order of St. Michael crown'd with a Crown of two Bars.

IACOBVS. III. DEI. GRATIA. REX. SCOTORVM.

Reverse.

A Doric Column upon a Bank or Rock near the Sea, having on its Capitol a Janus, or two-headed Figure twin'd with Laurel, regarding opposite Capes or Promontories jetting into the Sea.

Over the Biceps,
VTRVQVE.

Which Medal was it seems coin'd in that fatal Year this young Prince was (together with a great slaughter of Scottish Nobility) slain, Invading England during the absence of our Henry, then upon that famous Expedition above-mention'd.

A Fourth is indeed that truly Remarkable one, being a Medallion with the Effigies of Henry half-fac'd in his usual Bonnet, Furr'd Gown, and invaluable Collar of Rubies, sold since abroad to give the Royal Family Bread.

Medal IV.



The

The Legenda taking up a double Circle.

HENRICVS. OCTA. ANGLIÆ. FRANC. ET. HIB. REX.
FIDEI. DEFENSOR. ET. *In the second inner Circle,*
IN. TERR. ECCLE. ANGLI. ET. HIB. SVB. CHRIST.
CAPVT. SVPREMVVM.

Note, That the Circles made into four equal parts, have the Rose, Portcuse, Fleur-de-Lys and Harp crown'd.

Reverse.

H. R.

הַנִּירְכֹּס
שְׁמִינִי גַּמְלָה בְּחֻמָּה
גִּדְּלָה וְכֻעָנָה אֲנִלִּי
וְהִכְרִינִי מִחֻמָּה מִשִּׁיחַ
רֹאשׁ עֲלִיָּן

ΕΝ ΠΙΚΡΟΣ. Ο. ΟΓΔΟΟΣ. ΤΡΙΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ. ΠΡΟ-
ΣΤΑΤΗΣ. ΕΝ. ΤΗ. ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑ.
ΤΗΣ. ΑΓΓΛΙΑΣ. ΚΑΙ. ΙΒΕΡΝΙ-
ΑΣ. ΤΙΠΟ. ΧΡΙΣΤΩ. ΑΚΡΗ

* H. ΚΕΦΑΛΗ *

Londini 1545.

I omit the Henry Noble, little different from that of Henry the Third.

Edward VI.

Of King Edward VI. I remember not to have seen any Medal, save that of his Money, which is indeed elegantly stamp; though I cannot but think some Memorial must needs have been of that hopeful and virtuous Prince; whilst in the mean time, other Countries did not fail of taking occasion to celebrate an Exploit of theirs against him, in a Medal struck by Henry II. of France, when Bullain was delivered to him.

N

The

V.



The Reverse was *Andromeda's* being freed from the Monster:
The Words,

ΘΒΟΣ. ΑΠΟ. ΜΗΧΑΝΗΣ.

upon the unexpectedness of the Surprise: But this for not being to our Honour (though it concluded in a considerable sum of Money, and a Treaty of Marriage intended to be between a Daughter of *Henry* and *Edward*) I only mention, as belonging to the History of his short Reign.

VI.



Queen Mary,

Of *Q. Mary* there was a very large Medalion struck upon her restoring the *Roman Religion*: her Head is dressed in plain

plain Coiffure (as she's commonly painted) with a Lace, or Fillet set with Pearls and Precious Stones, *Inscrib'd,*

MARIA. I. REG. ANGL. FRANC. ET. HIB. FIDEI. DEFENSATRIX.

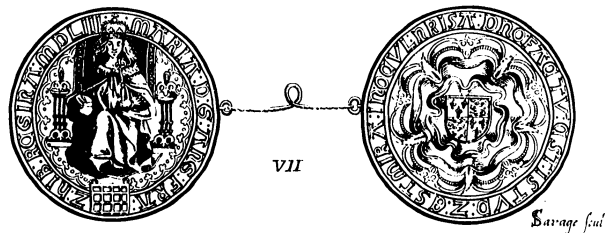
Reverse.

Represents *Peace* with a Radiant Crown, half-sitting on a Curule Chair and kneeling on a Cube: in her Right hand a Torch setting fire to an heap of Arms and Trophies, before a Temple à l'Antique; in her Left, branches of Palm and Laurel, as delivering several People out of a Dungeon covered with smoak and flames, under which runs a stream of Water; 'tis supposed in allusion to that of *Psalm* lxxv. *Transivimus per ignem & aquam, & eduxisti nos in refrigerium*, which the Doctors of that Church usually apply to Purgatory.

CECIS. VISVS. TIMIDIS. QVIES.

This Medalion is said to have been stamp'd *Ann.* 1553. soon after the Defeat of the Duke of *Northumberland*, and the Rising in *Suffolk*; upon which followed her Coronation, and at which Solemnity there were scatter'd Ryals of broad Gold, The Queen Vested in the Regalia and Inthron'd.

VII.



MARIA. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REGINA. M. D. LIII.

N 2

ABOUT

About the Reverse,

Which is a plain Escutcheon of the Arms of England and France quarter'd, and plac'd in the Center of a Rose full blown.

A. DNO. FACTVM. EST. ISTVD. Z. EST. MIRA. IN. OCVL. NRIS.

There are of this Queen divers Coins of Money, wherein she is join'd with her Husband Philip II, in some whereof he has the Title of *Anglia Rex*.

The Reverse Bellerophon killing the Chimera, representing the Suppression of the Western Insurrection of Wyat and Carew Ann. 1554. as also that of St. Quintin, Ann. 1557.

The Angelot of this Queen bears the Arms of England quartered with France; the Shield fix'd to a Cross erected in the middle of a Ship at Sea, on each side of the Cross M + 58. the Reverse, Michael and the Dragon.

Queen Elizabeth.

During the long, prosperous and prudent Reign of Queen Elizabeth, I find very few Medals; at which I the more wonder, when I consider how many famous Exploits and signal Passages the History of her Life are full of: The very first which I have seen, and that I think may properly come into this Recension as it concerns the Story of that Renown'd Queen, is a Medal of Mary Queen of Scotland 1588. and her Husband, whose Effgies are Face to Face, a Crown between them.

VIII.



FRAN. ET. MAR. D.G. R.R. SCOTOR. DELPHIN. VIEN.

Reverse

Reverse.

Assuming the Arms of England and Scotland: in another (which I could never light on) those of the Dolphin, which was laid as a Capital Crime to the Charge of that unfortunate Lady; another with those of France and Scotland only, and a Reverse of the initial Letters of their Names, &c. with these Words,

Camden Annal. l. 1.

Vicit Leo de Tribu Juda. 1560.

which because they little concern us I might pretermic; the other being in the Year of Q. Elizabeth's entring upon her Reign, but of which I find (as yet) no Inauguration Medal, or any besides, 'till the Year 1574. when there was made an ample Oval of her Majesty in Bust, and about a double Circle

IX.



ELIZABETHA. D. G. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA.
HEIMIHL. QVOD. TANTO. VIR TVS. PERFVSA. DECORE
NON. HABET. ÆTERNOS. INVOLATA. DIES

Reverse.

A Phoenix rising out of flames, over its head E. R. crown'd.

FELICES. ARABES. MVNDI. QVIBVS. VNICA. PHOENIX.
PHOENICEM. REPARAT. DEPERIVND. NOVAM.
O. MISEROS. ANGLOS. MVNDI. QVIBVS. VNICA. PHOENIX.
VLTIMA. FIT. NOSTRO. TRISTIA. FATA. SOLO.

This

This Medal is said to have been struck, to express the extraordinary Affection of the People towards this incomparable Princess; but not by any publick Order, as was that ever memorable and Triumphant Piece of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada (*Anno Mirabili 1588.*) which in its *Antic* and *Fore-Table* presents us with

X.



A formal Convention of the Pope and Cardinals, Bishops, Emperour, K. Philip II. and other Potentates in their Robes of State, sitting in Consultation; bound about their Eyes and Blindfold; the ends of the Fillets sticking up (mistaken by Monsieur Bigot for *Asses Ears*) on their several Heads, on which this

Inscription.

O. COECAS. HOMINVM. MENTES.
O. PECTORA. COECA. and about the Circle,
DVRVM. EST. CONTRA. STIMVLOS. CALCITRARE.

In Postica:

A Fleet of Ships daff'd against Rocks and sinking.

VENI. VIDE. VIVE.
1588.

About the Circle,

TV. DEVS. MAGNVS. ET. MAGNA. FACIS.
TV. SOLVS. DEVS.

This

This Medal weigh'd in Gold near three Ounces. Speed tells ^{*Chron.*} us there were several more stamp't upon this signal Deliverance and Defeat, with the Words,

Impius fugit nemine sequente.

The next in order of time, is one which those of *Zeland* coin'd in Silver, with an *English* Inscription.

Glory to God alone.

The Reverse a Ship sinking: the Exerge,

I Came, Went, Was.
Ann. 1588.

Besides this, there is that of the Confederate States of the Belgick Provinces, when the Queen received them into her Royal Protection; the History whereof being so fully set down by our Learned Camden, I only present in Medal.

XI.



Two Hands Manacled, and lifted up towards an Heart Crown'd, on each side whereof P. B. (*Provinc. Belg.*) and over the Chain between the Hands,

SPES.

About the Circle,

COR. NOBILE. AFFLICTIS. OPITVLATVR. +

Re-

Reverse,

1586. BELGIA. HISPAN. TYRANNIDE. OPPRESSA.
PORTV. SVBITA. VI. OBRVTA. AVXIL. A. DEO. ET.
SER. ANGLIÆ. REG. EXPECT.

We have in a Second, their delivering of the Sword (Ensigns of Sovereignty) to her Majesty seated on her Royal Throne, and receiving their Oaths of Fidelity and Allegiance, Represented by the Book, &c.

XII.



E. REGINA. EST. ALTRIX. ESURIENTIVM. EVM.
1586.

Reverse.

Jehova in Hebrew Characters, with a Cloud and Flames about it, and a Naked Sword pointing up.

SERMO. DEI. QVOVIS. ENSE. ANCIPI. ACVTIOR.

Another bears the Arms of Zeland, representing a Lion c. merging out of the Sea.

XIII.



LVCTOR. ET. EMERGO. 1586.

Re-

The same, environ'd with the Ensigns of Eight more of the Provinces.

AVTORE. DEO. FAVENTE. REGINA.

This Medal stamp in Gold, was strow'd (says my Author) among the People, in Recognition of the Assistance they received from the Queen. *R: Dinotbus Pet. Operar. Amstelodam in Opera Chronograph.*

There were several more Stamp and Publish'd by that oppressed People of the Low-Countries; which because they have so ingenuously acknowledg'd in their *Histoire Metalique*, we do not repeat. These were coin'd Ann. 1586. with another, about Fifteen Years after, as appears by the Date, very elegantly and curiously Ingraven, surrounding the Queen's Effigies with this Inscription,

XIV.



VNVM. A. DEO. DVOBVS. SVSTINEO.

Reverse.

her Majesty's Cypher Crown'd, 1601.

AFFLICTORVM. CONSERVATRIX.

Which I mention, for that it appears to have been stamp in England, by the Queen's express Order: for I willingly receive none for Genuine (and fit to come into this Series) save what had the Allowance of the Regnant Power, or were otherwise Notorious and Matter of Fact: Such as is that which Robert Dudley, the Great Earl of Leicester, caus'd to be made in Gold, and distributed among his Friends; representing the Complaints were made of him; at which, having born himself more Imperiously than his Commission from the Queen allowed (and for which he was recall'd) he took high Offence; presuming

presuming that the great Power they had invest'd him with, would have justified his Behaviour. That it was indeed very ample, we have the Authority of an excellent Historian of their own.

H Grotius
Lib. V. An-
nal. 1586.

— *Præfectura totius Belgicæ, qualis Caroli temporibus fuerat, & omne Terræ, Marique Regimen, cum Pecuniæ publicæ Administratione: Senatus ita illi additus; ut Adfessores è Nominatis ipse legeret, & quodammodo omnium suffragiis unus æquaretur.*

The Earl of Leiceſter (ſays Grotius) was look'd upon as the ſole Reſtorer of their loſt and divided Fortune, — So as the Belgians offer him the Government of the Low Countries in as ample manner, as in the time of Charles the Emperour; together with the Abſolute Command at Sea and Land; the ordering and diſpoſing of the Publick Fiſque, and in the Senate, Power to Elect Aſſeſſors out of ſuch as ſhould be Nominated, with Definitive Voice in all their publick Suffrages, &c. But to our Medal.

XV.



XV

The Earl's Effigies in Buſt Arm'd;
ROBERTVS. DVDLEVS. COM. LEYC. BELG. GVBER.

Reverse,

a Steppard's Dog, looking diſdainfully back upon the Flock
he was leaving and going from:

Under the Dog's Legs, Exurg.

INVITVS. DESERO.

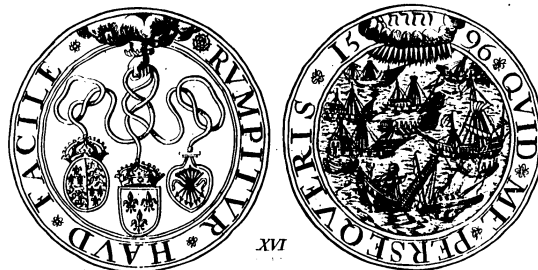
About the Circle,

NON. GREGEM. SED. INGRATOS.

Divers

Divers more of this nature were on both ſides retort'd a little *Sarcaſtical*, which I chuſe rather to paſs by, than that which follows; to ſhow how wonderfully Interests and Politics are chang'd in *Europe*, within leſs than an Age; and the Houſe of *Austria* (which we now behold ſo deſpicably low) gave Terror to a Monarch, who is now culminating and growing up in its place.

XVI.



XVI

The Medal of the Arms of *England, France and Belgia* united with a three-fold Knot, and let down by a hand out of the Clouds; represent a *Triple League* againſt *Spain*, upon the *Arme* menacing thoſe three Nations, on the Surprize of *Calais*, which was *Ann. 1596.*

RVMPITVR. HAVD. FACILE.

Reverse.

a Navy of great Ships at Sea, over which the Name *Jehova*, environ'd with a Glory, and this *Epigraph*,

QVID. ME. PERSEVERIS. 1596.

Nor may we forget that other moſt worthy of her Memory, for having reform'd the Money, and brought it to the preſent *Teſt* and *Standard.*

O 2

In



XVII

In gilt Metal, the Queen in full face, Crown'd, and dress'd in her large Ruff, in *Bust*, as usually pictur'd,

Inscribed,

ET. ANGLORVM, GLORIA.

Reverse,

Moneta, sitting with a pair of Scales in her Right hand, and a Sword in her Left; Clouds and Rays over head, with a Star or Sterling between two Mullets in the Exerge;

About the Circle,

BENE. CONSTITVTA. RE. NVMARIA:

by which appears what early care was taken of that, which by us has been so long neglected

As for any other great Persons in this Queens Reign, (than which none, since it was a Nation, had greater and wiser men managing Publick Affairs) I find one onely Medal, with the Arms of Sackvil within the Garter, &c.

Superscribed,

T. SACKVIL. B. D. BUCH. *Ang. Thef. Eq. Aurat.*

Reverse, a Lyon.

SEMPER. FIDELIS. 1602.

in which Year that most Renowned Queen departed this Life, and made room for her Successor,

King

There was another of R. Cocil, Ld. Treasr. also, with a Reverse of his Arms only.

King James I.

The first Monarch of Great Britain, whom we behold in his Imperial Robes, Throne and Titles.

JACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

the Arms of Great Britain placed in the middle of a large Rose, just like to that we described already of Q. Mary, and with the same *Inscription*, which I therefore omit: it was coin'd in Gold only, and sometimes (though rarely) receiv'd as Money: Another in Silver.



XVIII

XVIII

the King's Effigies depicted in a narrow taling Band, a Laurel about his Head; *Bust* Arm'd.

JAC. I. BRIT. CÆ. AVG. HÆ. CÆSARVM. CÆ. D.D.

Reverse,

a Lyon Rampant Crown'd, holding a Beacon on fire in his Paw, a Wheat-sheaf in his left.

ECCE. PHAOS. POPVLIQ. SALVS.

This Medal is said by Scaliger, to have been scattered as a Largess at his Coronation, but was afterwards it seems call'd in and re-coin'd; whether for the *Caesar Caesarum* (which that Critic a little ridicules) or for what other Cause I pretend not to judge.

Effigies

Scaliger and.

XIX.



XIX

Effigies,

JACOBVS. D G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB, REX.

Reverse.

HENRICVS. ROSAS. JACOBVS. REGNA.

alluding to the Union of the two Houses of York and Lancaster; represented by the the Red and White Rose, on which John Owen bestows a Witty Epigram. Lib. 3.

XX.

Effigies,

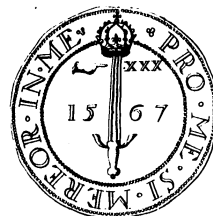
JAC. I. TOTIVS. INS. BRIT. IMP. ET. FRANC. ET. HIB. REX.

*Reverse.**The Kings Arms Crown'd,*

JVGI. CONCORDIA. FLORENT.

*Another**Another in Silver.*

XXI.



XXI.

The King on Horseback.

JACOBVS. SEXTVS. REX. SCOTORVM.

Reverse

a Hand from Heaven holding a Sword pointing up to a Crown, with that Worthy Saying of the Emperour Trajan, delivering a Sword to the Pretor;

PER. ME. SI. MEREOR. IN. ME.

But this I suppose must have been struck in Scotland, as perhaps might that which follows, being the only Medal I have seen of that Hopeful and Beloved Prince Henry.

XXII.



XXII

*Effigies in full-Face, Arm'd to the Buff.*

HENRICVS. PRINCEPS.

Reverse,

Reverse,

his Arms with the *Label* and *Coronet* over it, Beams out of the Clouds.

FAX. MENTIS. HONESTÆ. GLORIA.

agreeable to his Magnanimous and Princely Mind.

XXIII.



XXIII

This Medal of his Mother Queen *Ann*, for the Elegancy of the Dress, and that it is Rare, &c.

ANNA. D. G. REGINA. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. FILIA. ET. SOROR. REGV. DANIAE.

Reverse,

the Arms of *Denmark*, with two *Scutcheons* of *Pretence*, under a *Coronet*.

About the Circle,

ASTVTIA. FALLAX. TVTIOR. INNOCENTIA.

XXIV.



XXIV

CHARLES

CHARLES the First.

His Effigies Crown'd, Vested in the Garter, Robes, Collar, and Ruff.

CAROLVS. I. D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

An Arm out of the Clouds arm'd, and holding a Sword.

DONEC. PAX. REDDITA. TERRIS.

Exurge,

CORON. 2. FEB.

1626.

Being for ought I have seen, the onely Inauguration-Medal.

XXV.



XXV

The King's Effigies as in the former.

CAROLVS. I. D. G. ANG. SCOT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. FIDEL. DEF.

Reverse,

The Atchievement, or Arms of his Kingdoms in the same Escutcheon. In another joyn'd to it, the Arms of *France* Crown'd; between the Points or Base of the Shield, the Queen's Cypher Crown'd.

P

HENER.

HEN. MAR. BORBON. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REG.

XXVI.



The King in his Ruff, *George* in a Ribbon about his Neck, looking on the Queen drest in her Hair curl'd up short, with something like a knot of Ribbons on the top: about her shoulders a Band or Gorget plaited and standing up spread like a Fan; a Necklace of Pearl, another rope of Pearl above, hanging down before her Breast; Clouds and a Glory over their heads.

CH. MAG. ET. HEN. MA. BRIT. REX. ET. REG.

*Reverse.*Cupid strewing Flowers, *Roses* and *Lilies*, Clouds and Rays above.*Exurge,*

1625.

About the Circle,

FVNDIT. AMOR. LILIA. MIXTA. ROSIS.

This appears to have been a Nuptial Medal.

There is yet one more struck three Years after, which, since by the Date it might perhaps have been upon Occasion of an Expedition for the relief of *Rochel*, I here subjoin.

Effigies,

XXVII.

*Effigies.*

K. *Charles* I. in complete Armor on Horseback, much like our fairest Half-Crown Pieces of his Reign, the Inscription alter'd.

O. REX. DA. FACILEM. CVRSVM.

Reverse.

The Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* within an Oval Shield crown'd, the Year of our Lord 1628.

About the Circle,

ATQVE. AVDACIBVS. ANNVE. COEPTIS.

upon a second Attempt to have reliev'd that City, fatal to the Great Duke of *Buckingham*.

To this I subjoin another small Medal.

XXVIII.



XXVIII

The King, *Bust*, bare-headed in his Ruff.

CAR. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse

the Scepter and Trident lying cross, and bound together by a loose Knot.

REGIT. VNVS. VTROQVE.

P 2

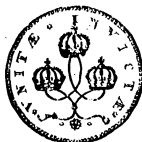
And.

XXIX.

Another.



XXIX



Effigies Naked to the Breast, crown'd with Laurel; his left Lock of Hair appearing, as then the Mode was to wear it longer than the other, and which Fashion his Majesty kept till the Civil War began.

CAROLVS, I. D. G. ANGL. SCOT. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

Three Crowns in a Knot of as many Bowts.

VNITÆ INVICTÆ.

Another.

XXX.



XXXI



Effigies Crown'd in the Garter, Robes, wearing a Falling Band; which new Mode succeeded the cumberfom Ruff: but neither did the Bishops or Judges give it over so soon, the Lord Keeper Finch being, I think, the very first.

CAROLVS.

CAROLVS. D. G. SCOTIÆ. ANGLIÆ. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

In this *Scottish* Coronation-Medal are both the Orders, that of the Garter and of the Thistle.

Reverse,

HINC. NOSTRÆ. CREVERE.ROSÆ.

by that prudent Match of *Margarite* Daughter of *Henry VII.* Married to *James IV.* of Scotland, Uniting the *White* and *Red* Roses.

Exurge.

CORON. 18. Iunii.

1633.

To this I add another, in whose Reverse is the Thistle only, as growing out of the Ground.

XXXI.



XXXI



After which returning out of Scotland, we see the King on Horseback, Crown'd, and in complete Armor, pointing with his Commanding-staff to a Providential Eye in the Clouds.

CAROLVS. AVGVS. TISS. ET. INVICTISS. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. MONARCHA.

Reverse,

The Sun in his Meridian over the City of London.

SOL. ORBEM. REDIENS. SIC. REX. ILLVMINAT. VRBEM.

1633.

We

We do not Insert such *Medals* as were struck upon the Nuptials of the Lady *Mary* Daughter of *England*, and her Illustrious Husband, Son of the Valiant, Wise, and Fortunate *Henry Frederic* Prince of *Orange*, &c. hapning in those Intervals already set forth: But return to this Triumphant *Medal*, representing this glorious *Cavalcade* following, not many years after (which my self beheld) with the Universal Acclamations of then the Happiest People under Heaven: A short *Parliament* following, and a too long one after it, shewed *quam breves Populi Romani amores*; and how uncertain all worldly Prosperity is: For that unhappy War ensuing, soon chang'd the glorious *Scene* to the Miseries and Confusions, which wantonly, and without all Reason, were brought upon a Nation: After which happy time (which had been much in Queen *Elizabeths*; all the Reign of *K. James the First*; and till our unnatural Divisions broke out, for almost a full *Century* of Years of a *Golden-Age*, and the greatest Tranquillity that any Nation could hope, or almost wish to Enjoy, whilst Men are not *Angels*, and the best of Men obnoxious to Passions and Infirmities) upon what Provocation the King found himself oblig'd to secure his Sacred Person and Character from a Violent, and Turbulent Party (by what Plausible pretence soever, some worthy, and well meaning Persons were unwarily drawn into it) the many *Declarations, Concessions*, and gracious Offers published from time to time; sufficiently Testifie; and that he was not readier to Assert and Justifie his Own, and Subjects Rights; than always disposed to Terms of Grace and Reconciliation.

These taking no Effect, upon the first Signal Battel given by his *Majesty* (and in which he was judged to have had the Advantage) there was struck one of the most Comprehensive Historical *Medals*, that was made during all the War; which being casually found in a Field of mine, and very *Rare*, I have Caus'd to be Ingraven.

The



The *Medalion* represents King *Charles the First* compleatly Arm'd and Crown'd, sitting hand in hand with the Queen, the *Sun* over his head, the *Moon* over her's, and both of them Treading a *Serpent* under foot with this *Circumscription*,

XLIII. IVL.
CAROL. ET. MARIAE.
M. B. F. ET. H.
R. R.
IN. VALLE. KEINTON.
AVSPICAT. OCCVRRENT.
ET.
FVGATO. IN. OCCIDENT.
REBELLIVM.
VICT. ET. PAC. OMEN.
OXON.
M. DC. XL. II.

Those who are but a little Vers'd in these *Devices*, will readily Interpret *Python* to denote a Viperous brood; which the Union of *Phæbus* and *Diana* (the King, &c.) had undoubtedly crush'd and destroyed; had his *Majesty* pursu'd, and Improv'd that one days Success, and marched directly to the Head of that pernicious * *Dragon*, instead of going a quite * *Dragons* Contrary way; the fatal Consequence whereof I need not here enlarge upon. Supporters of the City's Arms.

In the meanwhile, we cannot but take notice, how about this time, his *Majesty* alter'd the usual *Inscriptions* of his *Coins* (to which we may observe he was the first who put the Garter on it) to EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. And instead of the Shield of Arms in the *Fesse-point* of the *Reverse* (over which three *Fleur de Lysses* and value of the Piece) RELIG.

RELIG. PROT. LEG. ANGL. LIB. PAR. 1642.

Which in the larger Pieces coin'd at Oxford were in a Scroll: That he might by the most solemn, and universal Symbolum, Declare and Proclaim to all the World, how little Reason his Subjects had to be Jealous of what was so dear to him (namely, the Religion, and just Rights of his People) that to preserve them both, the Royal Martyr lay'd down his Life.

After many gracious Overtures Rejected, yet still retaining his inclinations to Peace, I found this Medal.

XXXIII.



XXXIII

Effigies Crown'd with a Laurel à la Romain, &c.
CAROLVS. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse.

An Olive branch lying Cross a Naked Sword, on each side the Letters C. R. under Crowns.

IN. VTRVMQVE. PARATVS.

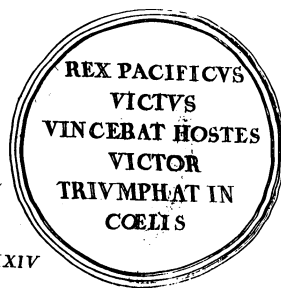
1643.

Appositely therefore here I next place the following noble Medal and *Effigies*, Incomparably the most Resembling his Serene Countenance when fullest of Princely Vigour.

The



XXXIV



XXXIV.

The Bust is in plain Armour.

CAROL. I. D. G. M. B. F. ET. H. REX. & GLOR. MEM.

Reverse in the Table;

REX. PACIFICVS.
VICTVS.
VINCEBAT. HOSTES:
VICTOR.
TRIVMPHAT. IN.
COELIS.

For they had now taken away his Life, as Men of Blood had (among others) that of his *Præcursors*; who about four Years before, fell under the Displeasure of a furious and angry Parliament.

'Tis a very fine Medalion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Ruff and Episcopal Vestments.

Q

GVIL

XXXV.



XXXV

GVIL. LAVD. ARCHIEPISC. CANTVAR. X. IAN. 1644.

1644. Reverse.

Two *Angels* supporting a *Crown* and a *Mund* over the City of *London*; Another carrying up a *Mitre* and *Crozier* to Heaven, joining with other *Angels* and *Cherubs*.

SANCTI. CAROLI. PRÆCVRSOR.

The *Relieve* is excellently perform'd.

Upon this Occasion I am not to forget the *Jubile*, which the Sacrifice of this great *Prelate* caus'd among them at *Rome*; it being my hap to be in that City, and in Company of divers of our *English Fathers* (as they call them) and Clergy of that Church, when the News of his Suffering, and the *Sermon* he made upon the Scaffold, arriv'd there: which I well remember they read and Commented upon with exceeding Satisfaction and Contempt, as of one *taken off*, who was an Enemy to them, and stood in their way; whilst one of the most Capital Crimes imputed to him here, was (as we may call to mind) his being *Popishly Affected*.

There were many Brave, Worthy Persons, and Royal Con-fessors (besides such as devoted their Lives and Fortunes in this Manner) that underwent incredible Hardships and Losses upon the Cause of Loyalty, who deserve to be remember'd with Honour, and of whom I have seen some *Medals*, which I cannot

I cannot retrieve at present: but none of them more fair than a *Medalion* of Col. *Strangways*, which may serve as a *Specimen*.



XXXVI

Effigies in Bust à la Romain,

Inscribed,

ÆGIDIVS. STRANGWAYS. DE. MELBVRN. IN. COM. DORCEST. ARM.

Reverse

represents that part of the White Tower of *London*, called *Cæsar's Tower*; the Royal Standard display'd, and the *Sun* darting light out of a Cloud.

DECVSQVE. ADVERSA. DEDERVNT.

Exurge,

INCARCERATVS. SEP. 1645.
LIBERATVS. APR. 1648.

The Graving is of *Roti*.

But to return a little back, and resume our *Metallic History*. The first Martial Leader of the Rebellion, was that Idol of the abus'd People the discontented Earl of *Essex* (and last of that Antient Family *D'Euvreux's*) of whom I have seen a clumsy Oval Medal bearing his *Effigies* in Full-face, and arm'd Bust, holding a naked Sword in his hand, another over his head by an Arm out of the Clouds, with this Legend,

Q 2

THE

XXXVII.

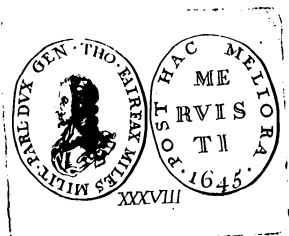


THE SWORD. OF. THE. LORD. AND. OF. GEDEON.

Reverse

representing both Houses of Parliament ; and about it,
IN. THE. MVLTTITVDE. OF. COVNCELLORS. THERE. IS. PEACE.
To this follows another of his Successors, who likewise headed the same *Cerberus*.

XXXVIII.



THO. FAIRFAX. MILES. MILIT. PARL. DVX. GEN.

Reverse,

In the Circle, POST. HAC. MELIORA.

In the Middle, MERVISTI. 1645:

And now for Ten Years that the Rebels (under the same Godly prentence, New Models and Projects of Government and

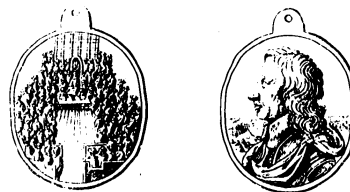
and Reformatiōns) had perpetrated that execrable *Parricide*; and that through the Jealousie, Ambition, Avarice and Hypocrisie of their Chiefs and Parties they could settle in nothing; a Bold and Crafty Man among them, snatches the Ball they had so long been tossing, from them all.

Here then Enters the *Arch-Urper* O. CROMWEL,

XXXIX.

Represented in *Effgie* Arm'd, and Inscrib'd

THE WORD AT DVNBAR. THE LORD OF HOSTS SEPTEMB. 1645.

*Reverse,*The *Junto* or *Rump* at Westminster.

It was but a little before this, that having prevail'd on the Weakness of *Fairfax* (who had been hitherto the Tool and Journeyman) he first made himself *General*; and by the same Arts of Dissimulation and Ambition still culminating, *Ursurps* the Regal Authority under the name of *Protector*, and strikes *Medals* in the following Style:

His

His Effgies Caesar-like, Crown'd with Laurel.

XL.



XL

OLIVARIVS. DEI. GRA. REIPVB. ANGLIAE. SCO. ET.
HIB. PROTECTOR.

Reverse,

A *Lion* supporting, or rather grasping the Arms of the New
Commonwealth, (as then call'd).

Inscribed,

PAX. QVÆRITVR. BELLO.

In another.

XLI.



XLI

OLIVAR. D. G. ANG. SCO. ET. HIB. PRO. &c.

Reverse,

With the Usurper's Paternal Coat within a Scutcheon of Pretence,
between St. George's, St. Andrew's Crosses and the Harp, under
the Imperial Crown of England.

PAX.

PAX. QVÆRITVR. BELLO. 1658.

And insolently about the *Rimb*,

NEMO. HAS. NISI. PERITVRVS. MIHI. ADIMAT.

For so Confident was this Bold Man of Establishing him-
self and Posterity (having now *Killed and taken Possession*) that
his Presumptuous Son stampt another *Medal*,

XLII.



XLII

Representing his Father in Arms and Titles as above.

Reverse.

An *Olive Tree*, and a *Shepherd* with his Flock feeding under it:

NON. DEFICIET. OLIVA. Sep. 3. 1658.

But this Scourge being at last taken away, the rotten Founda-
tion quickly sinking (not able to sustain the incumbent
weight) they fell into Confusion and Intanglements among
themselves; when God Almighty call'd one from the North to
revenge the Injured, and Reettle this disordered and miserably
shaken Frame, on its genuine and steady Basis again.

Let therefore the Memory of that Illustrious HERO live
in the Annals of our History, and the Medal which presents us
his Effgies.

No

XLIII.

No Inscription about the Head.

Reverse

GEORGIVS.MVYNK.OMNIVM.COPIARVM.IN.ANGLIA
SCOTIA.ET.HIBERNIA.DVX.SVPREMVS.ET.
THALASSARCHA. *Ætat. 52.*

And Worthily he Merited all the Honours that were Conferred upon him, who had restored a Nation, with an Exiled and an Injur'd Prince.

CHARLES the Second.

During whose Reign, and Royal Brothers succeeding him, *Medals* and *Medalions* were struck, for Largeness, Design and Excellent Workmanship, equalling many that we have left us of the Antient *Greek* and *Roman*, by those rare Artists the *Rotis*.

We do not reckon those *Natalitian* and *Auguration* Pieces of theirs, with several others struck upon Emergencies, whilst the Royal Family was Eclipsed, and during the Civil War; but as they are Estimable for the History, I begin with

IN.

XLIV.



XLIII

IN. HONOR. CARO. PRINC. MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. NATI.
May. 29. ANN. 1630.

Reverse.

The Arms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland* in several Shields, with the *Star* that then appear'd at Noon-day, radiating from the Centre of the *Medal*, Inscrib'd,

HACTENV.S. ANGLORVM. NVLLI.

As indeed being the very first Prince (excepting one that died an Infant) that was ever Born Heir to *Great Britain*.

There is another without a *Star* of the same, Inscrib'd within a Square: and a Third better wrought, wherein the Shield is Crown'd with a Prince's Coronet: *Motto* as above, but

XLV.



XLV

The *Reverse* differing.

MEM. CAROLI. PRIN. MAGN. BRITANN. FRANC.
HIBERN. NATI. XXIX. MAIL. BAPTIZ. IVN.
M. DC. XXX. S,

R

Another.

Another,

XLVI.



XLVI

Charles I. in Honour of the Installation of our late Sovereign CHARLES II. caused some Emblematic Medals to be stamp'd, with the Royal Oak under a Princes Coronet, overspreading subnascent Trees and young Suckers.

SERIS. FACTVRA. NEPOTIBVS. VMBRAM.

Reverse

The Legend on the Table of the Medal, within the Garter of the Order.

CAROL. M. B. REGIS. FILIVS. CAROL. PRINC.
INAVGVRA TVR. XXII. MAII. MDCXXXIIX.

Another.

XLVII.

The Prince in Bust full-fac'd, in the Garter, Robes and Cap.

CAROLVS. PRIN. MA BR. NOB. ORD. GART. MILES. 22. MAII 1638.
Reverse,

Reverse,

The Prince of Wales's Arms within the Garter, and on the outward Circle,

MAGNI. SPES. MAGNA. PARENTIS.

XLVIII.



XLVIII

There is yet one more, in which the King his Father in Bust Arm'd and Crown'd.

CAROLVS. I. D. G. ANGL. SCOT. FR. ET. HIBER. REX.

Reverse,

The Prince on Horseback behind the Arms of the Prince of Wales, &c.

ILLVST. CAROLVS. PRINCEPS. WALLIÆ.

Under the Horse,

Two C's link'd together between Palm branches and Laurel.

Besides these I find not any other Medals (though some there may have been) struck, 'til after his Royal Father's Martyrdom; when I meet with one Lozeng'd, and two Octogone Obfidional Pieces circumscrib'd,

R 2

The

The first:

XLXIX:



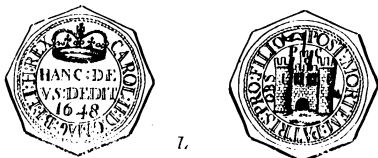
OBS. NEWARK. 1646.

Reverse

The Crown of England, and under XXX.

The second,

L.



CAROL. II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET. H. REX.

Under a Crown,

HANC. DEVS. DEDIT. 1648.

Reverse,

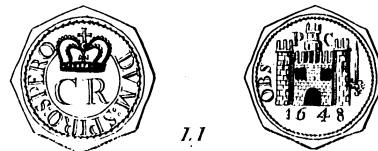
Pontfract Castle, over which these Letters P. C. and on the side OBS.

Epigraph,

POST. MORTEM. PATRIS. PRO. FILIO.

Another

LII.



Another much like the former, with an Hand coming out of the Toures, holding a naked Sword; on the other side OBS. and under it 1648. *Revers'd* with a Crown over C. R.

Inscribed,

DVM. SPIRO. SPERO.

For it seems Lieutenant Col. *Morris* and Cornet *Blackburn* had bravely held it out, as long as there were any Hopes of being Reliev'd.

We proceed next to such as were stamp'd upon and after the stupendious *Revolution* of 1660. which his Majesty gratefully acknowledges, magnifying the Almighty Disposer in the following *Medals*.

L.II.



LII.

The Arms of England Crown'd.

PROBASTI. ME. DOMINE. SICVT. ARGENTVM.

Reverse,

Reverse.

MAGNA. OPERA. DOMINI. 1660.

A second.

LII.

The Kings *Effigies* Crown'd with *Laurel*.

CAROLVS. II. REX.

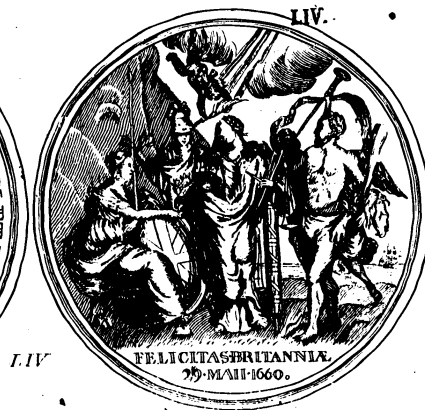
Reverse.

The Arms of the Four Kingdoms in separate Shields: The Kings *Cypher* interlaid and Crown'd with a Star in the Center.

MAGNALIA. DEI.

1660.

And



And in a *Medalion* of the largest size, exquisitely designed, his Majesty's *Effigies*, *Cesar*-like to the Breast.

CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

Justitia holding the *Fasces* with the Balance in her left hand, and with her right delivering the *Olive-branch* to *Britannia* sitting under a Cliff by the Sea shore, with a *Spear* in one hand, and the *Union-Shield* in the other; *Pallas*, *Hercules* and *Fame* standing by: An *Angel* over all with a *Palm*, and beneath,

FELICITAS. BRITANNIÆ.
29. MAY. 1660.

Alluding to that of the Royal Prophet, *Mercy and Truth are met together, Justice and Peace have kiss'd each other.* The Effects of which exprest in the following *Medalion*.

The

LV.



LV



The Kings Effgies in Short Hair *à la Romain Antique*.

OPTIMO PRINCIP CAROLO II D G M BRIT FRAN ET HIB REGI.

Phil. Roti.

Reverse,

Incomparably representing a *Matron* half-Veil'd, sitting, and holding a naked Sword and *Cornucopia* in her right hand; in her left a Book opened, in which is written *FIDES*. Under her feet *LIBERTAS*.

Inscription about the Circle,

FIDEI DEFENSORIS RELIGIONIS REFORMATAE PROTECTORI.

About the Rimb.

ARCHITECTVRÆ NAVALIS ET MONETÆ INSTAVRATORI.

Nor indeed could less have been said of a Prince the most knowing in *Naval Affairs*, and vigilant to Improve and Maintain the Safety and Glory of these Kingdoms in its highest and chiefest Concern, which is certainly its Strength at Sea; and appears to be the glorious Design now set on foot, of a truly Royal Foundation at *Greenwich*, deservng a Thousand Medals.

The

LVI.



LVI

The King in *Bust*, Garter, Robes and Coller, Crown'd.

CAROLVS II D G ANG SCO FR ET HI REX.

Reverse,

The King sitting in his Robes and Crown'd, holding the Scepter; An *Angel* touching the Crown with his right hand, in his left a Branch of *Olive*.

EVERSO. MISSVS SVCCVRERE SECLO XXIII APR. 1661.

With another Coronation-Medal.

LVII.



LVII

Effgies Crown'd, and in the Coller of the Order.

CAROLVS II D G MAG BRI FRA ET HI REX CORONATVS.

Reverse,

The King at length in a *Roman Sagum*, standing with a *Pastoral Crook* like a *Shepherd* in the middle of his Flock feeding.

DIXI CVSTODIAM XXIV APRIL. 1661.

S

All

All things now secure and in happy Peace both at Home and Abroad, is Express'd in this following Medal.

LVIII.



LVIII

Effgies to the Shoulder, Short Hair.

CAROLO. SECVNDO. P. R.

Reverse.

A *Lyon Couchant-dormant*, over him QVIESCIT.

Exurg.

BRITAN.

LIX.



LIX

King in *Peruke*, Laureat, Buft à la Romain.

CAROLVS. II. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. H. REX.

Reverse:

A Ship under fail.

NOS. PENES. IMPERIVM.

His

His Majesty had now Espoused the most Serene and Virtuous Infanta of Portugal, who bringing the greatest Portion, both in Territories and Treasure, that did ever any Queen of England before, deserv'd the Celebration of the following Medal.



LX

LX.

The King and Queens *Effgies*, &c.

CAROLVS. ET. CATHARINA. REX. ET. REGINA.

Reverse,

A *Terrestrial Globe*, representing *Europe*, *Africa*, with part of *Asia* and *America*.

DIFFVSVS. IN. ORBE. BRITANNVS. 1670.

Another thus,



LXI

LXI.

His Majesty's *Effgies*, Laurel, &c.

CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

S 2

Reverse,

Reverse

Her Majesty's Head, Inscrib'd,

CATHER. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REGINA.

There is another of a larger size, rarely Insculp'd with the Queens Effigies.

LXII.



CATHARINA D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REGINA.

Reverse

The Figure of St. Catharine at length, holding a Sword point down in her left hand, a Palm in the right, and standing by the broken Wheel.

PIETATE. INSIGNIS.

LXIII.



This

This Medal of St. Catharine standing on a Shield, with a Reverse of Fame holding a Branch of Olive;

Inscrib'd

PROVINCIA. CONNAGH.

together with the next, seem to have relation to Ireland.

LXIV.



Where a Crown'd King is (as we picture David) playing on the Harp, over which the Crown of England.

FLOREAT. REX.

Reverse,

A Mitred Bishop (or St. Patrick) holding a double Cross, and standing between a Church and a Serpent, which he seems to drive away.

QVIESCAT. PLEBS. is, I think Irish Coin.

LXV.



The Kings Head without any Ornament.

CAROLO. SECUNDO.

Reverse,

*Reverse**A Rose full-blown upon the growing Bush.*

ANTE. OMNES.

Returning to the King.

LXVI



LXVI

A very noble Medalion in Bust, short Hair and Roman-like.

AVGVSTISS. CAROLO. SECVNDO. P. P.

*Reverse**Prudentia with Pallas supporting upon an Altar a Shield, in which there is represented Britannia; about whom stand Pax, Hercules, Mercurius and Abundantia, the last a cumbent Figure with this Inscription,*

NVLLVM. NVMEN. ABEST.

Exurge

BRITANNIA:

In

In another,

LXVII



LXVII

CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

*Reverse.**Pallas sitting on a Bank, with a Spear in her left hand piercing Envy under foot, and pointing with her right hand to this Inscription,*

INVIDIA. MAIOR.

But all these being Fruits and Productions of Peace and Prosperity, were sometimes interrupted by those unhappy Mistakes and Disputes with our Neighbours; which caus'd his Majesty to turn his Thoughts on his Concerns at Sea, and to assert his Undoubted Title on that Element; according to the various Successes whereof there were struck the following Medals.

LXVIII.

Head

Head Crown'd with Laurel.

Inscribed,

CAROLVS. II. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

The King in a Chariot.

ET. PONTVS. SERVIET. 1665.

This appears to be at the beginning of the first War.

Another noble Medalion of the largest size.

LXIX.



LXIX

Head in Peruke bound with a Laurel, &c.

CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. DEI. GRATIA. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. †

Reverse,

The King at length in the Roman Military Habit and Paludamentum, standing under a Cliff, with a Battoon or Commanding-staff in his right hand, and pointing towards the Sea; where a Fleet is represented ingag'd, and one of the Ships sinking.

Exurge

Exurge,

PRO. TALIBVS. AVSIS.

Which Medal was doubtless for an honorary Badge, to such as had most signally behav'd themselves.

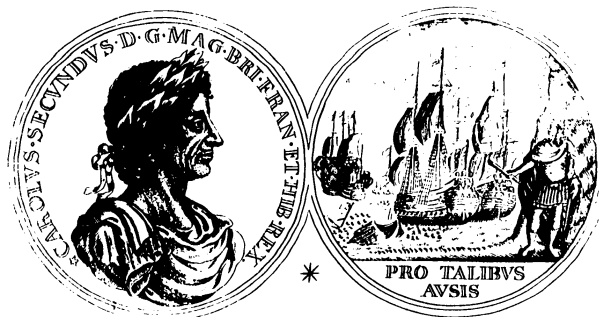
There is another of the same design, in short Hair, and which I here subjoin.

LXX.



LXX

And towards the Conclusion of the War.



*

T

Effigies

Effigies in Bust, Crown'd with Laurel.

CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. DEI. GRATIA. MAG. BRIT.
FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX.

Reverse,

Britannia sitting by the Shoar under a Rock, holding in her right hand a Spear, and the Arms of Great Britain in a Shield with her left hand; looking towards a Fleet at Sea, the Sun shining and dissipating the Clouds,

FAVENTE. DEO.

Exurg.

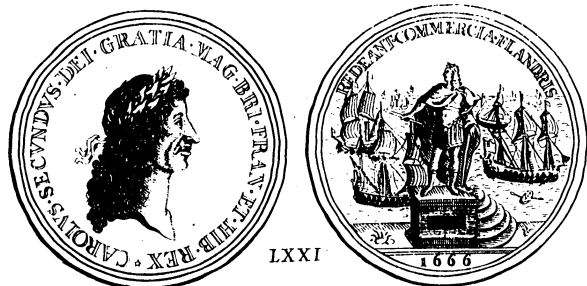
BRITANNIA.

About the Rimb.

CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. PACIS. ET. IMPERII. RESTI-
TVTOR. AVGVSTVS.

And indeed it is a most *August Medalion*, however less well perform'd by the Graver here.

LXXI.



A

A fair Medalion of his Majesty's Head Laureat, &c.

CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. DEI. GRATIA. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX.

Reverse,

The King in the *Roman Military habit*, standing on a square *Pedestal*, ascended by six round Steps, and holding a naked Sword with his left hand point downward, in his right a *Commanding-staff*; the Sea behind him full of Ships sailing to and fro.

REDEANT. COMMERCIA. FLANDRIS.

1666.

Neither is a far less remarkable *Medal*, both in respect of the *Stamp* and *Inscription*, to be here omitted; struck about this time, & *flagrante bello*, contending for this glorious *Dominion* at Sea.



LXXII

LXXII.

The Kings *Effigies* Crown'd with Laurel, &c.

CAROLVS. A. CAROLO. 1667.

Reverse

Britannia sitting as usually represented.

About the Circle.

QVATVOR. MARIA. VINDICO.

Underneath

BRITANNIA:

T 2

ic

It being therefore upon the greatest Importance of these Kingdoms Concerns at Sea, that his Majesty Founded a Seminary at *Christ-Church* for the Institution of Children; who should be solemnly Disciplin'd, and made fit for the Service of his Royal Navy; this glorious Medallion was designed and struck.



LXXIII



The King in *Bust*, short Hair, richly Arm'd à l' *Empereur*.

CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse

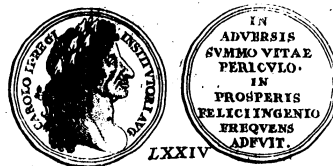
A Blue-Coat Boy with his *Toaq* or Bonnet under his arm (by the Sea side in view of Ships impell'd by Winds) is represented as newly Examin'd by the *Arts Mathematical*; *Arithmetick* laying her Hand on the Childs Head; *Geometry*, *Astronomia* and *Mercurius*; *Angels* and *Floræ* above in the Clouds, sounding Trumpets and pouring down Fruits out of the *Amalthean Horn*.

Epigraph,

INSTITVTOR. AVGVSTVS. 1673

Upon

Upon what Occasion, or whom it does concern I need not inform the World, which has ever heard of the great and important Services Sir *Samuel Morland* did his Majesty from time to time, during the late *Usurpers Power*, by the faithful Intelligence he so constantly gave him.



LXXIV

LXXIV.

The Kings Head *Laureat*.

CAROLO. II. REGI. INSTITVTORI. AVG.

In the Table of the Reverse,

IN. ADVERSIS. SVMMO. VITAE. PERICVLO.
IN. PROSPERIS. FELIC. INGENIO. FREQVENS. ADFVIT

Which he told me, his Majesty gave him leave to wear, as an honourable Badge of his signal Loyalty.

There remains yet a Medallion bearing only his Majesty's Effigies in *Bust*, which for the accurateness of the Work I add to the rest.

CAROL.

LXXV.



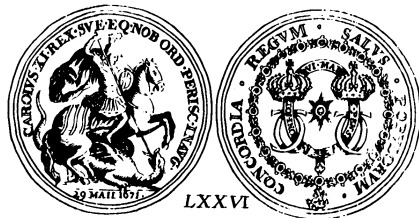
CAROL. II. D. G. ANGL. SCOT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX.

Reverse,

Displays the *Achievement* or Arms of Great Britain, France and Ireland Quarter'd within the Garter, and usual *Supporters*, *Helm*, *Crest* and *Mantling*.

DIEV. ET. MON. DROIT.

For such and the like Medals were now and then given as *Gratuities* of Respect, appendant to Chains of Gold; which puts me in mind of what was made by the present King of Sweden, in Memory of his *Installation*; and the Honour he received from his late Majesty Charles II. when he was presented with the Order of the Garter, 20. May, 1671.



CAROLVS.

CAROLVS. XI. REX. SVE. EQ. Nob. Ord. Perisc. Inaug.

Reverse.

The Garter pass'd through two Regal Crowns, with both these Letters so link'd together; St. George's Cross and Blaze all within the Collar of the Order.

About the Rimb.

SALVS. POPVLORVM. CONCORDIA. REGVM.

And indeed Medals were frequently given, and sometimes *Knighthood*, as honourable Presents and Rewards to those *Kings of Arms*, and others, by whom that Noble Order was brought to Foreign Princes; of which see Mr. *Ashmole*, *Ashmole In-* where we also meet with a Medal of the Cross of the Order, *stit. p. 303* struck by K. Charles I. Ann. 1629. in the Robes of *Installation*, with the Cross of St. George Radiant in the *Reverse*, which I here subjoin.



LXXVII.

CAROLVS. I. D. G. ANG. SCOT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. FIDEI. DEF.

Reverse

PRISCI. DECVS. ORDINIS. AVCTVM. 1629.

To shew that the Glory issues from the Cross (as 'tis reported to have appear'd to the Great Constantine) not from the Garter.

We are come now in order of Time and Succession, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, afterward King JAMES the Second.

In

LXXVIII.



In a Medal within a Chaplet of *Roses* and *Lilies*.

IACOBVS. DVX. EBOR. NAT. 15. OCT.
BAPTIZ. 24. NOVE. 1633.

Reverse

The Arms of *England*, with *Label*, &c. under a *Ducal Coronet*.

NON. SIC. MILLE. COHORTES.

Relating doubtless to the numerous Offspring God was Blessing his Royal Father with; that would more Establish and Secure the Crown, than a Thousand Guards and Armies; so short are humane Reckonings of the Event of Things.

Upon the first Engagement with the *Holland Fleet* (in which his Royal Highness signaliz'd himself and gain'd a memorable Victory) there was struck the following Medalion.

The



The Dukes Effigies in Bust, clad in the *Roman Mantle*:

IACOBVS. DVX. EBOR. ET. ALBAN. DOM. MAGN.
ADMIRALIVS. ANGLIÆ. &c.

Reverse

Represents the *Admiral* and whole Fleet in Conflict.

NEC. MINOR. IN. TERRIS.
3. June 1665.

And upon the same Action, another no less glorious Medalion, in memory of (perhaps) the most dreadful Battel that any History has Recorded to have been ever fought upon the Seas.

u

The

LXXX.



The Duke's Bust, short Hair, &c.

IACOBVS. DVX. EBOR. ET. ALBAN. FRATER. AVGVSTISS. CAROLI. II. REGIS.

Reverse,

A Trophy and Ships in Fight.

GENVS. ANTIQVVM.

Meeting no Medal of his first *Esponsals* (though I presume there may and ought to have been) of the *Second* we have the following.

LXXXI.



The

The Dukes *Effigies*, &c.

IACOBVS. DVX. EBORACENSIS.

Reverse,

The Head of her Royal Highness the *Dutchess*, &c.

MARIA. DVCISSA. EBORACENSIS.
1680.

The next and most Remarkable, is a Medalion struck upon his Royal Highness's wonderful Preservation; returning by Sea from *Scotland*, when so many perish'd in the sinking Vessel.



LXXXII.

IACOBVS. DVX. EBORACENSIS. ET. ALBANENSIS. G.B.F.

Reverse,

IMPAVIDVM. FERIVNT.

When KING,

There was Coin'd this Noble Medal.

U 2

IACOBVS.

LXXXIII.



LXXXIII

IACOBVS. II. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. H. REX.

Reverse

A branch of *Laurel* upon a *Cushion*, with an *Arm'd hand* out of the *Clouds* holding a *Crown*.

A. MILITARI. AD. REGIAM.

Exurg.

INAVGV RAT. 23. Apr.
1685.

I next place the following *Medalion*, though almost the same that was stamp'd when he was *Duke of York* and *High Admiral*; the difference being only in the *Style*, and his *Majesty* in longer *Hair*.

LXXXIV.



LXXXIV

LXXXV.



LXXXV

The *King* in *Bust* *Crown'd* with *Laurel*, &c. plac'd upon a large *Basis* or *Altar*; on the front of which the *Arms* of *England*, &c. within the *Garter*, and over it the *Crown*.

Exurge

Exurge

ARAS. ET. SCEPTA. TVEMVR :

Upon the *Altar* lie four *Sceptres*, bearing on their tops the *Rose*, *Lilly*, *Thistle* and *Flarp*; upon each side is Represented the *Sea*, with God *Neptune* holding the *Trident*, drawn in a *Chariot* by *Marine Horses*, with two *Vessels* under sail on the other side.

Inscription,

IACOBVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. 1685.

Reverse

Justice (upon whose head the *Sun* darts his beams, and *Lightning* issues out of a dark *Cloud*) with *Sword* and *Balance*, holds in one *Scale Mural Crowns* which preponderate the other, in which there is a *Scimiter*, a *Protestant Flail* (as then call'd) with a *Serpent*; whilst the tramples on another *Serpent* near two headless *Bodies*, their *Heads* lying on two square *Blocks* on each side of *Justice*; on that of the right hand,

JACOBVS. DE. MONTMOVT.

On the left,

ARCHIBALD. D'ARGYL.

Upon one side of the *Carcases* are Represented *Soldiers* routed and flying away; on the other a *Castle* with two *Heads* fix'd on *Spikes* over the *Gate*, and on the *Pedestal*,

AMBITIO. MALE. SVADA. RVIT.

In a Second,

LXXXVI.



We have the *Effigies* and *Bust* of the Duke of *Monmouth* himself, without any *Inscription* at all.

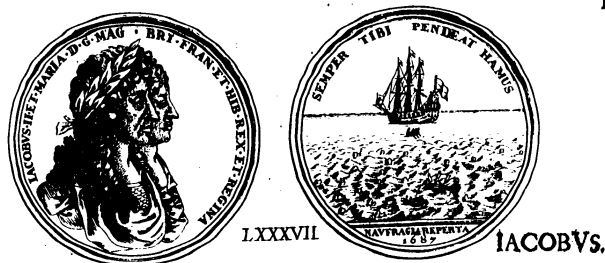
Reverse

Represents a young *Man* precipitating from a steep *Rock* in the midst of the *Sea*, upon which are plac'd three *Crowns* amongst *Branches* and *Shrubs*.

SVPERI. RISERE. IVLY. 6°. 1685.

Upon Occasion of the *Spanish Silver Wreck*, out of which great *Treasure* had been gotten from the bottom of the *Sea*, by our Bold and Ingenious *Urinators* (after it had lain submerged for many Years) was the following *Medalion* struck, bearing the *Effigies* of both their Majesties.

LXXXVII.



IACOBVS.II. ET.MARIA.D.G.MAG.BRI.FRAN.ET.HIB.
 REX. ET. REGINA.

Reverse,

The Ship at Anchor which carried the *Divers* and *Engineers*.

SEMPER. TIBI. PENDEAT. HAMVS.

Exurge,

NAVFRAGIA. REPERTA.
 1687.

There is another of the *Queens* alone, dress'd in her Hair,
 with a *Laurel* & l'*Empperresse*; a very fine *Medal*.

MARIA. D. G. ANG. SCO. FR. ET. HI. REGINA.

Reverse,

A *Lady* sitting upon a Bank, *Inscrib'd,*

O. DEA. CERTE.

Alluding to that in *Virgil*; when *Aeneas* was surpriz'd at the
 Beauty of his Mother. Lastly,

And indeed I think the very last which was struck by this
 King.

LXXXVIII



The

The Arms of *England*, &c. in a Crown'd Shield, support-
 ed by four *Angels*; one of them holding an *Escutcheon* with a
Ducal Coronet; another the *Feathers* or *Prince of Wales's Arms*.

Inscrib'd,

HONOR.PRIN.MAG.BRIT.FRA.ET.HIB. NAT. 10. IVN.
 1688.

Reverse,

Represents a naked *Infant* set on a *Cushion* near the *Sea*; two
Angels sounding *Trumpets*; and holding a *Crown* over the
Babe; and a *Scroll* in which one *Reads*.

VENIAT. CENTESIMVS. HEROS.



XC

LXXXIX.

To which we add another in the hands of few, where a
 little Child like another young *Hercules*, is made strangling a
 Serpent.

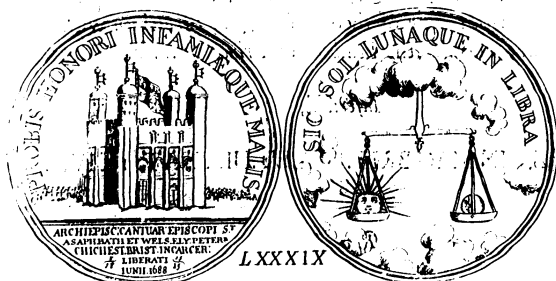
Reverse,

There were two or three Memorable and Historical *Medals*
 besides these, which were struck about this time, that are not
 to be omitted.

X

Shews

XC.



Shews the *White Tower of London*, Standard display'd, Im-
prisonment and Delivery of the *Seven Bishops*, after their fa-
mous Trial at the *Kings-Bench*.

PROBIS. HONORI. INFAMIÆQVE. MALIS.

Exurge

ARCHIEPIS. CANTVAR. EPISCOPI. S. ASAPH. BATH.
ET. WELS. ELY. PETER. CHICHEST. BRIST.
INCARCER. 5. LIBERATI. 15. IVNII. 1680.

Reverse,

A Balance let down from the Clouds, with the Sun in one of the Scales and the Moon in the other.

SIC. SOL. LVNAQVE. IN. LIBRA.

There was likewise another of the same Volume.

Representing

XCI.



Representing the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to the middle in his *Episcopal* Robes.

Inscription. . . .

GVILIELMVS. SANCROFT. ARCHIEPISCOPVS. CAN-
TVARIENSIS. 1688.

Reverse,

In smaller Circles six of the abovenamed *Prelates*, with the Bishop of London's Head in the Centre, plac'd among the Stars. Nor unlike to this was a *Medal* Publish'd in Memory of the like number of *Judges* and *Advocates*, who Pleaded and gave Sentence for the Acquittal of these Venerable Prelates.

Finally in a lesser size this *Emblematic*.



XCII.

A *Jesuit* on one side and a *Frier* on the other, undermining a *Cathedral Church*, supported by an Arm from Heaven, with this *Inscription* in *English* :

THE GATES OF HELL SHAL NOT PREVAILE AGAINST IT.

All which *Medals* and *Medalions* (with a few more we shall have occasion to take notice of anon) being stamp'd and Published before the soon following *Alterations*, and pregnant of *Matter of Fact* and Popular *Circumstances*, I think fit to mention, as the very last which I have seen whilst King *James* remained in *England*.

I should now proceed to those which have been struck since the late signal *Revolution*; were they not already extant in the late *Histoire Metalique de Guillaume III.* Published, and very Artistly Ingraven and Historically Illustrated by *N. Chevalier*, in *Folio, Amsterdam, 1692.* which will both deserve and require a Volume apart.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Of other *Persons* and *Things*, worthy the Memory and Honor of *Medals*.

NOW albeit I will not Affirm that we can boast of such Numbers of *Medals* and *Counters*, as a Great Potentate does; We have yet you see, gotten together such a Collection, as with a few Links more, would serve to compose a Series Capable of furnishing an Historical Discourse with a Chain of Remarkable Instances, and Matters of Fact, without Fiction or Vain *Hyperboles*.

In the mean time, what other *Medals* there remains of this Sort, relating to our Country in the hands of the Curious; I can give no farther Account of: I am yet well pleased to find those of his late Majesty (*Charles the Second*) his Return, and Restauration; Though I could have wish'd the *Reverses* had been more expressive of that signal Providence, as it concerned the Church and state of this Kingdom; having ever looked upon it as a *Miracle* (and since some there are who establish their Faith so much upon the frequency of them) next to that of the *Babylonish* Deliverance, rightly consider'd in all its Circumstances, extraordinary and rare Events; by far surpassing any thing that boasting Party can produce to Affect their Cause; since the Great *Constantine*, to this day.

I have been the Longer in giving Account of what *Holland* alone has published in her *Medals* and *Reverses* (*Memorial, Votive, Triumphant, Gratulatory, Inauguratory, Obsidional, &c.*) because the Series is so Intire, and Historically Instructive, as may serve to shew what we have lost of the Antients; who, as frequently we have noted, left nothing Memorable in danger of being forgotten by Posterity, which might be perpetuated in some more durable and noble Matter, than *Egyptian* Reeds, Skins of Beasts, Paper and Parchment. And we see with what Success the Learned and Curious have Improved their Diligence in this kind; by their being able to deduce and Justifie so much of the *Greek, Roman* and other noble History, even out of these few *Medals* alone that are come to light: Few,

I say in Comparison of the Numbers stamp'd, and which yet lie buried. To how much Greater Perfection then, and Certainty might it be advanced, had we intire, and un-interrupted Series's and Collections of those which were truly Antient (yet desiderate and Wanting) to supply these Chasms and defects! We should then have had our *Caracticus, Cassibelan, Alfred, Athelstans*; our *Edgars, Arthure, Richards, Henries First and Fifth* in frequenter Medals: *Edward the First, Third, and Fourth*, and the rest of our Renowned Princes.

It is yet apparent, by what we have produc'd; that as our Kings have not been altogether Negligent of their Own, and consequently, of the Nations Honor, by preserving the *Memories of Sundry Famous Actions*; So there are Innumerable others, both of our own Princes, and even of their Subjects; whose Virtue, Courage, and noble Exploits (Emulous of the most Heroick and Brave of Antient times) merit the most lasting Records: So as when I again Consider how many Great and Memorable things, Illustrious Persons, Renown'd for Arms and Arts, worthy Consecration, these Nations have produc'd; I go on to Inquire (but without much satisfaction I confess) what Medals were Stamp'd from the Reign and Revolutions of our *Seventh and Eighth Henries* time, to almost this Age of ours? Had such Actions and Events happen'd among the Rest of the Polish'd World; we should not be now to seek for the *Heads of Sir Francis Drake, Cavendish, Hawkins, Frobisher, Greenvil, Fenton, Willoughby*, and the rest of the *Argonauts*; And surely they that first Circled this Globe of Earth and Sea (in whose Entrails so much Gold and Silver, and all other Metals are contained) might at least be thought Worthy the Honor of a *Copper Medal*, which yet I no where find.

To these Gallant Mens further Atchivements and Merits we number the defeat of that *Invincible Armada* in *Eighty Eight*; in danger of being quite forgotten, as to any such durable Monument among us, when ever those Incomparable *Tapstries* that now Adorn the House of *Peers* (so lively Representing to the Eye both the Persons, and Circumstances of that Glorious and Renowned Action) shall be quite worn-out; or by other fatal Accident, miscarry: I have therefore often wonder'd, that so many Great Princes, and Noble Lords, to whom that *Jus Imaginum* more especially belongs (divers of whose Ancestors

Ancestors are found in the Bordures of those Rich, and well designed Pieces) should for about this Hundred years past; neglect the having them so much as Accurately Copied-out, and Publish'd by some skilful Graver: But much more, that they have not yet been Painted in their full dimensions, in the Galleries, and Romes of State of those Noble Persons (Builders for Magnificence &c.) instead of Idle *Metamorphoses*, and other Fictions and fruitless stories, as have of late prophaned the Walls of so many ample Apartments.

Certainly, we might select as Choice, and Noble Subjects perform'd by our own Nation (and in which none were so much Concerned as the Progenitors of our Nobility) to Decorate and Adorn their Courts and Palaces. They will therefore pardon this Zeal and occasional Excursion.

Of like Argument are those admirable Paintings of *Holbein* in his Majesty's Privy-Chamber at *White-Hall*; representing the Persons of the Two famous *Henries* and their Wives; together with those other Pieces (by the same hand) Historizing that Expedition to *Bullogn: The Just, and Triumph* at the Congress with *Francis the First*; The Juncture with *Maximilian* the Emperor, Militating, and receiving Pay under the Banner of *St. George*; The Battles of *Spurrs*, though of an Inferior Pencil: those of *Cressley, Poitiers, Floddenfield*; The famous Cavalcade of *Queen Elizabeth*, when she went to the Camp at *Tilbere*, and that of the late *Charles the Second* through *London*, at his *Restoration*; than which there was nothing more August and Solemn, since the Triumphs of the *Cesars*, &c. with sundry more, whereof our *Annals* of former and latter times are full: And ah! what an Illustrious Table would the Conflict of *Agincourt*, fought by our *Henry the Fifth* against the whole Power of *France*, in the Reign of the *Sixth Charles* (as already depicted, and described in that noble Poem of *Michael Drayton*) produce; painted by the hand of a *Rubens*, or *Verrio*; as is the *Apotheosis* of *King James the First* in the Banqueting-House at *White-Hall*; and Inauguration of the *Black-Prince* in *St. George's* at *Windfor*, the magnificent Cavalcade of the *Four Inns of Court*. Anno 1633. described in *S. B. Whitlocks Memoirs*. His Majesty's *Charles II.* Entrance at his *Restoration*, 1660, and the *Anabasis* at *Tor-bay*? I say, how would these Out-shine the Stories of the drunken *Lapithae, Sancho Panca*; or the *Golden Ass*, &c. Things Ridiculous and Impossible, and that serve to no brave Thoughts.

But

But to return to such as deserv'd that of *Medals* for Exploits at Sea; I reckon not only those who found out *New Worlds*, Planted Colonies and Enlarg'd the *British Empire*: But even those Brave, though Unsuccessful Attempts to discover the *Nor-West*, and other hitherto impermeable Passages.

I know not whether there were any *Medals* of the Earl of *Essex's* Expedition to *Cales*, and the *Heroes* who accompanied him; and what though *Sir Walter Raleigh* miscarried at *Guiana*, he was a Person of extraordinary Merit for his Learning and Experience; and who is he that deplores not his being so unhappily cut off (and our since want of such as *Raleigh* was) to gratifie the * Crafty and Malicious?

* Conde Gondamar

I have seen nothing of our taking *Ormus* in the Gulph of *Persia*; nor of those famous Navigators Victorious Conflicts and Discoveries of our *Owen Gwinedd* and his Son *Madoc*; of *Macha*, of *Sebastian Cabot*, born at *Bristol* (whom we may therefore Challenge ours) nor of the brave *John Oxenham*; for I have already mention'd *Sir Fr. Drake*, *Hawkins*. &c. But here come in again the Valiant *Sir Richard Greenvill*, *Sir John Summers*, *Sir Thomas Button*, *Bennet*, *Cherry*, *Carfeil*, *Edge*, *Sir Henry Middleton*, *Sir Hugh Willoughby*, the Heroical *George Earl of Cumberland*; our *Gilbert*, *Chancellor*, *Thorn*, *North*, *Ellis*, *Jones*, *Pommet*, *Poole*, *Jacson*, *Jackman*, &c. who were our *Nearchus's*, *Theseus's*, *Jasons* and *Ulysses's*; that did, and * perform'd far greater Things and Actions in Truth and Reality, than all those put together were ever fain'd to have done: We have not mention'd the late Action at *Bergen*, let it be forgotten; not so the Bravery and Success of our daring young *Capt. Harman*, before *Cadiz* in the sight of innumerable Spectators yet alive.

* Graiarum Romanorumque Gloria, quires olim suas Navales per acies asseruerunt, non dubio tunc Anglorum & fortuna, & virtus respondit. Gro. Annal. l. 1.

Have we any *Medals* of *Blake*, *Lawson*, *Dean*, *Sprag*, *Mings*, *Munden*, *Allen*, *Kemphorn*, *Wetwang*, *Tyddiman*, *Young*, *Curtis*, *Haines*, *Haward* and others, and of what was Acted on that angry Element? May nothing of our *Buccaneers*, *Morgan* and the rest; because the most daring Exploits and Events, famous only for Spoil, Robberies, Cruelty and Injustice, ought to blot the Memory of their very Names were it possible: but when the Cause is Just and Laudable, Brave and Heroick Facts merit all *Encomiums*.

And here may some perhaps perstringe me for Celebrating the several Bloody Conflicts during the late War, and difference with our Neighbours of *Holland*, &c. I enter not into those Politicks, leaving them to such as were supposed to be

the

the Judges of Right and Wrong; whilst yet the Actions of those Great Captains and Sea-men in National Wars, not tainted (that ever I heard) with barbarous Cruelties are highly worth our Remembrance: And such in the first Rank, was his then *Royal Highness* the *Duke of York*, the *Illustrious Prince Rupert*, *George Duke of Albemarle*; the Noble *Earls of Sandwich*, *Marlbrough*, *Portland*, *Muskerey*; *Sir Thomas Smith*, *Ayscogh*, *Holmes* and other stout Commanders, who signaliz'd themselves: Their Names are yet fresh, and both their Actions and Effigies due to *Medal* for what they did and suffer'd: Nor do I believe there were braver Men in all that numerous List of the *Παρατάξις*, *liad.* 2. (*States-General* of those Provinces) mentioned and celebrated by *Old Homer*, and now on Record above two thousand Years.

Nor are we wanting of such as Honor'd their Countries, as well by Land as Sea: The *Black Prince* and his Glorious Father, *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, *Richard Plantagenet*, *Thomas of Woodstock*, *John of Gaunt*, *Charles Brandon*, the Noble *Talbots* terrible to the *French*; *Sir John Hawkwood* (whom the *Italians* have honor'd with a Statue of Brass;) the *Illustrious Peres*, *Sidneys*, *Cecil*, *Norris*, *Sir Charles Carlisle*, *Erpingham*, *Clifford Earl of Cumberland*, the *Ogles*, *Basset*, *Burrows*, *Cotton*, *Paulets*, *Chester*, *Gilbert*, *Pellham*, *Udal*, *Knolls*, *Broughton*, *Valvasor*, *Baskersfield*, *Harbert*, *Gerrard*, *Tyrell*, *Sutton*, *Bingham*, *Wilford*, *Ashley*, *Audley*, &c. these and more abroad; the famous *Wallworth*, our *Lindsey*, *Montross*, and *Capel*, *Lucas*, *L'isle*, *Birons*, *Langdale*, *Hopton*, *Granyil*, *Stawel*, *Cavendish*, *Smith*, and such as unspotted Loyalty engag'd at Home; too many to ennumerate without Envy and Regret: Others, to be deplor'd for being the Occasions which depriv'd these Kingdoms of so many Generous and Magnanimous Spirits, whose flagrant Courage, Performance and Behaviour in the Field (abstracted from the Cause) pretend to Records of *Medal*: But

Cedent Arma togæ——

For how should one rejoyce to find in more lasting Matter than painted Cloth, the true Effigies of such as were Famous for both! Such as were our *Sidney*, *Raleigh*, *Henry Howard Earl of Surrey*, the *Cardinals Poole*, *Allan*; the *Chancellor Cromwell*, *Burleigh*, *Cecil*, *Buckhurst*, *Leicester*, *Sir Fran. Walsingham*, *Sir Thomas Smith*, *Carie*, *Challoner*, *Ifam*, *Wotton*, *Randolph*, &c. with several others, who served their Princes and their Country with their Prudence

Y

and

and Counsel, to the Envy and Reproach of the following times.

Our late Discoveries of *New Worlds*, and Conflicts at Sea, the *Sanguant* Battels that have been fought at Land, the Fortitude and Sufferings of an Excellent Prince, the Restauration of his Successor, the Conflagration and Re-edifying of the Greatest City in the World in less than Twenty Years, (which had been near Two Thousand in Building, nor then half so vast, &c.) call aloud for their *Medals* a part: We yet see none of the *Column* (erected in Memory of that dreadful Fire) the Biggest, and I believe, the * Highest all *Europe* has to shew: And infinite pity 'tis, that it had not been set up where the *Incendium* and Burning ceas'd, like a *Jupiter Stator*, rather than where it fatally began; not only in regard to the Eminency of the Ground, but for the reason of the Thing, since it was intended as a grateful *Monument* and *Recognition* to *Almighty God* for its Extinction, and should therefore certainly have been plac'd where the devouring Flames ceas'd and were overcome, more agreeably to the Stately Trophy, than where they first took Fire and broke out, and where a plain *Lugubrious Marble* with some apposite *Inscription* had perhaps more properly become the Occasion: But this was over-ruled, and I beg Pardon for this presumption, tho' I question not but I have the *Architect* himself on my side, whose Rare and Extraordinary Talent, and what he has * perform'd of Great and Magnificent; this *Column* and what he is still about, and advancing under his Direction, will speak and perpetuate his Memory as long as one Stone remains upon another in this Nation.

* The Theatre at Oxon.
St. Pauls.
Chelsey-
College.
The Royal
Palace at
Hampton-
Court, &c.
besides so many Churches.
The Library
at Trinity-
College
Cambr. &c.
|| *Archytas*.

Card. de Con-
solat. lib. 1.

Here the Improvement of *Arts Liberal* (as they are call'd) and *Mechanicks* put in their Claim to *Medal*: For if *Aristotle* pronounc'd || him worthy of a *Statue*, that first invented *Κροταλίστρια*, Rattles and Childrens Baubles, because they serv'd to busie and hinder their restless Spirits from spoiling better things: How just a Title to the Honor of *Medal* have they, who have at any time excell'd in Mechanical Works, useful and necessary to human Life, Ease and Refreshments? To this we might add the Example of *Simon Coriarius*, whose Shop the Great and Wise *Socrates* was us'd to frequent, let us hear *Cardan*; *Non contemnenda Eruditio Artificum, & caterorum literis carentium, tanquam ab intellectu aliena; sed ut dici solet, Quantum ab Athenis Megara, tantum à Megaris Athenæ: Sic quantum Eruditus loquendo Artificem vincit, tanto Artifex sua cognitione præstat Erudito, &c.*

Scholars

Scholars and Learned Men (says he) have no reason to despise the ingenious *Mechanick*, because forsooth, they are not so profoundly Book-learn'd as themselves: For as the Proverb goes, *Megara* is as near to *Athens*, as *Athens* is to *Megara*: What our Doctor exceeds the Artist in Talk and Speculation; the other may go as much beyond him in the Knowledge and Skill of real and useful Things.

Leo Africanus tells us, That in *Cairo*, the first Inventor of any Ingenious Devices, rides thro' the City in a kind of Triumph, vested in Cloth of Gold, accompanied with Musick and other circumstances of *Ovation*, the People throwing him Monies as he passes along; and we not only admire the *Machinements* of *Dædalus*, *Archytas*, *Cetesibius*, *Hero*, &c. But *Myrmecides* and *Callicrates's Pismire*, little Ships and Chariots that a *Flie* might cover: *Regiomontanus's Wooden Eagle*, none of which (says *Ælian*) a Wise Man would much commend but as triflers of time. Var. Hist. l. Yet to these, and even to him who enclosed the *Iliads* in a Nut- & c. 17. shel, I might oppose our *Calligrapher* * *Peter Bale*, and *Mark* • Scalliot's Flea, with the Chain of three and forty Links, Lock and Key made all of Steel, and weighing a single Grain only, and these Recorded by many grave Historians too; whilst to our Reproach, we have not so much as the || Name (or very un- certainly) of that ingenious Scholar, who Invented the *Weaving* or *Knitting Machine*, which with a pair of hands only, dispatches such variety of Work in so short a time, enough to Employ an hundred. It is about Sixty Years since, that the poor Man's Wife it seems, being fain to Knit for the Support of her Indigent Family; he turn'd his Head to find out by what honest way he might alleviate the continual Pains she took, and at last lighted on this wonderful Invention, which being by stealth gotten abroad, and now propagated thro' *France*, *Italy* and other Countries of *Europe*; earns the Livelihood of many, who would otherwise want Bread to sustain them: And does not this Person deserve a *Medal* of *Copper*, who merits a *Statue* of *Gold*? Yea, and as *Plato* says (speaking of those that found out such useful things) to be look'd upon as of middle Natures between Gods and Men, and were sometimes number'd among the *Deities*.

Who was the first Author of the so accurate dividing Instrument, for the exact cutting the Teeth of Wheels, and *Fusee* Machine for *Watches* and *Clocks*? Sir *John Backhouse* (Assistant with Sir *Hugh Middleton* for the bringing Water to the City)

Y z

produc'd

produc'd (as 'tis said) the first *Way-Wiser*, an Instrument of so great Use and Pleasure, were it improv'd, that I have often wonder'd it has been so much neglected, and not applied to more sorts of *Vehiculation* and *Measuring*.

Who does not admire *Watson* the *Black-Smith* of *Coventry's* late elaborate Piece of *Clock-Work*? Its intricate, regular, and irregular, *Periodic*, and yet constant *Motions* and *Revolutions* far exceeding the *Silver Heaven* sent by *Ferdinand* the Emperor to *Solyman* the *Magnificent*; and what a Reputation have our *Tompson* *Watches* gain'd for the *Justness* of their going, which give *Sound*, and are heard to the farthest parts of *Europe*! Works, I affirm, and *Workmen*, that would have been Celebrated by a *Claudian*, as was the *Sphere* of *Archimedes*.

Nor may I here omit, without Injustice to his Merits, that Ingenious * Gentleman, who has brought to perfection the now so Useful, Cheap, Certain and Expeditious Intercourse of *Letters* by the *Peny-Post*; such likewise as first set on foot the late Expedient for the Extinction of Casual and Ruinous *Fire*, or that have Invented more convenient *Lights* in *Cities*, &c. Authors and Perfectors of whatsoever other *Polychrests*, Inventions and things of universal or multifarious Use: Such as these (how trivial and mean soever the Instances may seem) would have had their Statues in my *Lord Verulam's* *Solomons's-House*.

Nor let the Misadventure of the *Double Keel* in the least extenuate the Merit of the late *Sir William Petty*, whose accurate and expedite Survey of a large and ample * Kingdom, admirable and comprehensive Genius, highly deserved the Honor of the richest *Medal*, for tho' in the first we name he did not succeed,

— magnis tamen excidit Ausis.

nor did it perish (for ought I can yet learn, or is believed) thro' any defect of the *Machination*, or rather *Contignation*, but where 'tis likely no Vessel whatsoever could have then escap'd, no fewer than Seventy Sail besides suffering in the same Misfortune in a *Sea* reputed the most *Tempestuous* and *Dangerous* the whole *World* has upon its Surface, namely the *Bay* of *Biscay*, and that after it had already made a prosperous *Voyage* and *Return* before: I mention this the more particularly, and with the Circumstances of that brave Adventure, to stop the unkind *Censures* of such as would turn it to the *Reproach* of that extraordinary

ordinary Person, and and discourage all Attempts that do not emerge upon the first Essay: But they who imagine and condemn for foolish and impossible all things which are not Accomplished, or Succeed not on * first or second Trial, but which afterwards come to be the happy Products of Time and united Aids, may repair for Cure of their Prejudice to my Lord *Bacon's* *Instauration*, remembering that of *Seneca*, *Veniet tempus quo ista quæ nunc latent, in lucem Dies retrahet, & longioris ævi diligentia*.

We Read that *Columbus* was first Ridicul'd in *England*, and are told by *Divines*, that *Noah* was laugh'd at for an hundred Years together, whilst he was building and preparing the *Ark*, and doubtless he was thought a bold and daring Man;

— qui fragilem truci
Commisit Pelago ratem
Primus—

Hor.

And yet five hundred Wrecks deter not from adventuring still to the remotest *Indies*: It is not therefore the Conceit or Fancy of Men alone, that is sufficient Authority to condemn the most unlikely things for Impossible, unless they have been often attempted in vain by many Eyes, many Hands, many Instruments, many Ages: Then

Mischief, and true Dishonor fall on those
Who would to Laughter or to Scorn expose
So Virtuous, and so Noble a Design;
So Human for its Use, for Knowledge so Divine.
The Thing which these proud Men despise and call
Impertinent, and Vain, and Small;
Those smallest things of Nature let me know,
Rather than all their greatest Actions do.
Whoever would depose Truth advance
Into the Throne usurp'd from it,
Must feel at first the Blows of Ignorance,
And the sharp Points of Envious Wit:
So when by various turns of the Celestial Dance,
In many Thousand Years,
A Star, so long unknown appears;
Tho' Heaven it self more beauteous grow,
It troubles and Alarms the World below;
Does to the Wise a Star, to Fools a Meteor show.

Hist. Royal
Society, p.
242.

Cowley to
the Royal So-
ciety. Stanz.
Under 8.

Under this Head therefore I place the celebrated *Naupegi* of our late Monarchs : The *Royal Sovereign*, the *Prince*, *Britannia* and other Capital Ships, for the Noblest, most Useful, and in a Word, most Stupendious Creatures that mortal Hands produce : In the mean time

I do in no sort put the late Reverend Author of the *Real Character* among the unsuccessful, whose ample and generous Design shall one Day find a more grateful Recognition, large and universal as was his Mind, and as is that incomparably useful Work, manuductory to no less *Real Knowledge*.

Once more, and to Atone for all that may be thought Redundant or Deficient on this Occasion, (and e'er we take leave of these Great Men) To whom is the Consecration of *Medal*, *Statue* or even *Pyramid* more justly due, than to our Sagacious *Harvey*, and the late Illustrious *Boyle* ? the one for finding out the Circulation of the Blood, the other for the happy Improvement of *Otto Guericke's* *Magdeburg Exhauster*, and for his Profound and Noble Researches into all the abstruse Parts and Recesses of the most useful *Philosophy*, and his Generous communicating of them, both of them Celebrated by all the Learned World, with a world of more to be enumerated, with all his other Virtues and Performances, by that Learned Hand (for so it needs must be) who ever shall oblige the Publick with his Life.

Other new and rare Discoveries, *Instances* both of *Light* and *Fruit*, have been made in *Anatomy*, *Astronomy*, *Opticks*, and other Parts of the *Mathematicks*, due to several of our Country : I might here also name the Author of the *Medicina Infusoria*, and that of the *Transfusion* of *Blood*, attributed to a *Clergy-man* somewhere about *Wiltshire*, now more than fifty Years past (improv'd by Sir *Christ. Wren*) however turn'd since into Ridicule by our *Fat Buffoons*, and late *Virtuoso-Mastix* : I conclude then with him, who ever the Person was, that first brought to so clear a Light, the late surprizing both Dry and Liquid *Phosphorus* and *Noctiluca's*, whether Extracted out of *Blood* (or that which flows from, and is tinctur'd with it) perfected from the Principles of the most Noble *Boyle* : Nor name I this bright Experiment without Reflection on a Providence extraordinary ; that it being found out, and so improved by Persons of much Integrity, it has escap'd the Hands and Heads of some who (before 'twas divulg'd) might possibly have made strange and prodigious Use of it to Religious Impostures and *Pious Frauds* : Some more to this Glorious Class I yet might add, but I have named the Illustrious *Boyle*, and fix his *Trophy* here.

May

May these then suffice (for I am not transcribing *Pancivollus*) but confine my self to a few Instances instead of infinite others, the Product of our own Nation, inferior, as I said, to none for what they were wont to *Deify* their Antient *Heró's* and *Demi-Gods*, Patriots, Benefactors, and Persons any way Eminently excellent, as who have just Right and Title to the Honor of *Medal* ; and even *He*, that *Glorious Man* among the most Illustrious (if I may predict without Offence to the Envious, and Tribe of Scoffers) who shall one Day emancipate from a yet precarious Station, and by Building, or some noble and ample Endowment, enlarge the Conveniences of that *SOCIETY* at *Gresham College*, will be the noblest Subject of *Medal* and *Statue*, and of all that I have hitherto said of Great and truly Honorable, to Crown the Memory of the most Munificent Benefactor of this or any Age : This Period, if to any obnoxious, they shall find it justified in the *Preface* to the last Edition of *Sylva*.

And now let none of these *Inventions* here and elsewhere * *See cap. 8.* be the less Esteemed, because *Modern*, seeing the most Antient once were so ; and therefore we should be Curious to Collect, besides the Inventions and Improvers of other Arts ; *Printing*, *Chalcographie* ; *Painting* in *Miniature*, *Oyl*, *Fresco* ; in *Glass*, *Amel* ; the stupendious use of the *Magnet*, *Algebra*, *Specious Arithmetick*, *Tactics*, *Engyscops*, *Microscops*, and other *Optick Glasses* ; *Pumps*, *Quench Fires*, &c. What our bold *Urimators* and *Drivers* have excogitated and brought to that perfection for the taking up of Treasure, submerged *Ordnance* and other Wrecks from the bottom of the profoundest Seas ; improvements in *Shipping*, *Coaches*, *Plows*, *Mills*, *Barometers*, *Thermometers*, *Speaking-Trumpets*, *Dulcifying Sea-Water*, *Sheeting* of Ships with *Lead*, and sundry other *Polychrests*, *Machins* and Instruments useful to humane Life, most of them due to the *English* and thole of the *Royal Society* : To these add *Tachygraphy* and *Short-Writing* as they call it (to far exceeding the *Orator Tiro*, for its singular Use and Expedition) as of things, many of them altogether New, and unknown to the Antients ; but by whom the Authors would have been Celebrated among the *Minervas*, *Vulcans*, *Dedalus's*, and as we said, even the *Demi Gods*, and should have *Mercurius* on the Reverses of their *Medals*, as by some of which (to name only *Printing*, *Gun-Powder*, and the *Nautic Box*, in *Re literaria*, *Militari*, & *Navali*) the whole Face and Frame of the World, (as my Lord *Bacon* observes) has almost quite been chang'd.

Nor

Nor this out of Vain-Glory, Ostentation, or Ambition of a Name (tho' *Honos alit Artes* and is its due) but for Encouragement, and the Benefit of future Ages, as well as of the present: For who can Divine: (as all things are in continual Flux in this sublunary State, obnoxious to Changes and Vicissitudes) what, or when the Period of things, seemingly never so fixt and stable may be? since we our selves have seen, daily read, and have before us the Fate and *Catastrophe* of the most polish'd and civil Nations; the *Greeks* and *Romans*, that of *China* and other Famous and Antient Empires, over-run by barbarous People, who burn and destroy'd all those goodly Monuments and remains of Learning and Ingenious Arts, subject to such Deluges, Invasions and Revolutions: I say, who can tell but *Medals* may yet revive, survive and out-live the Generations and Ages to come; as they have since done this of ours? For how many obscure Passages of History, *Geography* and other parts of useful Erudition have been, and still are illustrated and supplied from *Medals* and *Inscriptions* alone! They have we see (and is abundantly made out) discover'd the Religion, Rites and Superstitions of the Antients, the *Deities* of the several Countries, the Originals and Rise of Illustrious Families, Brave and Heroical Actions and Things as well Famous and Tragical, Events which have escap'd the Teeth of Time; and surviv'd all its Revolutions; they have given us the antient Names of many Cities, Situation of Countries, Rivers, Monuments, Temples, Solemn Feasts, and a thousand other useful Notices, no where else to be met with, or if nam'd, very corruptly, and so of divers *Pontifs*, Governors and *Proconsuls*, &c. not to be found in any Book: In a word, *Medals* (the truest *Lydian Touch*) have often prov'd the Best and Truest Comments on Authors, and are the most Delightful and Instructive Compendia's and Maps of the Antient World, in the most flourishing State.

* Bizot tom:
3d. p. 3. Au
Lecteur.

But to go on, or return rather to the modern and later Centuries (which we left behind) one shall find, who among the most Curious and publick Spirited had begun the *Metalick* * *History of Holland* antecedent to *Bizot*, namely the *Antique-Modern Medals* of the Famous Princes of *Sicily*, *Milan*, *Florence*, *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c. for the most part moulded, and in the large Volume and richer Metal; with these may *Lutkins* and *Typatius* be consult'd as the only Authors (I conceive) that have taken any considerable Notice of the several States and Republicks, and as *Molinet*, those of the *Popes*; to which may be added other

Famous

Famous or Infamous Persons, celebrated or mentioned in later History, whether Princes or private Persons.

The Studios therefore will sedulously inquire after the *Medals* of *John Hufs*, and his Companion *Jerom* of *Prague*, *Maximilian*, *Francis the First*, and *Charles the Fifth* his Expedition into *Africa*, Anno 1535. as before this of *Solyman the Magnificent's* Siege of *Belgrade*, 1521. and that of *Vienna* Eight Years after; *Philip Villier's* de l' *Ile Adam* brave and strenuous Defence of *Rhodes*, Anno 1522. Of *Charles Duke of Bourbon's* Sacking of *Rome*, and Imprisoning the *Pope*, 1527. &c. Of the *Smalcaldian* Famous Convention of the *Protestants*, 1530. &c. Of the Difference between *Henry the Second* of *France*, and our *Sixth Edward* when *Bulloign* was gotten from us already mention'd. That of *Charles the Fifth's* (indisputable) Abdication and *Recess*, 1555. That remarkable one of the Use of the Cup in the Holy Sacrament of the *Eucharist* indulg'd to the People of *Bohemia*, 1564. *Valetta's* glorious Defence of *Malta*, besieg'd by the *Turks*, 1565. with the Reddition of *Nicosia* in the Isle of *Cyprus* to *Selymus*, 1570. Of the Famous Battel and Victory of the *Venetians* at *Lepanto*, Anno 1573. and the Year before that of the barbarous, bloody and inhumane *Massacre* perpetrated by *Charles the Ninth* thro' *France*, inscribed, *Virtus in Rebelleis*, the Reverse is two Columns, which was the King's *Devise* or *Symbol*, with this Inscription, *Pietas excitavit Iustitiam*: In another, round his Head, *Carolus Nonus*, *Rebellium Domitor*; the Reverse *Hercules* fighting against *Hydra* with a Flaming Torch and Club: But above all, *Pope Gregory the Thirteenth* Reversing his stern *Effigies* with a Representation of that base and *Antichristian* Murder of the *Admiral*, the words *Hugonotorum Strages*, so honestly and impartially described and detested (as we noted) by the Pen of the Illustrious and Learned * *Thuanus*; to which one may oppose that observable Medal of *Lewis the Twelfth*, upon his being interdicted by *Julius the Second*. PERDAM. NOMEN. BABYLONIS.

* Tunc etiam, nequid ad summam inaniam deesse, emulatione veterum Imperatorum Laus in tam detestando facinore quaesita, nam cusi Nami Argentei & aurei, Regisq; III. Non. VIII. Oblati in quorum antica parte Regis in Throno sedentis Effigies depicta erat, cum Inscriptione, &c. Thuan. Hist. Lib. III. A.º GIC. ICCLXXII.

Moreover, there are *Medals* of all those signal Persons and Passages, Sieges, Battels, Treaties, Marriages and other remarkable Actions (Argument of History) not only happening in *Europe*, but in other parts of the World, where *Christian* Princes have been concern'd: But before I dismiss this Paragraph, I

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must

must not omit such as have on small Occasions, and unlikely Causes and Accidents, produced wonderful Effects, threatening the sudden Subversion of States and whole Kingdoms; besides some of antient Times, those nearer our own. Instances of these are the Medals which those notorious and truculent *Enthusiasts*, John of Leyden, Knipperdolling and their Associates, stamp'd with their Effigies and Heads during the Siege of Munster, Anno 1534. whose Story you have in *Sleiden*. To this Series belongs *Masiniello* of Naples, *Sabbati Sevi*, and such as like him have endeavour'd to make any sudden Changes among the *Mobile*.

There is a Curious Medal (but very rare) struck with the Prince of Condi's Head, about which was inscrib'd,

Premier Roy Chrétien des Francois.

as *Brantome* affirms in his *Hommes Illustres*; but from what other Author *Spondanus* has it, I know not: *Sunt* (says he) *Autores qui asserunt, Condeum apud Sandionysium Regem à suis Coronatum esse, Monetamque auream impressam cum hac Inscriptione,*

LODOVICVS. XIII. DEI. GRATIA. FRANCORVM. REX.
PRIMVS. CHRISTIANVS.

Monsieur le Blanc affirms that he found such a Medal in a Goldsmith's Shop in London, which he could not procure for any Price. Lastly,

Not to pretermitt such as among us here at home have lately distinguish'd themselves (besides those already mention'd, and during our flagrant Broils and Exile of Charles the Second) under several Denominations; *Divines, Lawyers, Physicians* and *Soldiers*; Mr. *Prim*, Dr. *Bastwick*, *Burton*, &c. The Loyal Judge *Jenkins*, Mr. *Clement Walker* Author of the History of *Independency*, or *Cromwell's Slaughter-House*; to which may be added, *Killing no Murder*; and that Stout and Courageous *Assertor* the Famous *Lilburn*, who stood the no less Famous Tryal under the late Arbitrary Usurper, whose Medal is a Record.

The

XCIII.



The Medallion Represents his Effigies to the Life, with this Remarkable

Inscription.

JOHN. LILBORNE. SAVED. BY. THE. POWER. OF.
THE. LORD. AND. THE. INTEGRITY. OF. HIS.
IVRY. WHO. ARE. IVDGES. OF. LAW. AS. WEL. AS.
FACT. Oct. 26. 1649.

Reverse.

In several Circles one within the other, a Rose in the Centre;

MILES PETTY. STE ILES. ABR SMITH. ION KING.
NICMYRIN. THO DAIN TY. EDM. KEYSAR. EDW
PARKINS. ROL PACKMAN. WIL COMINS. SY.
WEDON. HEN TOWLIN. Octob. 26. 1649.

The sad Catastrophe of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, with the wonderful Consequences following it, and the Part it is likely to take up in the future Stories of our Times, prompts me to the mention of some Medals that I find were struck concerning him.

The Medal represents his Effigies in Bust, with two Hands appearing to draw a Cravat about his Neck.

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CER.

XCIV.



CERVICE. FRACTA. FIDEM. SVSTVLIT. ALTAS. XNS.
1678.

Within the Circle.

MORIENDO. RESTITUIT. REM. E. Godfrey.

Reverse.

The Pope holding forth a Bull, and a Man strangling another on the Ground.

TANTVM. RELIGIO. POTVIT.

XCV.



Another represents him at length, walking with a Sword thrust through his Body, and coming out at his Shoulder; Head and Neck bending down as broken.

Inscrib'd,

Inscrib'd,

Godfrey walks up Hill after he is Dead.

ERGO. PARES.

Reverse,

St. Denis with his Head in his Hand.

Inscrib'd,

Denis walks down Hill-carrying his Head.

SV MV.S.

At the bottom upon one side PRO. on the other PA. denoting Protestant and Papist.

There is another with the like Inscription, but the Reverse

XCVI.



presents one carried on Horse-back, held upright by a Man riding behind him; another leading the Horse near the side of an Hill, and pointing to these Words,

EQVO. CREDITE. TEVCRI.

And there follows yet one more Tragical, where in a large Medallion

W6

XCVII.



we have Sir Edmond strangling by two Friars; a rich Sedan conveying a Person in it; this between two *Inscriptions*; on the utmost of which, appears the Pope and Devil, with the Names of GRENE. KELY. HIL. & BERY. Under this, IVSTICE. KILLERS. TO. HIS. HO. beneath which Sir Edmond lies on the Ground with a Sword thro' him.

On the Circle.

ROMES. REVENGE. on SR. EDMVND. BERRY. GODFREY. MVRTHRED. IN. THE. POPES. SLAUGHTER. HOVS.

1678.

I have seen nothing of Coleman; But It were yet a greater Wonder, the Famous Dr. Oates, and Mr. Bedloe, &c. should not appear in Medals, but of whom I have yet seen none save this Sarcastical one,

XCVIII.



representing

representing two Persons in Bust, with their Heads Janus-like, looking contrary ways; the one in the Habit of a Minister, the other of a Shaveling, a Jesuit's Cap covering them both; the Words,

WHY. SO. FICKLE.

Reverse.

A Group of Seven Heads, whereof one in full Face and Perruke, the other six half Faces, said to resemble the Detectors of the late Popish Plot,

Inscrib'd,

BIRDS. OF. A. FEATHER. FLOCK. TOGETHER.

Invented no doubt, to the Reproach of those who expect * * * Prance, distinct Memorials, and will have name in our future Annals. Dangerfield, Colledge, &c.

To conclude, The extraordinary Activity of the Person during this restless and jealous Period, suffers me not to omit the Medal which follows.

XCIX.



Effigies.

ANTONIO. COMITI. DE. SHAFTSBURY.

Reverse,

Is the Sun behind a Cloud, darting his Beams on the City of London.

Abons

About it.

LÆTAMVR.

Under.

24. Nov. 1681.

On which Mr. Dryden has been pleased to Comment in a Poem under that Title.

And now after this Assembly, and those many others whom I have set down in the Catalogue of both Worthies and Unworthies (and whom for many different respects, one would be glad to have remember'd) I do not as I said, affirm that there are Medals of one half quarter of them: But I mention the Names of those that are Conspicuous for their Virtue and Worth, as well as Notorious for their Villanies and Ambition; all of them Matter and Argument for Medal of great Use in good History, and by no means to be neglected or slighted of the curious and diligent Collector, as Occasion or Opportunity may one time or other present them, and for the Reasons I produce.

And thus having now done with HEADS and Effigies, which are the Body, and chiefly affect the Vulgar with the Picture and outward Person, and given as succinct an Account of REVERSES as the copiousness of the Subject would admit (which with the *Legenda* is the Soul and Spirit that animates all the rest) we in the next place proceed to INSCRIPTIONS, and to what remains of this Discourse.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

OF INSCRIPTIONS.

INSCRIPTIONS upon whatsoever Species, as they pass'd for Money, and were only valu'd as such, were doubtless, at first but very plain and simple things, bearing only some Mark or Character denoting the Weight and Worth of the Metal; but when ambitiously they began to set Heads and Pictures, and to blaze their Actions on the Tables and Reverses of them; it was then they became valuable, not only for the intrinsic Worth of the Metal as Money, but for the Light they afforded to the Learned; and that so much Superiour to the other, that a small piece of Coin, or morsel of Copper came to be estimated above its weight in Gold or Silver: This, as we shew'd, being first begun by the *Monetarii*, and follow'd by those Princes and Great Men who affected Glory; they often present us with their Names, Families and Titles, even before the *Cæsars* durst so much as shew their Faces on a Medal; that is, till the aspiring *Julius* usurp'd the ancient Government: Neither yet did the Flatterers of those who succeeded him so far prevail, as that they us'd any Superscription about their Effigies, save that of the bare Name (and that with Caution too) or Quality of the Person for a considerable time.

But here, before we pass any farther, there is an *hypercriticism* started by the late Author of the Science, concerning the Difference between *Inscription* and *Legenda*, as to Propriety and nice Application; whether one to the Head and Effigies (or rather instead of Reverse where there is no Figure or Head at all) the other to them both. The First (according to this Learned Man) is properly where the Words or *Epigraph* are on the Table of the Reverse without any Figure or Emblem at all, as in that Medal of *Antoninus*, (besides the Head side) COS. IIII is all we can find on the Reverse; which nicely, and according to our Critic, is a lawful *Inscription*: That only allow'd to be the *Legenda*, where the Words are engraven about the Figure and explain the Meaning. In this Sense every Medal then may be said to have two Legends, one about the Head or Image, and another about the Reverse. The First notifies the Person by his proper or acquir'd Name, Office or Dignity; the Second

A 2

proclaims

proclaims his Virtues, Memorable Exploits and Glorious Actions: Such for Instance is another *Medal* of the same Prince, with the same Title on the Head-side, *Antoninus Augustus. Pius, Pater Patriæ. Trib. Pot. COS IIII*: where we have his Name and Quality: On the *Reverse* three Figures representing the Emperor sitting, before whom stands a Woman holding an Horn of Plenty, and a Tablet marked with four Points; another spreading her Lap in posture of Receiving; the *Legenda*, *LIBERALITAS QVARTA*, intimating the Fourth Act of Bounty confer'd by the Emperor on his Subjects, in distributing certain Measures of Corn among them. By this it appears that the Rule is not always constant, but that now and then, both Office and Names are mingl'd and interchang'd, part on the *Front-side* and part on the *Reverse*, with this Note, that the Title of *Pater Patriæ* is most usually on the *Head-Table*, or that of *Censor, Pontifex Maximus, Augur*, &c. on the Table of the *Reverse*, together with the Symbols and Instruments of their Dignity, as may be seen in a *Reverse* of *Vespasian* and other Emperors. Nor are these Offices without their different Relations in *Medals* of Families, distinct from the *Royal* and *Imperial*. In *Medals* of the First occur the particular Charge and Office only, whereas in the *Imperial*, mention is made of the highest Office and Dignity, as Sacred and incommunicable to any other, as we shall see anon. In the mean while the *Legend* is then properly turn'd into an *Inscription*, when (as we said) there fortunes to be a *Reverse* without any *Head*, as in that of *Tiberius*, struck in Memory of the Care he took in Re-edifying certain Cities in *Asia*, which had been subverted and ruined by an Earthquake. Here we find that Emperor on his *Curule* Chair, *Civitatibus Asiæ Restitutis*; and upon the *Reverse*, a simple *Legend*, without any *Head*, *Tiberius Cesar Divi. Aug. Filius. Augustus. Pont. Max. Tr. Pot. xxi*.

But these Examples indeed concern Imperial and Royal *Medals* only: Those of Cities or Provinces bear commonly the Head of some *Genius* or *Deity* in particular Veneration among them; the name of the Place, Magistrate, or both for the *Legend*; for the *Reverse*, some *Emblem* or *Symbolum*; and for the rest, the worthiest and most signal Action of the Person represented in it, whether by *Figure* or *Device* explained by the *Legend*, and is therefore to be looked on as the *Key* of the *Type*, and as already we have shew'd in that of *Trajan* concerning the *Parthian* King. *Rex Parthis datus*; or by the *Emblem*, as where

Julius

Julius and *Augustus*'s Victories are symboliz'd by the *Crocodile* with *Ægypto Capta*; the like by *Trophies, Palms, Asia Subacta*, &c. determin'd by the *Legenda*, celebrating their Singular Virtues and Actions of the Person, and that in a short and concise *Mot*, apposite to the Subject, proper and unaffected; yet Great, Noble and as Comprehensive as may be, reserving the longer ones for Publick Edifices, *Columns*, the Fronts of *Temples, Triumphal Arches*, &c. where they are in their proper places, but in *Medal* would be impertinent, and instead of gracing, detract from *Roman* Majesty. Thus we meet the Name of an Emperor or Cypher only, and sometimes nothing more; other whiles that of the Magistrate, as *Q. Æmilius. M. Agrippa. Cos. designatus*: In another the Simple mention of the City or Inhabitants only. *Cesar. August. Sagobriga*, or perhaps an *Epoch* without any flustian or swelling *Epithets*: In a word, that one word *Παμνύπες*, served to exprels whole Provinces assembling at publick Shows, and other solemn Occasions. For they did not then (no not in the time of their greatest Pride and Elevation of Empire) farce their Titles and *Inscriptions* with haughty and insolent Expressions, like the present Eastern *Sultans*, and some that are nearer to us: But as a Learned and Ingenious * Author of ours observes, *Licet veteres ingenio planè divino pollebant, elegantius tamen nimias laudes & numeros plusquam perfectos, semper consultò fugebant, & in Inscriptionibus, brevitati, non obscuræ studebant semper*, &c. So extreamly mistaken in this point is Monsieur *Perault* in his late *Parallel* between the *Antient* and *Modern Learning*, so amply perstring'd by the Learned Mr. *Wotton*.

What we have already * noted of a present Monarch's charging the *Marbles* with large and lofty Titles, seems hereditary to the late *French Louis*, but a remarkable Modesty in *Louis le Grand*'s ascribing to himself the Expugnation of *Ducentas Civitates*, Two Hundred Cities only, whilst we read in an *Inscription* (erected by Cardinal *Richlieu*) under his Father's Statue, the taking of no fewer than Three Hundred Castles (in the *Air*) and *Rochelle* above all; in which Action, *Omnia Mundi Elementa vicit*. The *Epigraph* contains above Fifty Lines of this Stuff, but to which it seems, somebody has made an *Antilogium* with much more Truth. And now, tho' I do not affirm this Vanity to be only *French*, since 'tis reported that *Francis* the First, to whom *Charles* the Fifth sent a Letter fill'd with innumerable Royal and Imperial Titles (how many Kingdoms and Mighty Territories he was Monarch of) began

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his

* Mr. Fleetwood's Sylloge Inscr. p. 13.

Page 79.

his Answer with only *Franciscus Dei Gratia Francia Rex, & Dominus Gonesse* (which is one of the wretchedest little Villages in all his Dominions) I know not whether were the more Ambitious of the two.

But however the Stile runs now 2-days, it was then sufficient to they open'd the Meaning of the Type without those horrid Sentences and Additions promiscuously used by the *Bas Empire*, and for the most part among the very worst of them (*Commodus, Caracalla, Julian, &c.*) with the most flattering Epithets, *Publica Orbis & Temporum felicitas*, that were the most unhappy and pernicious to the Ages they liv'd in: Of this sort are those with *Seculum aureum, &c.* comparing them to *Bacchus, Hercules, Serapis, Alex. Magnus, &c.* but without the least Title to those Vertues which render Princes truly Great and Grateful to their People, and which indeed are the most ordinary and familiar in *Reverses*, as that of *Clement, Pious, Just*, which is sometimes join'd to their worthy Name: So *Constantia Augusti, Spes. Augusti, &c.* So far, I say, were these Heathens from this turgid Exuberance of some in our days, that

* Trajan so called from the great number of Inscriptions which were set up in his Reign.

even that * *Herba Parietaria* himself, is said to have gloried more in the Title of *Optimus* and *Clemens*, (Qualities of real Merit (not as afterwards of Custom) which the Senate bestowed on that worthy Emperor) than he did in *Magnus, Parthicus, Dacicus*, and all those other lofty Attributes and Strains of the Flatterers of Princes, so as nothing was more short and concise, especially where any Benefit was express'd: v. g. *Fundator Pacis, Gaudium Reipublicæ, Assertor Publicæ Libertatis*: Recognitions *S. P. Q. R. Ob Cives Servatos, &c.* and sometimes more distinctly, *Via Trajana, Restitutor Monetæ, Vehiculatione Italiæ remissa, &c.* which were Graces, Concessions and publick Benefactions: To these add, singular and extraordinary Events, Victories and things highly monumental, distinguished by the Legend, as *Victoria Navalis, Portus Ostiensis, Forum Trajani, &c.* In a word, the shorter and plainer the better, and therefore fragments of *Verse* and points of Wit, were always rejected, and to be suspected wherever we meet them in *Medals*, and tolerable only in *Devises* and Emblems of *Parade* and *Carouzels*.

As to other Adjuncts, that of *Surname* was given for distinction of *Families*, and therefore continu'd Hereditary among the *Romans*, even after the Coalition with the *Sabines*; and such as they assumed were the *Gentilitia, Cognomina & Agnomina* (reserving

ving still the *Prænomen* as we noted) as being deriv'd from the Place, Exploit, Vertue or what other Accident or Circumstance happen'd: Thus *TITVS. QVINTVS. PVBLIVS, &c.* Sometimes the *Binomen*, as *SCIPIO AFRICANVS*, who was the first that assum'd a *Surname*, affected and follow'd afterwards by others, as that of *GERMANICVS* by *Commodus*; by *Severus PARTHICVS*; and tho' rarely after this singly and alone, yet in *Medals* seldom or never exceeded three: But above all was the Name *CÆSAR AVGVSTVS* taken up by all the subsequent Emperors as a *Dignity*, and *AVGVSTA* by their Wives, not (*more veterum*) for any Noble Action or Vertue extraordinary, but by whatever Art or Policy they obtain'd the Power, and since of Custom retain'd to this day. As to the Name of *Cæsar*, one is sometimes to consider it as Successor to the Empire, sometimes as *Cognomen*, and again, as denoting only the Family; and so *Titus Cæsar* differs from *IMP. Cæsar Vespasian Aug. &c.*

After these came the Offices and Dignities frequently annex'd to the Family, as *III. VIRI: Monetarii. A. A. A. F. F. Ædiles, Quæstor* distinguishing them from the *Imperial*, in which we only meet the most Eminent and Considerable, *PONT. MAXIMVS. IMPERATOR. TRIBVNITIA POTESTAS. CENSOR. PATER PATRIÆ*, which last was introduc'd with the Orator *Cicero*, upon his detection of the *Catiline Conspiracy*, tho' given at first to *Jupiter* only as Chief of the Gods: So *COS. or COSS. Consul, Consules*. Lastly, as to *Families*, we may not forget, that they often put the *Effigies* of some Emperor, as in that of *Gentis Corneliæ, Arriæ* and others, stamp'd by their Friends in Honor of their Relations.

They had also their *Cognomina*, not only as an Adjunct, but *Επωνύμιος*, from some more conspicuous and superlative Vertue, as was that of *PIVS* given to *Antoninus*; the Clemency, Moderation and pacific Disposition of other Princes, honoring them with those Epithets, as did that worthy saying of his, *Malle se unum Civem servare, quam mille hostes occidere*, which was indeed the brave *Scipio's* before him, as *Capitolinus* tells us.

And in this manner were distinguish'd the *Imperial Medals* by their *Legenda*, from such as bare the Images of the Gods; to whom yet (as we shew'd) even some of the Emperors would be join'd: Others we have expressing their Devotion and Recognitions to them as Patrons and Protectors: Hence that of *Gordian IOVI STATORI, &c.* The like among the *Empresses IVNONI*

IVNONI LVCINÆ for easy Travel, and VENERI GENETRICI, &c.

In the *Inscriptions* of Fortresses, Provinces, Rivers, and the like, we sometimes meet *Tiberis*, *Danubius*, *Nilus*, &c. and so of *Dacia*, *Africa*, *Alexandria*, *Biblis*, together with their Qualities and Immunities, v. g. COLONIA IVLIA AVGVSTA FELIX BERVTVS: MVNICIPVM ILERDA, &c. of which we have given Instances before.

Moreover the *Legenda* acquaints us with the Names of the *Military Ensigns*, *Legions*, *Cohorts*, and indeed of whole Armies, as that *Anthony* had no less than xxx. by the numbers express'd, LEGIO. I. II. III. &c. together with their distinctions, whether design'd for Land or Sea-Service: v. g. LEGIONIS PRIMAE ANTIQVAE. LEGIONIS XVII. CLASSICÆ. LEG. xx. *Hispanicæ*, &c. So in like manner COH. PRÆTORIANÆ. Armies and Expeditions. EXERCITVS. BRIT. *Expeditio Judaica*, *Parthica*, &c. And when the *Emperor* himself design'd to lead it, we read PROPECTVS AVG. ADVENTVS AVG. *Trajectus Augusti*, &c. To these add their Discipline, *Allocutions*, Oaths of Fidelity, Publick Shows and VOTA, which rarely extended beyond xxxx. few Princes Reigns exceeding that number, tho' in their *Muchios Annios*, VOTA X. MVLTI, and Acclamations, they flatter'd them with abundance more, of all which, consult the Learned Monsieur *Cange*.

In like sort the *Consular* (whilst that Wise and Glorious Republick flourish'd) are known not only by their *Heads*, *Garments* and *Reverses*, but by the mention of their respective Charges and Employments in the *Legend*. TRIVMVIR. ÆDILE. QVÆSTOR. PROCONSVL, &c. I say, whilst the Republick flourish'd, and some short time afterwards, especially during the two first Emperors *Julius* and his Successor; for so long they retain'd indeed some sort of Credit, but soon it became a Title of Courtesie, till they quite lost them both. Great Light in the mean time would the Dates of the *Consulates* afford both to *History* and *Chronology*; and it were desirable *Antiquaries* had oftner given us the *Heads* as well as the *Reverses*, since it is on that side is frequently found the Marks of *Consulate*, which reached down as far as to *Justinian*: But this may be much supplied and assisted out of our Countryman *Thomas Lydiat's Series Summorum Magistratum, & Triumphorum Romanorum*, or by the *Tribunitia potestas*, which does not seldom make

make up the defect, by shewing the Year of the Emperors who since *Tiberius* usually assum'd the Title. I say usually, because not always, some for Years only, others refusing it, or conferring it on others, yet for the most part, taking it upon themselves, so as one may reckon the *Tribunitial Power* to keep even pace with the Years of the *Emperor*. Thus *Vespasian* gave it to his Son *Titus*, with the addition of *Augustus*, two Years after he was made *Emperor*, and so X or XI. TRIB. POT. tho' he Reign'd but three Years after his Father. Other Examples occur in *M. Aurelius*, *Caracalla*, *Geta*, &c. mention'd by the Learned both in the *Greek* and *Latin Medals*.

We have already shew'd how tenacious these Princes were of whatever venerable Title created any distinction, as that of *High Priest*, *Censor*, *Tribunitial Power* tho' usurp'd from the *Commons* as the other from the *Consuls*, reducing that once illustrious Character to a Cipher only; and yet with what tenderness they at first seem'd to take them up, especially that of *King* (*Nomen invisum*) and odious only but to Name, and therefore wisely contenting themselves with that of *Emperor*, as then signifying no more than General of the Forces, till the Successors of *Julius*, insensibly, and by little and little, assum'd all those Dignities and Degrees without controul: *Augustus* yet himself appear'd at first with *Cesar Divi Filius* only, afterwards *Imperator*, and by Degrees, *Triumvir Reip.* &c. *Domitian* being both the first and last who stiled himself *Censor perpetuus*, and none before *Ælianus* or *Aurelianus* using that of *Dominus*, thence descending to *Basileus* of the *Greek Emperors*, who also afterwards omitted it, or very rarely bore any extraordinary Title, or so much as the *Sculps* of their own *Effigies*, to give place to that of *JESUS CHRISTUS*, or to some peculiar *Saint*, first begun by *Zemiscus* already mention'd.

In *Medals* of the later Emperors of *Constantinople*, we read, ΔΕCΠΟΤΗC, which (like that of *Seignior* or *Dominus*) was certainly an abatement and decadence from that of *King*, as in a manner answering what the Name of *Cesar* did to that of *Augustus*. For albeit the *Greeks* gave antiently the Title *Basileus* to the *Cæsars*, yet they would no more indure the Name of *Rex*, than that of *Tyrannus* (which was at first a Glorious Title) to shew what malevolent Influence the abuse of Power has upon the best of things: Notwithstanding some they yet flatter'd with the most blasphemous Titles of ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΕC. ΘΕΟC. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ, as so many *God Almightyes*; ναύ, ΘΕΟΡ

τιος, which tho' tis said *Augustus* did not like, yet proceeded they to that height of Insolence and Pride, as that some of the *Greeks* would be call'd *Kings of Kings*, *Eupatores*, Σωτῆς, *Saviours* (as in some *Medals* with *Apollo* and *Æsculapius*) *Epiphaneæ*, *Theopatores*, in short, θεοὶ *Gods*; arming themselves with *Thunderbolts*, and other Symbols of *Deity* as already we have shew'd. With the same Adulation to the *Romans* (when under their Dominion) we find ΘΕΑ ΠΩΜΑ, with the Monster *Nero*, and tho' more frequently *Divus* only, yet seldom read we *Deus* in the *Latin*, tho' they often made too bold with his *Divine Attributes*, as *Magnus*, *Maximus*, *Invisus*, *Iustus*, *Felix*, *Beatissimus*, &c. In summe, nothing was more false than the slavish and flattering *Eulogies* attributed to some of the very worst and most abandon'd *Emperors* and *Empresses*, auguring long and happy Reigns and many Years to them, whom they wish'd dead a thousand times, and proclaiming them *Chast*, *Pious*, *Just*, &c. who of all others were the most vicious and impiously wicked, and this towards some of the later *Emperors* especially, whilst with more modesty the very *Pagans* were content with that of *Pius*, first us'd by that most excellent Prince *Antoninus*, and their *Empresses*, with *Pia*, *Felix*, *Augusta*, tho' by some indeed who were not of that Degree; nor was yet that well deserved Surname given and bestow'd upon him by the *Senate*, granted to his Successor on the same account, but as a peculiar Honor to him alone, as was *Optimus* to *Trajan*: The Name of *Pius Felix* usurp'd by *Commodus* and those who follow'd, being a mere Title only, and as such affected by their Wives, without the least Merit or Right to it.

Other exorbitant Titles were *Julia Genetrix Orbis*, *Mater Senatus*; and as *Pater*, so would they be also *Matres Patriæ* too. In the lower Empire V. N. M. R. *Venerabilis noster Mater*, we find on a *Medal* of an *Apotheosis* or Consecration, Coin'd by those of *Naples* in Honor of *Constantine*, with the *Effigies* of his Mother *Helena*: Nor indeed were Mothers honor'd in *Medals* only, but Kindred, Friends and Alliances, as in the φιλογενεῖς of *Ariobarzanes*, *Philopator*, *Philadelphus*, &c. The Names of *Pater*, *Mater*, *Filius*, *Filia*, *Soror*, *Cognatus*, &c. of no small light to History.

And here we may observe how the same Person now and then quitted their adopted Names, &c. for some other Compellation: Instance of this we have in *Trajan's* taking that of *Nerva* (who indeed first advanced him) and not long after
leaving

leaving that off again; the like did *Hadrian*. Others ambitiously affected Titles of such as had them both. Thus the proper Name of *Antoninus* was usup'd by no fewer than six *Emperors*, even down to *Caracalla*, and the Monster *Elagabalus*; that of *Trajan* assum'd by *Decius*, &c. which not seldom creates no small Difficulty among our *Latin Medalists*, as finding, neither Date or *Epoch* to direct them, which one does commonly among the *Greek*, religiously exact in that particular; and it is indeed of great Importance, since but for that, all History would be imperfect, and hardly would Authors have distinguish'd the *Antiochus's*, *Ptolomees*, and other Princes frequently found in them, without this Assistance to give Instance in no other.

Of this, and much more which I am yet to say (as in particular of the Names of *Magistrates* both in *Greek* and *Latin Medals*) Authors afford plentiful Accounts. One thing as to *Families* (which I had almost forgotten) is to be observ'd, that among the latter *Greeks*, *Comnenus* and the following *Emperors* took the Title of ΠΟΡΤΡΟΓΕΝΝΗΤΟC, from that splendid Apartment or Chamber in the Royal Palace, which was pay'd and curiously inlay'd with that precious Marble, and in which it seems the *Empresses* were brought to Bed; the *Heir* when born being also wrap'd in purple Mantles.

We have already noted, that the Title of *Princeps Juventutis*, belonged to the young *Heir Apparent*, or so design'd, from the time of *Augustus*, tho' not found in the more antient *Medals*: *Cæsar* with *Augustus* was afterwards taken up by the *Emperors* themselves; but neither *Cæsar* given as a Title, but a Name only, 'til *Adrian's* Adoption of *Ælius Verus*. The young *Philip Augustus* was stiled *Nobilis Cæsar*, a Title given afterwards to those who had part of the Government committed to them, such as were those four *Cæsars* which *Dioclesian* created; much of which may be illustrated by that Noble *Medal* in which we find *Adventus Severi & Filiorum*, after the Conclusion of the *Parthian War*, in which their several Faces may easily be distinguished, tho' in so small a Volume, as they sit Galloping in a Posture of Commanding, and tho' unarm'd; *Severus* in the middle, *Caracalla* on his right side *Laureated* as principal in the Expedition, and acknowledg'd Partner in the Empire; *Geta* on the left hand, with the Name of *Cæsar*, bare-headed.

Now as they were Concise and Frugal of the Legend on *Reverses*, in like manner were they no less sparing in the *Inscriptions*

tion about *Heads and Effigies*, so as in some (and those no very modern ones neither) a *Monogram* oftentimes serv'd the turn, as we find in those of *Martianus*, *Placidia*, *Valentinian* and the *Labrum* of the Great *Constantine*, with divers of the lower Empire, especially from *Charles the Great* (who 'tis said, could not so much as write his own Name) and thence downwards, tho' 'tis not always to be taken for a single Letter only, but many time for the *Cipher* or *Character* of the Prince (as now our *Merchants* use to mark their Goods and *Embalments*) as may be seen in some of *Trajan*; but of this, * *Mabillon de Re Diplomatica* abundantly.

* Lib. 11.
c. 10.

† Symbol. E.
pist. xxiv.

In this manner we meet the Greek Ω in the *Coins* of the first *Christian* Emperors; and as for that Σ of *Constantine* which is sometimes found upon his *Cask* and *Banner*; it had indeed been born long before, as || *Pignorius* well observes in divers *Medals* of the *Egyptian Ptolomies*, and might happily compendiously signify the Name of the *Monetaries*, as *Chrestus*, *Chrysogonus*, *Chremes*, *Chrysippus* or the like, and yet be afterwards made use of for the Venerable Character of our *Blessed Saviour*, who first took away the *Ignominy* of the *Cross*; there being likewise several other things profan'd by the *Pagans*, which were afterwards introduc'd among the *Christian* Rites and Usages. Thus the *Cross* it self \perp (decussated at Right Angles) forming a *Stigma* of Infamie (abrogated since by the same *Constantine*) and commonly branded on the *Foreheads* or *Collars* of fugitive *Slaves*, with the Names of their *Patrons* and *Masters* to whom they belong'd (as do now our *Falkners* and *Masters* of *Field-Sports*, on the *Vervils* of their *Hawks* and *Dog-Collars*) is now exalted to the sublimest part of the *Papal* and *Imperial* Crown.

The very same Character we likewise meet with among the $\chi\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon\gamma\alpha\phi\iota\alpha\iota$, Notes us'd by Criticks, as *Loci Laudabiles*, of which *Plato* seems to have made use of several, as both the Learned *Casaubon* and *Menagius* in their Comments on *Laertius* describe the Figure.

Epoches are sometimes noted in words at length, as $\epsilon\tau\omicron\kappa\alpha\beta\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon\gamma$; but more frequently by the *Cipher* and Abbreviation, v.g. $\epsilon\tau. A. B. \Gamma. \&c.$ and usually too for the Year L . So $ELNATON$. $N. L. E.$ for the fifth Year; the Numeral sometimes placed thus, $\text{I}\overline{\text{E}}$ the ninth Year. So "A by the Greek for *Annus*, tho' as an ambiguous Figure rarely met with. Nor in any Authentick Medal the Number IV , but by $IIII$ strokes. *Epoches* of
Cities

Cities began at the lowest Letter; for Instance, that *Pompeopolis*, which bears the Heads of *Aratus* and *Chrysippus*. $\Theta. K. C.$ not $C. K. \Theta. \&c.$ And now we mention Cities, it was a piece of errant Flattery in Complementing the Emperor, to begin a new *Æra* or *Epoch* upon some signal Action, or extraordinary Benefit received, and in token of Recognition; as did they of *Antioch* upon *Julius Caesar's* permitting them to be govern'd by their own Laws. And so in another Medal of *Augustus* after his Victory at *Actium*, of which see the Learned * *Hardoin*. * *Antirr. de Numif. Antiq. Col. & Municip.* Monsieur *Vaillant* believes that by one of these *Antiochian Æra's* (of which he reckons four) may be made out the certain Year of our *blessed Saviour's* Nativity, which according to his Computation happen'd on the 749th. Year $V. C.$ Lastly,

In the *Bas Empire* of the Greek, we sometimes meet the Year in the *Latin* Letter, as in that of *Justinian* thus,

A x
N x
N x
O | III

Caution is here given, that in Reading *Inscriptions* we mistake not the Names of Letters, as $H. S. LL. \&c.$ (which are the Marks of *Sestertius*, *Dipondius*, *Bilibilis*, &c.) for the Legend, and especially not to take them for *Pretors*, or *Numerals* for *Provinces*, and *Vice versâ*, as it seems some have done; and others that exceed ordinary *Ciphers* and cannot be reckon'd for *Epocha*, such as (tho' rarely) are met with in the *Reverses* of Families, and in the Lower Empire $xxx. xxxx. xxxv. \&c.$ by none hitherto clearly explained. Lastly, Whilst we speak of Numbers, the Gift of *Largeffes* and *Congiaries* in Provisions of Corn, &c. appearing in the *Reverses* of those bountiful Princes, by Figures specifying how often the People had been thus supplied: *Congiarium* and *Liberalitas* Aug. II. III. IIII. V, &c. which is the true Reading: In like sort where one meets $COL. AN. X. XII. XIII. \&c.$ denoting how many Years that *Colonie* had been supplied under the Emperor named.

In some Greek Medals, Letters are now and then plac'd *sinistrorsum*, like the *Phœnician*; and in other Roman we sometimes find the Legend varied as to place: For Example, that of *Optimo Principi* in *Trajan's* is not constantly in the same Table: That of *Felix Pius* in *Commodus's* (which his Successor took up) is ever on the Head side: And such as betoken Victory over
B b 2 Provinces

Provinces, as *Britannicus, Dacicus, Germanicus, &c.* we meet sometimes on the *Head*, and sometimes the *Reverse*; but such as denote Grandeur and Power, always on the *Reverse*, as *Genio Populi Rom. Restitutori Orbis Terrarum, &c.* found in several Medals, unless it happen to be where the other Sex is concern'd, as *Genetris Orbis* in that of the young Lady *Faustina, Mater Patrie, &c.* of which we have already spoken. The same alteration of *Locality*, may be also taken notice of in Medals of Consecration, where we read *Divus, Diva; Oe, Memoria aeterna*, and the like.

We have likewise shew'd how the Title of *Imperator* was given, or wisely taken up by *Cæsar* and his Successors as a Surname, to decline the odious Name of *King* (tho' we sometimes find *Βασιλεύς*) since it did the business as effectually as *Αὐτοκράτωρ*; which is tant a mount *Augustus*, and Sovereign Power; albeit, given now and then by way of Acclamation, or otherwise, as *Cognomen* to a great Captain after some signal Victory, without other Epithete or Addition. The distinction to be heeded on this account is, by observing the *Locality*, and placing such Titles as we find before and after the Name of Emperor, and of the Figure or Number which often shews how the same Person merited both the Titles: Thus *IMP. II.* sometimes repeated in the same *Inscription*, speaks his having been more than once saluted *Emperor*.

It is further to be heeded, that the Position of the *Legenda* distinct from the *Superscription*, is generally but since the Emperor *Nerva* within the Grand Circle; beginning to read from the left Hand to the right, which was usually the contrary in those Medals of the first *Cæsars*; some on the *Exerge* only, others in parallel Lines one above the other beneath the Type, and some few *Salterwise*; others in *Pale*, or at the side of the Figure in the middle, and *Fesse-point*, (to speak in *Heraldry Language*) cut as it were by the Head or Figure; some in *Bordure*. In short, 'tis likely as pleas'd the Artist without any invariable Rule; nay, some Medals were without so much as any Legend at all, shewing an *Head* only, and consequently a Body without a Soul; for such are not only met with among the *Consular*, but *Imperial*, as before is noted. There are *Reverses* likewise that are but half animated; several *Augustus's* bearing no *Inscription*, and a world there be of stark Mutes, or speaking only the *Mint-masters* Name, or the simple *S. C.* of which sort there are three or four very rare Medals of *Pompeius*, with

with very curious *Reverses*; two of *Julius Cæsar's*, and others of *Galba, &c.* all of them charg'd with several remarkable Figures and Historical Emblems: But the fatallest Error is, when either Letters or Numbers are mistaken, which causes great Confusion, especially in *Epoches*, and only to be rectified by comparing them with other Medals of the same Emperor: Those in the *Orthographie* are not so dangerous and material, tho' H be frequently omitted, as in *Ercules, Abe* for *Aue*, *Bixit* for *Vixit*, *Benus* for *Venus*; for *Valens, Balens*; *Jubentus* for *Juventus*, *Renobatio* for *Renovatio*, *Fabe* for *Fave*, and the like.

The Capital *REST*, *Restituit* betokens some Renovation, or the Memory of some Famous Predecessor, v. g. *Claudius's* restoring certain worn-out Medals of *Augustus: Nero, Titus, &c.* those of almost all their Royal Ancestors; *Gallienus* (without any *Inscription*) new Coining the Consecration Medals of the precedent Emperors.

Now as above it was observed of the *Latin*, so have we likewise the Names of some *Archon* or Magistrate in *Greek Medals* (of whom * *Diognetus* was the last among the *Athenians*) * *Marm. A. Marm. A. Marm. A.* as of the Roman Kings *Romulus, Quirinus, Ancus, Tullius*: Those of *Mauritania, Numidia, Macedon; Philip Juba, Jugurtha*, and the rest. But of

Nummi Iconici, such as represent *Heads* and *Effigies* only, without any History, and such as have neither *Head* nor Name to shew (for such there are) the Collection is little worth.

In the *Inscriptions* of *Christian Emperors* of *Constantinople*, one is not seldom puzzled and perplex'd what to make of them, where one meets *Initials* only, as in that Medal of *Constantinus Copronymus C. LEON. PAMVL. O* (id est) *Constantinus Leoni Perpetuo Augusto, Multos Annos*, at least as *Mon-sieur du Cange* renders it; and in a *Latin* one of *Antoninus Pius S. P. Q. R. A. N. F. F. Optimo Principi Pio*; that is, *Senatus Populusque Romanus Annum Nonum Faustum, Felicem*. Here also note, that F standing with P, if in *Elogie* of some *Légion*, it should be read *Fidelis*, as *LEG. II. PART. VII. Pia VII. Fidelis, &c.* Lastly,

One thing more is to be observed in Reading of *Greek Inscriptions*, (not so in the *Latin*) that the Proper Name does for the most part run in the *Genitive*, as if *εἰκὼν* or *νόμισμα* were understood; so *Βασιλεὺς Ἀλεξάνδρου*, the *Effigies* or *Money* of *Alexander*. In the *Roman Medals* we meet with almost all the Cases, v. g. In

In the Good Fortune of Princes, *Fortuna Augusta*, *Perpetua*, *Fortuna Felici*, *Fortuna Redux*, *Marti Ultori*, *Propugnatorem*, &c. The same likewise of Names, as *Cæsar Augustus*, *Divi Julii*, *Imp. Nervæ*; the *Accusative* excepted, or very rarely used among the *Latin*. Others there are more abbreviated, especially *Roman* Titles both *Consular* and *Imperial*, and accordingly give no small Interruption to the unacquainted; we will therefore borrow the Assistance of the Learned * *Patin* for our *Tyro* with some few Additions.

* *Hist. Numism. G. xxiii.*

De Notis & Vocum abbreviationibus quæ in Numismatibus Romanis occurrunt.

A.

A. Aulus.
A. A. A. F. F. Aere: Argento.
Auro. Flando. Feriundo.
ACT. Actiacus, vel Actium.
ADIAB. Adiabenicus.
AED. CVR. Ædilis curulis.
AED. PL. Ædilis plebis.
AEL. Ælius:
ALBIN. Albinus.
AET. Æternitas.
AFR. Africa, vel Africanus.
ALIM. ITAL. Alimenta Italica.
ANT. Antonius, vel Antoninus.
AQVA. MAR. Aqua Marcia.
ARAB. ADQ. Arabia Adquifita.
AVG. Augustus, vel Augur.
AVGG. Augusti duo.
AVGGG. Augusti tres.
AVR. vel AVREL. Aurelius.

B.

BRIT. Britannicus.
BRVT. Brutus.
BON. EVENT. Bonus Eventus.

C.

CAEL. Cælius.
C. Caius.
C. A. Cæsarea Augusta. Carthago Antiqua.
C. vel CAE. vel CAES. Cæsar.
CAESS. Cæsares.
CEN. Cenfor.
CENS. P. Cenfor perpetuus.
CEST. Cestius vel Cestianus.
C. G. I. H. P. A. Colonia Gemella Julia Hipponensis Augusta.
C. L. V. Colonia Julia Victrix, vel VALENTIA.
CIR. CON. Circum condidit, vel potius Circenses concessit.
CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILITA. PARTH. RECVP. Civibus & Signis Militaribus à Partis recuperatis.
CN. Cneus.
COL. Colonia:
COL. NEM. Colonia Nematusensis.

CONS. SVO. Conservatori suo.
CONCORD. Concordia.

CL. V.

CL. V. Clypeus Votivus.
COMM. Commodus.
CLOD. Clodius.
CL. vel CLAVD. Claudius.
COS. Consul.
COSS. Consules.
CORN. Cornelius.
CVR. X. F. Curavit Denarium faciendum.
CARTH. Carthago.

D.

D. Decimus.
DAC. Dacicus.
D. M. DIIS MANIBUS.
DES. vel DESIG. Designatus.
DICT. Dictator.
DOMIT. Domitianus.
D. N. Dominus noster.
D. D. N. N. Domini nostri.
DID. Didius.
D. P. Dii Penates.

E.

EID. MAR. Idus Martiæ.
EX. CONS. D. Consensu Decurionum.
EX. S. C. Ex Senatus Consulto.
EQ. ORDIN. Equestris Ordinis.
EX. A. PV. Ex Argento publico, vel Autoritate publica.
ETR. Etruscus.

F.

F. Filius, vel FILIA, vel Felix, vel Faciundum, vel Fecit.
F. F. Flando feriundo.
FEL. Felix.
FELIC. Felicitas.
FL. Flavius.
FORT. RED. Fortunæ reduci.

FOVRI. Fourius pro Furius.
FONT. Fonteius.
FRVGIF. Frugiferæ (Cereri.)

G.

GERM. Germanicus.
G. P. R. Genio Populi Romani.
G. T. A. Genius tutelaris Ægypti, vel Africa.

H.

HEL. Helvius.
HER. Herennius, vel Herennia.
HEL. Heliopolis.

I.

JVN. Junior.
JAN. CLV. Janum Clusit, vel Clausit.
IMP. Imperator.
IMPP. Imperatores.
I. S. M. R. Juno Sosпита Mater Regina vel Magna.
ITE. Iterum.
IVL. Julius, vel Julia.
IVST. Justus.
H. S. Sestertius.
I. O. M. SACR. Jovi Optimo Maximo Sacrum.
II. VIR. Duumvir.
III. VIR. R. P. C. Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ.
III. VIR. A. P. F. Quartum Vir, vel Quatuorviri Auro, vel Argento publico feriundo.

L.

L. Lucius.
LAT. Latinus.
LEG. Legatus.
LEG. PROPR. Legatus Pro prætoris.

LEII.

LEII. Legio Secunda.
LEP. Lepidus.
LENT. CVR. X. F. Lentulus
curavit Denarium faciun-
dum.
LIBERO. P. Libero Patri.
LIC. Licinius.
LVD. SÆC. F. Ludos Sæcula-
res fecit.

M.

MES. Messius.
M. Marcus.
M'. Manius.
MAR. CL. Marcellus Clodius.
M. F. Marci Filius.
M. OTACIL. Marcia Ota-
cilla.
MAG. vel MAGN. Magnus.
MAC. Macellum.
MINER. Minerva.
M. M. I. V. *Municipes Municipi-
pii Julii Viensis.*
MON. vel MONET. Moneta.
MAX. Maximus.
MAR. Martia (aqua)
MAR. VLT. Marti Vltori.

N.

N. C. Nobilissimus Cæsar.
N. Nepos vel Noster.
N. N. vel NOSTR. Nostri vel
Nostorum.
NAT. VRB. Natalis Urbis.
NEP. RED. Neptuno reduci.

O.

OF. Officina.
OPEL. Opellius.
ORB. TERR. Orbis Terra-
rum.
O. Optimo.

OB. C. S. Ob Cives Serva-
tos.

P.

P. Publius, vel Pater.
P. P. Pater Patriæ.
P. M. vel PONT. MAX. Pon-
tiffex Maximus.
P. F. Pius Felix.
PAPI. Papius vel Papirius.
PARTH. Parthicus.
P. L. N. *Pecunia Londinii No-
tata.*

PERT. vel PERTIN. Pertinax.

PESC. Pescennius.
P. R. Populus Romanus.
PR. Prætor.

PROP. Proprætor.
PROC. Proconsul.
PROQ. Proquæstor.
POMP. Pompeius.
PRINC. JUVENT. Princeps
Juventutis.

P. vel POT. Potestate.

PERP. Perpetuus.

PLAET. Plætorius.

PRAEF. CLAS. ET OR. MA-
RIT. Præfectus Classis &
Oræ Maritimæ.

PRON. Pronepos.

PROV. DEOR. Providentia
Deorum.

PRIV. Privernum.

PVPIEN. Pupienus.

PAC. ORB. TER. Paci Orbi
Terrarum.

Q.

Q. Quintus, vel Quæstor
Q. C. M. P. I. Quintus Cæcilius
Metellus Pius Imperator.

Q. P.

Q. P. Quæstor Prætorius.
Q. PR. Quæstor Provincialis.
Q. DESIG. Quæstor Designa-
tus.

R.

R. P. Respublica.
R. P. C. Reipublicæ Constitu-
endæ.

RECEP. Receptis (signis) vel
Receptus.

REST. Restituit.

ROM. ET. AUG. Romæ &
Augusto.

S.

SARM. Sarmaticus.

SALL. Sallustia.

S. C. Senatus-Consulto.

S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque
Romanus.

SEPT. Seprimius.

SER. Servius, vel Sergius.

SEV. Severus.

SEX. Sextus.

SCIP. ASIA. Scipio Asiaticus.

S. M. Signata Moneta.

STABIL. Scabilica (Terra.)

SIG. RECEP. Signis recep-
tis.

SEC. ORB. Securitas Orbis.

T.

T. Titus.

TI. Tiberius.

TER. Terentius vel Tertium.

TEMP. Temporum.

TR. P. vel TRIB. POT. Tri-
bunitia Potestate.

TR. MIL. Tribunus Militum.

TRIVMF. Triumphator.

TREB. Trebonianus.

V.

V. Quintum.

VII. VIR EPVL. Septemvir
Eplonum.

VIB. Vibius.

VIL. PVB. Villa Publica.

VIRT. Virtus.

VIC. Victoria.

VESP. Vespasianus.

V. C. Vir Clarissimus.

VOT. X. MVLT. XX. Votis
Decennialibus Multiplicatis
Vicennialibus.

X.

X. Decimum.

XV. VIR. SACR. FAC. Quin-
decim-vir Sacris Faciundis.

XIV. Quartum-decimum.

XIIX. Octavum-decimum.

With abundance more, assistant to the Reading of such
and other *Inscriptions*, as either occur in *Medals* or ancient
Marbles; for which may farther be consulted *Goltzius*, *Ser-
torius*, *Ursatus's* Commentary de *Notis Romanorum*; or the
Abbreviation of him subjoin'd to the end of Mr. *Prideaux's*
Edition of the *Marmora Oxon. Arundel*. Mr. *Fleetwood* and o-
thers.

But besides these, different are Languages and *Inscriptions*,
according to the several Countries and Nations where Coins
and

and Medals receiv'd their Stamps and Impressions; especially those of modern Times, whether Medals or Money, of which there are some Persons as Curious in Collecting, as of the most Antient; tho' they be by no means of equal Consequence to the Learned upon that Account.

By the truly antient Medals (in what Countrey or Place so ever struck) we find the Greek and Latin Tongues still prevailed, as the most Dominant and Universal; and as first begun by the Greeks the Romans followed: and even after their having subdued that Nation, yet they seem'd to submit in this, and do Honor to the Greek Language in their Medals, tho' stamp'd in Italy it self, and other parts of Europe out of Greece. It is true, we meet also with some Imperial Medals Coined among the Greeks and Gauls too, wearing Latin Inscriptions, but not frequently; for the Greeks in flattery to the Emperors, and indeed before they were subdu'd, would often imitate the Latin Inscriptions, as *Ομόνοια, ἀγαθὴ τύχη, εὐτυχίας ἀγαθὴ, πειθόνοια*, &c. for Concordia, Bona Fortuna, Providentia, &c. Medals are also found to speak the farthest Oriental Languages, Hebrew, Arabic, &c. but such as are liable to great Exceptions, as to their genuine Antiquity; tho' there may probably be many, which might perhaps have course among those Nations with Hebrew or Samaritan Letter, as upon the Shekel and Half Shekel, and other Pieces of various Type, as already we have shew'd. Those in Arabic are not so rare, some of them bearing the Head of Roger King of Sicily, Saladin, and other Famous Mahometan Princes wretchedly Inscul'p'd. But the Punic and Carthaginian (altho' Minted in Spain, and among the Moors and Saracens in Africa, whose Inscription Characters are much alike, and pity it is they are not legible) are not to be reject'd; some of them being of good Antiquity, Coin'd by the Libyan Kings since Julius Cesar; as that of Juba, with a Reverse in Characters, not yet revealed; and others in the Punic Letter, as what we mention'd of Queen Dido, &c. concerning which, Antiquaries are not yet agreed. We have also spoken of the Barbarous and Gothic, whereof some do yet retain obscure Footsteps of the Roman Majesty; as do those of Theodosius, Arbalaricus, and a few of the Vandal Kings reigning in Spain and Afric, of which see *Ant. Augustinus*. For the rest, they are so frightful both in Figure and Letter, as betray an extream Stupidity: Very odd Inventions and extravagant Fancies we likewise sometimes meet with in divers of our Saxon

Saxon both Coins and Marbles; of the latter of which see Copious Types in the late Edition of *Cambden's Britannia* explained by Mr. Walker, where you have the Runic and other Alphabets out of *Bouterovius*, and an Account of *Alfred's* changing the Old Saxon Letter near the Roman as then in use. Lastly, Those of the Turks struck since *Mahomet*, are by some thought worth notice, as of use for the History of the Caliphs and Saracen Emperors.

And now tho' both the Greeks and Latins did certainly compose the most Noble, as well as the most Antient Inscriptions, whether in respect to the Purity of the Language, or to the Proportion and Elegancy of the Letter: Yet as there is nothing under Heaven remaining long without change and alteration, so these had their Turns, Acme and Decadence at last also to a strange degeneracy. The Greeks (who as we said, struck Medals before Rome had so much as a Name in the World) us'd the large and ample Capital, without any considerable Mutation: Indeed the Letter Σ was unwrinkl'd into the smother C after Domitian; but the Beauty of the Character lasted down to Gallienus; albeit, afterwards not altogether so full and round. In some Medals we meet with Mixtures of Greek and Latin, as E for H. O for Ω . Z for Σ and ϵ contra, and sometimes even in the Colonies of the High Empire we read S R E. for C P Φ (of which the Illustrious *Spanheim*) and therefore one is not always peremptorily to condemn such Encounters.

Since the Reign of Constantine, for the space of Five Hundred Years, they made use of the Latin only, tho' the Medal were stamp'd in the City, bearing his Name; yet now and then with a mixture of the Greek Character on the Reverse, v. g. $\Phi\kappa$. for Focas, &c. *Michael Curopalata*, Master of the Palace, who came afterwards to be Emperor, being the First where the Legend began to appear in Greek again; if so one may call the Tongue and Letter, both which then began to decline and be corrupted with the Latin; whilst yet the Latin Letter in its highest Perfection, Elegancy and Beauty had preserv'd it self as unmix'd, as it was in the Reign of Augustus: I say, till the Greek Empire it self fail'd and was no more. Tho' one might perceive it languishing, and by degrees decay from the Reign of Decius, when the Character was nothing so well shap'd and easy to be read, so that hardly one could distinguish the N from M; tho' it reviv'd again, and so conti-

nued till *Justinian*, after which it not only relapsed into Rudeness and Barbarity in Shape and Character, but the very Words and Language were corrupted: Nor to insist on Orthographical Errors, because they are not always an infallible Sign of a modern or uncultivated Age; since we frequently meet with V for B. O for U. F for PH. as in *Danuvius*, *Volcanus*, *Triumfus*, &c. all of antient use. *Peireskius* sent the Ectype of a Medal to Sir Robert Cotton, in which *Britannia* was with both a double and single N.

To Medal-Inscriptions of the several European, &c. Nations both of the present and latter Centuries, their most considerable Actions and Exploits, as likewise concerning Counters and Mock-Medals (which usually have the Legend and Epigraph of the Language and Letter where they are Coin'd) we have already spoken. And of such of greater Antiquity, as have their Letters so miserably defac'd, exeded and worn out by Tract of Time, or the Nature of the Metal, or other Accidents; that they either are not at all Legible, or with much Difficulty to be recover'd; there's nothing more to be said, but to deplore the common Lols, because there are many such; tho' there have been Attempts to restore them by Cunning Artists, with the Puntion, the use of *Aquafortis* and such like Corrosives; by the one to raise the Letter a new; and by the other, to take off the roughness of the Stroak, so as a Skilful Medallist shall not suddenly discover it: But when all is done, they will by no means bear a thorough Inspection, especially what they do by the Puntion. In the mean time, it seems as if some Inscriptions (tho' I remember not to have read of above one) have been very neatly Inlay'd, after the manner of Damasking in Relievo, as they heretofore raised Flowers and other Fancies upon our Spurs, Knives and Sword-Handles. For such a Piece, bearing the Effgies of young *Augustus* (when going under the Name *Thurinus*) *Suetonius* seems to say he himself presented the Emperor, who received it as a very precious Jewel; you may be sure he means to the Emperor *Trajan* or *Adrian*, whose Secretary that Noble Historian was.

And now how infinitely more easy had been the Reading of those * Inscriptions which succeeded the Antient ones, had they still continued the Old Capital and Uncial Letter, which

* It were so be wished, that there were extant a yet better Alphabet of the various Characters and Shapes of Letters met withal in antient Manuscripts, Coins and Saxon Monuments, with an Explication of the Abbreviations. See Philof. Transl. N. 189. Anno 1687.

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the Barbarous *Goths* first deform'd both in their Coins, and indeed wheresoever they left their Cruel Marks. Thus we often meet the *Micron* or little o among the tallest Capitals, and so of other Letters both on Metal and Stone; and as to their Money (for one is to expect no Medal of Account from them) we sometimes find an Head with a Fillet or Coronet, without any Name at all, unless it be sometimes of the Mint: The same shew also several of our Saxon Coins, together with the Names of the Place, when struck, and Master of the Work, whereof in the Chapter following the next. In the mean while as concerning other Titles and Supercriptions, that of GRATIA DEI, &c. worn about the Head and Effgies of all Christian Princes (that of *Russia*, I think, excepted) how long our British Monarchs have successively Challeng'd it, is no part of our Enquiry here; and as for those we have spoken of above, let *Monsieur de Cange* be consulted; and for the rest (namely the genuine and truly Antient) farther facilitating the Interpretation of Titles and Inscriptions as they relate to the Topics of lawful Medal (besides *Goltzius's Thesaurus*, digested after the Method of *Adversaria*) the Learned and singularly Judicious *Adolphus Occo*, as improved by his late Editor *Mezzobarbi*, is so instructive as little can be more desir'd, as far as concerns the Roman Emperors, Wives and Families; and were the Second so much expected Volume publish'd, doubtless the Greek likewise.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Instructions how to Collect and Procure such Medals as are Antique and Rare, and to Distinguish the True from the False, for the Prevention of Frauds and Impostures.

AND thus we are almost arriv'd to the conclusive Part of this Discourse, to which after one Chapter more we shall put a Period, recommending here some brief and necessary Directions how to procure such Medals as are worthy the Charge and Pains of Collecting; what to Choose, Reject, Avoid, be Cautious of, that one be not Impos'd upon, with some few other Observations not Impertinent to the Subject

For the First of these: The means of Procuring the most

Authentick and likeliest to be truly Antient, is frequently from Countrey People, who Labour with Plow and Spade, and such as are Employ'd in Digging about old Banks, Mounds, High-ways, Foundations and Ruins, where happily Stations, *Castrametations* have formerly been; where *Legions* have Quartered, Battles been Fought, * Buildings and publick Works Erected, and the like. For as we noted, the Roman Wealth was dispers'd thro' all their Conquests, and that not in driblets and inconsiderable Sums as casually drop'd and lost, but in vast Quantities: Full Jars, Urns and Vessels of large Capacity, being often found deeply buried in the Earth, or left in places appearing more like deserted Caves, Vaults and Magazines, which probably were heretofore, parts of Stately Edifices, and where sometimes they might have Publick

Mints, and Coin'd Money; abundance of their *Flasks* and Casting-Moulds, made of the finest Clay, being not seldom turn'd up among the Rubbish of such Places. There is hardly a large City, Town or Castle, Port, Old Roman Fosse, Causeway or Remarkable Eminency near them, whether now or antiently standing and appearing in any County of England, where

where Medals and Coins, Roman, Saxon, Runic, Norman, &c. have not been found, and are daily yet discover'd: Nay, I have been told that in some such likely Places, they will give more by the Acre for Land in purchase, in hope of some lucky Chance.

After this it will not be hard to satisfy some that I have known to wonder, how such mighty quantities of Treasure should be found thus buried here in Britain: It is to be consider'd, that the coming of the Saxons upon the Romans (nine Years after the Sack of that dominant City) was so sudden, with such a Flood, and so unexpected, that running away into France with all the hast and speed imaginable, they had no leisure to transport and carry away their Riches along with them, and that which they could not carry, they hid under Ground in several places, as carefully as the time would permit, not without hope that they might possibly one Day return again, as our Saxon Chronicle informs us: *Flie Romani Thesuros omnes qui erant in Britannia (inventi) coacervaverunt, quorum aliquot in terra occultarunt, ne quis homo inde reperire possit, aliquot autem secum in Galliam abduxerunt, &c.* I repeat this therefore, that Countrey People and Labourers should be encouraged to bring to Gentlemen what ever of this kind they commonly offer the next Market-day to the Goldsmith of the Neighbouring Town, or to some Brasier, who for a trifling piece of White current Money, gets now and then a rich Prize under a rusty out-side. These poor People seldom come to Curious and Learned Persons here, as they do commonly in Italy, and other Foreign Countries, more Inquisitive, and abounding in *Anticaglia* of this Nature: Goldsmiths, and other Shops, who expose Curiosities, and such as deal in *Pawns* and *Brokage*; *Tinkers* and *Founders* are often to be visited. Moreover, by Acquaintance and the Favour of *Ambassadors*, and Assistance of such *Factors* and Travellers as reside at *Constantinople*, *Smyrna*, *Aleppo*, *Alexandria*, *Cairo* and other parts of the *Levant*: But above all, Inquiry is to be made, where any Cabinets or Collections of Medals are to be disposed of, whether by Auction or privately. Since by this means (as he who would furnish his Library with excellent Books) more may happily be procur'd at once, and at tolerable Price, than one shall be able to find, and get together in many Years, by Collecting them one by one. And there is likewise this Encouragement, that Traffic for Medals between Gentlemen and the

CHRON.
Sax. Anno
CCCCVIII,

the Curious, either by Money or Exchange, is ever esteem'd an honorable Commerce. Now as among the most Estimable, the Choice and Rarity of a Medal consists in its Beauty, (for it cannot, as one observes, be affirm'd of them; what the Italians say of Military Ensigns, *Quanto lacera più, tanto più bella*, the more torn and ragged, the more honorable;) so does it in Excellency of the Design and Workmanship of the Person, with its Historical Reverse, Legend and Inscription, whether about the Figure, or upon the Exerge; some of which there are yet so fresh and well preserv'd, as after so many Ages to look as if but newly Minted, and who would not be glad to see the Faces of those Famous Princes of Macedon, Syria, Ægypt, Sicily, Pontus, Bithynia, Mauritania, &c. of what use and utility, see Monsieur Vaillant.

One is also to consider the Composition well (or as Artists and Painters call it, the *Groupe*) that it be with Judgment; for the Antients do seldom crowd many Figures together, and in Clusters, but as they might stand loose and easy by one another, as one sees in *Allocutions*; where in one of *Faustina's*, tho' indeed we meet no fewer than twelve Persons, yet they are plac'd without the least Confusion. Such another is that ample and noble Medal of a like number, doing Sacrifice before a Temple, ΣΥΡΡΝΑΙΩΝ. ΠΡΩΤΩΝ. ΑΣΙΑΣ. Β. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. ΤΩΝ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ, with more of the like, as I find by a very Learned Persons taking occasion to speak of the Νεωκόρη, we so often meet withal in Medals, frequently taken for those Assemblies usually resorting to the Temple of some famous and peculiar Deity: Such, for Instance, as was that dedicated to the Ephesian Goddess, XIX. AË. 35. which City the Town Clerk tells the unquiet People, was the Πόλις νεωκόρης, the devoted *Editua* or *Cultrix* of the Great *Diana*; such another also was that of *Æsculapius* at *Pergamus*, that of *Venus* at *Miletus*, &c. The like Consecrated Places they flatter'd some of their Emperors with, where Conventions, Feasts, Publick Shews, *Vota*, *Panegyrics* and Speeches were made and celebrated upon Solemn and Festival Days; the Numerals B. Γ. Δ. &c. now and then marked on the Reverse, denoting how often they had been held under such and such a Prince; the People, Inhabitants or Corporation to whom this Honor and Privilege, and the Title of Νεωκόρης was granted as Guardians of those Shrines and Holy Places (as now our Ladies at *Loretto*, St. James's of *Compostella*, &c. not failing to set it forth

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in publick Medal with all the Lustre, Pomp and Magnificence imaginable, and with the most exquisite Sculpture: But this by the way only.

monds, annex'd to his Observations upon Cæsar's Commentary.

With this of the *Groupe*, it is also requisite that a just *Decorum* (le *Costume*, as Italians call it) be duly observed, as, that the Persons represented be properly Arm'd and Vested after the Guise and manner of the Age: For Example, setting forth an *Allocution*, or any such signal and solemn Occasion, that the Emperor or Tribune have on the *Paludamentum*; that *Amazons* be Arm'd with their *Pelta* and *Bipennis*, and as these are clad, so that *Genii* be always represented naked and unclothed, &c.

See Pet. Petit Disserat. de Amazonibus.

From what has now been spoken above concerning the Number of Figures in Medal, our best Painters (and in particular the Famous *Annibal Carraci*) would seldom or never represent above Twelve Persons in a Table or Picture, excepting such an History as the Rape of the *Sabines*, or some Battel, rarely I think, met withal in Medal. Painters therefore should be skill'd in these Antiquities, as well for the accurateness of the Design and Draught, as that both these Arts were almost *Coevons* in Perfection and Decadence; the one, long before the *Cæsars*, at its height in Greece; the other, almost totally extinguish'd, till within little more than Two Hundred Years, after it had so barbarously been abus'd and neglected for above a Thousand.

Moreover, a perfect Medal has its Profile and out-stroaks sharp (*Nummus asper*) and by no means rugged; the Figures clean and well polish'd; the Contours neatly trimm'd, and exactly round and carefully preserv'd; that the Extancy and Relievos correspond with the Ingraving, and have not suffer'd in Percussion; in all which, there is a certain Spirit of Antiquity and Excellency to be discern'd in Ancient Medals almost inimitable.

And so farasmuch as some are with greater Difficulty to be met withal than others, 'tis to be observ'd, that those in Gold are most Estimable, not only for the Matter and intrinsic Value of the Species (which if truly Antique, is ever the more refin'd) but that almost universally, they are the best and rarest Medals, especially if the larger Size; those of Silver are more frequent, yet neither in abundance; for the Greeks being under the Roman Yoke, were very sparing of the more

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precious Metals, whereas there are plenty of Copper in the smaller Volume, and of the ordinary Form and Size innumerable, especially of the latter Empire down to *Gratian*, of which, store are daily found meanly sculp'd, not so thick and substantial, well finish'd and exactly round, as in the antient Medal, by any comparison.

Of this sort, namely of the smaller Size, most of all Rare and Estimable (that we may give a Taste of some few) are the Greek, of which those are to be reckon'd, as bear the Heads of their own Emperors with Greek Inscriptions, equal, if not in Number more than of Latin, and for the Workmanship, some think Superiour.

Alexander Magnus, clad like *Hercules* with his Club, Bows, Quiver in the Reverse.

Alexander Theopator. Silver.

Alliances. All Medals of Alliances are Good and Rare, as Cities with Cities, &c. seldom found in History.

Amyntas, King of Macedon. Gold.

Antoninus Pius with *Hercules*, or where Crown'd, with a *Victoria*. Another with a Reverse of Plenty, offering the *Cornucopia*. Another Inscrib'd A. N. P. F. *Annus Novus*, *Fausus*, *Felix*. as some read: Also with *Col. Cæs. Antioch.* &c. A Medalion; the Reverse, *Orpheus*, Beasts following him. And here we are to note, that there being so many of this Good Emperor's Name, 'tis no easy thing to distinguish them from those of *Caracalla* and *Elagabalus*, both affecting the Name of that Excellent Prince, without the least Title to his Vertues. But the Usurper, or Monster rather, may be discover'd by his blubber Lip, and *Caracalla* by his surley and ill-natur'd look; tho' the surer Mark be the Star in those Medals of *Elagabalus*, as the Title *Germanicus* to the other; but in some there is neither: Those in Greek, M. AYT. ANTΩNEINOC, expressing the Name only, are the most obscure; the Heads are also less resembling. Rare is likewise this Prince with the three Goddesses and *Paris*. And so

Antoninus and *Faustina*, as are all with Two or more Heads.

Antiochus Eupator, a Medalion. Silver.

M. *Aurelius*, a Medalion; Reverse a Temple, with AΒΣΩΝ. KOIN.

Artemisia with the Mausoleum in Reverse, a large Medal.

Britannicus, Greek; very Rare.

Bruti

Bruti Filia, Rare. The

Cæsars Heads Laureated before they came to be *Augusti* and Emperors.

Caracalla with the *Funambule*: Also a Medalion, Reverse, the *Ephesian Diana* betwixt *Castor* and *Pollux*.

Cities in general Rare, especially of the High Empire in Gold (few of the Antient being in Silver) if Coin'd in Italy, as were some of the Greek, and very few of the larger Copper, till *Severus*, but of all other Cities common: And here note, that many Cities derive their Names from Persons, and divers Persons from Cities, which renders us as many Heads of *Homers*, as Places that contend for his Birth. Rare likewise are those Inscrib'd ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ *Senatus* or *Conventus Seniorum*.

Colonies universally Rare, according to the Type and History; the Reverse (for Colonies are without Heads) is commonly a single Ox, or a Yoke drawing a Cart, and led by a Priest, or with some Military Ensign, and sometimes the Cart is alone, importing that the Colony was planted by the People only; if accompanied with Soldiers, or with both Horse or Foot, the Standard shews it: Sometimes also the Legion is express'd, and now and then the Founder, v. g. *Colonia Julia Berytus*, &c. of which see the Learned *Vaillant*. Lastly, There sometimes is the Epoch, and by the like Reverse we learn what Famous Cities had Privilege of Roman Denization, expressed by *Romulus* and his Brother sucking the Bitch-Wolf.

Cleopatra; Silver, Rare, and as a New Goddesses *Dea Newtonia*. Gold.

Commodus, with the word *Magnificentia*, or the *Navis frumentaria*, as are all those Medals, where one meets it, denoting some extraordinary Shew; and so in general are all such as mention any antient Plays and Spectacles, *Certamina*, *Floralia*. The *Nemean Agones*, &c. The *Pythian* in Honor of *Latona Tripolitanorum*. Those with ΘΕΩΓΑΜΙΑ *οικουμενική*, celebrating some Marriage, as that of *Proserpina* and *Pluto*: Also the Medalion where his own with the Head of *Hercules*, *Janus*-like, the Reverse, *Tellus* half sitting, four Figures about a Globe.

Constantinus, with the Sun stamp'd before he was Christian.

Consular, Medals in general. L. CL.

Cornelius Cossus, Rare. And so is *Crispina*.

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Didius.

Didius. Decried.

Dionysius Syriacus.

Domitianus Princeps Juventutis, with a *Ram*, or a Woman and an Elephantine Helmet, denoting *Alexandria*.

Elagabalus; Medallion, in the Reverse a Chariot, [in it an Eagle] drawn by four Horses; many others of his decried and call'd in for his Infamous Life.

C. Fabritius Luscinus, Silver, with the Head of *Juno Moneta* the Reverse Instruments of Coining; Inscription, *Salutaris*.

Faustina; with *Eternity*, and sometimes like *Juno*, *Venus* or *Ceres*; for as we noted divers of the Empresses would be call'd *Deorum Comites* and *ΘΕΑΙ*; thus the Two *Cleopatras*: yea and Saviors too, *Brothers* and *Sisters* to the Gods, as the *Ptolemies* and their Wives *Berenice* and *Arfinoe*; and indeed the Empresses were many of them Rare; especially with *CEBACTHN*, as that of *FL. TITIANA*, leading to the Knowledge of the Emperors and Relations, as that *Marcia Otacilla Severa*, who some say was a *Christian Lady*: Such are also Rare with *MATER. PATRIAE*.

Gallienus, with a *Caduceus*; on the Reverse joyn'd Hands, *Eternity*, &c. thereby signifying the long Reign of those Princes: But after these we meet few Medals of the Emperors, struck either in *Greece*, *Cities* or *Colonies*. It seems either that Privilege was taken from them, and other Provinces that enjoy'd the same Prerogative, or the Disorders of the Times and Revolutions happening (being jealous and uncertain what Prince to please) they thought fit to neglect it. There is also a *Gallienus* of Gold with *Pax Ubique* very rare, and another with *Sagittarius*.

Germanicus, rare, as are all the Three

Gordiani, especially the younger, with a Reverse of *Mercury*, and the *Afric*; Greek, exceeding rare: Also a Medallion where in the Reverse an *Allocution*.

Hadrianus, with his *Ganymed* and *Minion Antinous Heros*, also a Medallion with Two Heads: Reverse, one sacrificing to his *Genius*.

Herodes Antipas, very rare.

Imperials.

Juba. Gold.

Julius Caesar, with the *Star*.

Julia

Julia Sabina, with *Diana*.

Julianus, with *Anubis* and *Sistrum*.

Lucius Caesar, with a Greek Inscription.

Macrianus.

Macrimus, a Medallion; a Chariot drawn by Harts on the Reverse.

Cl. Marcellus.

Maximianus; Greek, rare.

Maximin and *Maximus*, a Medallion with *Castor* and *Pollux* on foot; Reverse *Φωκιστων*.

Mithridates. Gold.

Nero, on whose Reverse the *Farnesian Hercules*, or Temple of *Janus* shut.

Nerva, that large one with the Figure of Liberty; Inscrib'd *Ελευθερια δημω*.

Octavia Aug. Filia.

Otho, with a Reverse a Woman holding in her Right Hand *Victory*, a Trophy in her Left; Inscrib'd *ΚΡΑΣΙΣ*, Temperance and Moderation: in Copper with *Serapis*; and indeed thro' the whole Series of that Metal, but common in Silver: And here with Caution, that one be not surpris'd with the Reverse in *Moyen Bronze*. It has been long pretended that there was no true *Otho* at all in Copper, but Men are now convinc'd of the contrary by their Plenty, tho' most of them Coin'd in *Syria* and *Egypt*, and some at *Rome*; but they do not resemble him so well as the Gold and Silver, which last is not so rare as those of the *Grand Bronze*, which are truly inestimable, and even those of the middle Size, not counted dear at the Rate of Forty Pounds Sterling. For some Medals and Medallions, like *Unios of Pearl*, for their being so very Rare and hard to come by, cannot be purchased too dear: For Instance; in this Emperor, an *Otho* on Horse-back; that of *Agrippa Caesar*, third Son of *Marcus Agrippa* and *Julia*, adopted by *Augustus* with *Tiberius*, and other inestimable Medals; and on this Account, one may now and then with *Glaucus* prefer *Χάλμα χρυσιον*, without Reproach.

Pescennius, an ample Medallion, Greek, Silver; was lately in the hands of Mr. *Falkner* with us in England; but is now swallowed up in the French King's Cabinet; who has by his Curious and Industrious Emisaries, gleaned an immense Treasure of all that's Rare in this kind.

Pescennius

Pescennius Niger, with *Apollo Sanctus*, and *Sanctus Pacifer*.
Papirius, Silver; Head of *Rome* arm'd with a *Rosstrum*;
Reverse, Victory drawn by four Horses; L. PAPIRI L. F. S.
 P. N. Curfor.

Pertinax, sacrificing, a Noble Medalion: His Reign of so few Years, makes all his Rare.

Posthumus with his Son, two Heads; the Father sacrificing to *Hercules* in the *Reverse*.

Pompeius, Legend *Magnus Imperator*; the *Reverse* a Scepter between an *Eagle* and a *Dolphin*, intimating his Sovereignty over Land and Sea.

Philippus, *Reverse* ex *Oraculo Apollinis*, with a Temple of that God, exceedingly Rare, with another of his *Reverse*, a Dog and the Fish *Phocas*.

Probus.

Pylamenes *Euergeta*, and an Ox's Head.

Pyrrhus, Gold.

Republics, those of the *Greeks* we have in *Mt. Walker*.

Rever *Deities*, for bearing the *Antient Names* of good use, as in that *Medal* of *Severus*.

Sabina Tranquillina, Wife to *Gordianus III.* with a *Latin Inscription*, *Concordia Aug.* not long since found at the Famous *Siege* of *Vienna*.

Serapis, Gold, of the smaller size.

Severus, with the *Amphitheatre* of *Titus* (which he repair'd) held to be the only *Medal* of that kind, and never seen but in the Cabinet of *Ginetti* at *Rome*; with *Geta* and *Caracalla*, three Heads rare, and rarer yet where more. The same with *Julia Domna*.

Titus, *Reversed* with his *Amphitheatre* or *Templum Pacis*, an estimable *Medal*; as also is that with *Trophies* DE. IVDAEIS, and such generally as bear their own.

Trajanus, with *Ariadne* carried up to Heaven, Silver; also that with *Pax* and *Concordia* joyning Hands; Ears of Corn and *Cornucopia*, to shew in what *Tranquillity* and *Abundance* the Empire flourish'd during his Reign.

Tribonian, with *Apollo Clarus*.

Trophies.

Tryphon.

Tigranes, very Rare.

Valerianus

Valerianus Son of *Gallienus*, and indeed all *Medals* with two Heads as before noted: That *Medal* likewise of his with the River *Caystros*.

Vespasianus and *Titus* together.

Volusianus with the Temple of *Juno Maritalis*.

Zenobia, Gold; small, rare, as are many others.

For we give a touch only here, referring the *Studious* to good Authors, and to the Conversation of the more Learned and Experienc'd *Medalists*: Monsieur *Baudelot*, as generally those of Heads; and above all, Monsieur *Vaillant*, what are Rare in particular.

It is moreover to be consider'd, that some *Medals* are very Rare, but in one *Series*, some in all, some common in certain Classes and no other; and Rare in some Countries and Places, which in others are common enough, *v. g.* Those of *Posthumus* in *France*, Rare in *Italy*. *Ælius* in the large *Copper* in *France* also, in other Places not so.

In *England* there have been, and are every Day * *Medals* * In this Valuable, that we may be sure they are Authentic. found of several of the *Roman Emperors*, especially *Vespasian*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, *Antoninus Pius*, *M. Aurel. Verus*, *Commodus*, *Gordianus*, *Alex. Severus* and *Septimius*, *Pertinax*, *Philippus*, *Vibius Gallus* and *Volusianus*; *Valerian*, *Gallienus*, *Constantinus Chlorus*, *Helena*, *Theodora*; *Constantinus Magnus*, *Licinius*, *Crispus*, *Constantia*, *Jun. Constantius*; *Gallus*, *Magnentius*, *Julian*, *Valerian*, *Valens*, *Gratian*, *Valentinian*, *Arcadius*, and several more; and that in great quantity and different from one another (a great Indication of some *Legions* being settl'd in those Places) I do not lay all of them *Historical*, yet some with very useful *Reverses*: Besides these, many *Saxon* and *Runic Coins*, &c. found (especially of the *Roman*) about *Old Sarum*, *Clarendon-Park*, *Malmsbury*, *Comb-Bisset*, *Winchfield*, *Chippenham*, *Kembel* and other Places in *Wilts*. At *Oxford*, *Craydon*, *Woodcot*, *Gatton*, *Godalming*, *Kingston* in *Surrey*. At *Arundel*, *Lewes* in *Sussex*. At * *Reculver*, *Sheppy*, *Rocheſter*, *Milton*, *Dover* in *Kent*. At *Conquest* in *Huntington ſhire*; and about *Bridg-Water*; *Caerleon*, *St. Julian*, Richbo- rough where more Ro- man Coins have been found, than in any part of England. *Worceſter ſhire*; about *Wincheſter* in *Hamp ſhire*; *Ciſceſter* in *Berks*; *Old Verulam* in *Hartford ſhire*; *Hog-Magog* in *Cambridge ſhire*, in *Cambridge Town* and *Cattle*; *Ichworth* in *Suffolk*; *Bradburn* and *Dorcheſter* in *Dorſet ſhire*; in *Gloceſter ſhire* about the *Cotſwold*; in *Bartonfield* and *Mansfield* in *Hereford ſhire*; and *Northampton*,

Northampton, Stony-Stratford; at Maldon, Colchester, in Essex; in, and about London and Middlesex; Llangmonas in Denby-shire; at Boverton in Monmouth-shire, where they dug up Coins of the thirty Tyrants very rarely found; at Chester; Aldburrow and Catarick in York-shire; Shawell in Leicester-shire, Braunston, &c. at Brongham in Cumberland, and farther North at Lancaster and about Severus's Wall. To which might be added those mentioned by the Learned Camden, and Dr. Plot in his Useful Histories of Oxon. and Stafford-shire; and as I doubt not but he would likewise have furnish'd us with abundance more of his Native Country, Kent, by his late *Itinerarium*, had he liv'd to perfect it; whilst I am (in the mean time) much oblig'd for most of those above-mentioned to *Holinshed*, and to the Kindness of Mr. Aubrie's Inquisitive and Laudable Perambulations: Here likewise would be consulted Mr. Burton's *Tabula Geographica*.

Hol. Vol. I.

Nor are yet the Antient Emperors, &c. the only valuable Medals, but divers likewise of the latter, whether of Gold or Silver; especially their *Empresses*, bearing Greek Inscriptions, ever observing (as more than once we noted) that those Medals which in the High Empire are frequently found of the large Copper, are much more precious in the smaller, quite contrary in the Bas and Lower Empire; and such as are with Greek Inscriptions, to be generally prefer'd whether Antient or Modern.

And here may our Young Curioso and Collectors reckon and esteem those for Antique, which reach down to near the Reign of Valens, or at farthest, to about the Year four Hundred; the rest for Modern, or Antico-Moderni to Charlemaine, always excepting those which conclude the Greek Empire, which are Mungrels, and to be accounted neither Antient nor Modern, and next to Barbarous. Lastly,

Of the middle Size, Store there are among such as carry the Effgies of Heads of the Antient Legislators, Hero's, Poets, Founders of Cities, Publick and Magnificent Works, Colonies, Reverses of Stately Edifices, Liberalities, Consecrations, and such other Subjects as we have already enumerated speaking of Reverses, importing any extraordinary Event or Expedition, which are Universally to be accounted Rare and worthy the Collection, especially of the Greek, of which there is no danger of being over-stock'd; only if you chance to meet any of the same Stamp (which not seldom happens) it may suffice to make Choice of such as are most perfect, and above the rest, such

such as retain any Numeral Letters, for Reasons already mention'd.

There has been within this last Century, great Inquiry after this sort of Antiquity, which hath occasion'd the careful preservation of innumerable Coins and Medals, that doubtless had else e'er this, been long since melted down, and converted to other Uses. And yet notwithstanding all this Store, such as have made the nearest Calcule and Guess by what they have observ'd among the Curious, and best furnish'd Cabinets, do not reckon above Five or Six Hundred of Gold; tho' some affirm many Hundred more of Imperial; of Silver about Three Thousand; of Copper of the ordinary Size, Six or Seven Thousand, all Imperial; and of Kings, Cities, &c. without number: In a word, such abundance as *Lazius* affirms himself to have seen, and counted no fewer than 700000 in his time; but this is without doubt a Cifer at least too much.

And now after all this Travel and Diligence, Cost and Caution in this (as in most things else) one is perpetually in danger of being deceiv'd, and imposed on by Cheats, Falfaries, and Mercenary Fourbs: I do not mean our ordinary Coiners of False Money by Mixtures, or Alchymical Sophistications only (which among both Pagan and Christian Princes were by the severest Laws put to Torture, amputation of Hands and cruel Deaths) but by such as make a common Trade of Imposing upon the unexperienc'd in this particular of Medals; upon which occasion I may not pass by that extravagant Piece of Forgery, related by Dr. Burnet (now Lord Bishop of Salisbury) in his Travels thro' Germany; that at the Siege of Bome, clearing the Ground to plant a Battery, was found in a Vault, a Cart full of Medals (or Medallions rather) of Gold, to the Value of One Hundred Thousand Crowns, so big and ponderous, as one of them weigh'd Eight Hundred Dollars of the finest Ducat-Gold, bearing Impression of Roman Medals, but done so Courisly, as every body pronounc'd them Counterfeits; those which seem'd Truest, were Greek Medals. It is the Doctor's Reflection (as well it might) what should induce a Man to make a Forgery upon such precious Metal, in so vast a quantity, and then to bury them under Ground? especially, in an Age in which Gold was near Ten-times the present Value; it being judged to have been done Four or Five Hundred Years since.

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We have mention'd Enquiry after Countrey-People, Day-Labourers, and such as dig about Old Foundations, that by their Simplicity, one would little suspect should deceive us; nor are we as yet, I think, arriv'd to that Subtily practis'd in other Countries, where even those seemingly plain and boorish People have now and then impos'd upon the less wary Medallist; as frequently in *Italy*, and not long since, even in *Holland*, where there was a great deal of Traff brought about, pretended to have been casually found near the *Arx Britannica*, *Catwick*, and other places of that Coast.

To obviate these Impostors, who do not only impose on us false *Metal*, but false and Counterfeit *Medals* too; some useful Directions may not be unreasonable. For as the Best and most Genuine are most of all imitated, so the suspected are such as to Supply the *Chasm*, and Compleat the *Series*, Ingenious Artists have endeavour'd to Copy out from the Antients; obtruding them not only upon the Ignorant, but now and then even upon the most knowing. Thus where one meets *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, to fancy it a *Julius Cesar*; or find this Emperor on the larger *Bronze*; those which we meet on the *Reverse*, were Coin'd after his Death. Counterfeits, are the Dolphin adhering to an Anchor, with *Augustus's Festina Lente*; several of the *Ptolemies*; no *Antiochus* *Φιλομήτωρ* but *Εμφανής*; no *Cesarion*. Spurious is the Head of *Aristotle* with his hard Word *Ἐπιδίχχεια*: *Artemisia*, *Priamus*, and the Trojan Horse; *Carthago Subacta*; *Victoria Cimbrica*; *Scipio Africanus* for the most part, and in Truth for the greatest part most of the very Antient Greek and Roman Hero's; *Pythagoras*, *Priamus*, *Aeneas*, *Socrates*, *Euclid*, *Diogenes*, *Apollonius*; *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Salust*; *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c. which some *Contornii* present us with, and more deceitfully *Aeneas Picus*, charg'd with Venerable Titles and *Inscriptions*, some ridiculous enough; uncertain when or where Stamp'd, tho' the likeliest of them, not before the Reign of *Honorius*, as some conjecture.

Of this sort are those pretended *Jewish* Coins of *Moses*, *David*, *Solomon*, and other *Hebrew* Kings (unless of the latter *Herods* and their Successors, which now and then we meet) some of our *Blessed Saviour* in Samaritan Letters, importing *Deus Homo factus est*, &c. of all which see *John Reiskius, Exercit. Historia de Imaginibus in Medals and Money*. In short, all that have the Picture of any *Animal* (the *Jews* prohibiting all such Sculpture) reject as False, Spurious and meer Figments of Modern *Rabbies*.

Upon

Upon one of the *Shekels* there is sometimes found the Figure of a *Cross* (by leaving out the lower Streak of the *Α Aleph*) which *Cross* they pretend to have been the first Letter of the *Hebrew Alphabet*. The *Shekel* whereon *Aaron's Rod* with Leaves, suspected, where should be Fruit with Blossoms and Buds. There were yet many supposed very Antient Coins of the *Jews* which have been melted down by the *Christians*. But to return to *Roman* again, Counterfeit are *Gordianus of Africa*, *Pescennius* or *Maximus of Gold*: There's no *Plotinus*, *Matidia*, *Didia Clara* of the middle *Copper*; no more than *Otho's* with certain *Reverses* of that Size and Metal, and suspicious are those even of *Gold* and *Silver* of this Emperor, where they find not the Hair of his Head so comely and elegant: For tho' indeed one meets with one such Coin'd in *Italy*, they may yet be Authentic and True, unless one happens on a *Padoan*, who has so exactly imitated them on the larger *Copper*. It is therefore worth the while taking notice of both *Metal* and *Size* in *Medals* of so great Value and Price as are those of this Emperor.

All Antient *Medals* of *Gold*, *Greek* or *Roman*, that are not of the very best *Alloy*, are to be counted Impostors, excepting some since *Alexander Severus*, and a few Old *Gothic* and *Punic*: To these add such as borrow the Head of an Emperor with some fantastick *Reverse*, or enigmatical *Inscription*, which has no relation to the Person, or that appertain to some other, or seeming to Historize some New and Extravagant Thing, never heard nor read of in any good Author before; such also as present us tedious *Inscriptions* without *Abbreviations*, or that in *Profections* specify the Place whither the Emperor is marching, &c. But those with the Labours of *Hercules* are not all to be condemn'd, many of them having been struck in the Reigns of *Antoninus Pius*, and very often after that incomparable *Statue* of *Glycon*, yet extant in the *Farnesian Palace* of *Rome*.

These, I say, and such like, are generally to be suspected, and such we frequently encounter in *Medals* of the Lower Empire, and about the Dominion of the *Thirty Tyrants*, agreeable enough to the Disorder and Confusion of those Times: And accordingly they now and then struck some New and Strange Head to an Old *Reverse*, which had no manner of relation to it; the Person in Authority being so often chang'd and displac'd, as there was no Care taken of New and fitting Ornament, every body doing what they pleas'd, as they ever do under all *Anarchical* giddy and unconstant Government, till they come to be sober and settled again.

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Apocrypha

Apocrypha are likewise *Medals* in *Bust*, and *Effigies* of any *Popes* before *Sixtus Quartus*; or of the *Modern Emperors*, *Kings of Spain* or *France* it self (what ever they Vaunt) before the *Father of Charles V.* *Philip I.* and *Charles VII.* the rest being all false, and yet greedily Collected by the *Credulous* and *Unwary*: Nay, and not seldom by the *Curious* and *Knowing*, to fill up (as we said) what may be wanting to perfect their *Cabinets*, until they light upon such as are unquestionably *Antique*. 'Tis true, that by the help of such *Medals* (or *Money* rather) one might procure a *Succession* even from *Charles* the *Great* to this very time. Nay, *Strada* has begun his *Collection* from *Julius Caesar* without Interruption, but not without some (as 'tis thought) of his own *Invention*.

And now, what if there be some so *Nasute* and of that *Confidence* in their great *Sagacity* above others, as to undertake the discrimination of *Antient Medals* by the very *Smell* and *Feeling* only? (for such we may read of) they should add all the rest of the *Senses* too, and all of them hardly sufficient. But to pass these fanciful *Pretenders*, *Medals of Copper* truly *Antient* (besides other *Indications*) frequently distinguish themselves from the *Modern* (as we said of *Graving*) by a certain and altogether (I think) inimitable *Vernish* and *Politure*, *Green* as the *Emerald*, and some of more *Turcois Blue*; others of a *Reddish Brown*, or *Bronze Colour*; but most estimable is the *Greenish Blue*: These whether *Artificial*, or *Contracting* that hue by long continuance of *Time* in certain *Earths*, is not yet determin'd; but an *Antient Roman Sword* here lately found, where it had been deeply interr'd, colour'd, and exactly polish'd like to the *Vernish* we describe; and that upon a tough sort of *Copper mixture* (for of such was the *Romans*, and such is the *Metal* of this *Weapon*, as is plainly discoverable by the *Fracture*, which in *Digging*, the *Mattock* or *Spade* has caus'd, by breaking the *Blade* in two *Pieces*) makes it very *Evident*; the rest being intire, and wanting only the *Cross-bar* and *Pommel* of the *Capulum*. This *Polish* so perfectly resembling that best of *Vernishes*, does almost command my *Belief*; that what we so *Admire*, is only the *Effect* of *Age* and *Burial*, which all our *Falsaries* are not able to accomplish with their *Sal-Armoniacs*, *Vinegar*, *Paperseinging* and other *Applications* and *Compositions* hitherto attempted. There is indeed a *Green Vernish* ordinary enough, and very pretty, and only applicable to *Brass*, but it is so quick and fierce, that it betrays it self:

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What of this sort they lay on *Silver*, serves only to *Rust* and *Canker* it the sooner, and is therefore to be cleans'd and gotten off with the *Juice of Lemons*, or well rectified *Spirit of Vinegar*; the *Truth* is, all other *Vernishes* succeed much alike, and very rarely hit.

One is also to take notice of the *Quality* of the *Metal*: For instance, in those but lately mention'd of *Gordian* or *Pescennius*, *Maximus*, &c. For a *Medal* (as we have shew'd) shall be common in *Gold*, which shall be very rare in *Brass*, and another rare in *Silver*, yet very common in *Gold* and *Copper*.

In like sort for *Stamp*, an *Head* or *Reverse* shall be very rare in one *Species*, and in another nothing more ordinary: Those *Medals* of the so much celebrated *Corinthian Brass* (not much unlike to our *Prince's-Metal*) and so call'd, as is pretended, for being a certain fortuitous *Mixture* of several *Metals* accidentally meeting together at the *Conflagration* of that *Superb* and *Costly Ephesine Temple*, are generally suspected; or if any true, very few. There were indeed many exquisitely wrought *Vessels* said to be of that precious *Melange*, but some expert in *Separation*, have ingenuously confessed, they never could discover one *Grain of Gold* in any of them, tho' *Plutarch* Plur. Defect. Orac. affirms there was.

Several other sorts both of *Brass* and *Copper* made use of for *Money* and *Medals*, are easily distinguish'd of the *Skilful* by their *Colour*, as *Red* in *Medals* of ordinary *Size*; those of the larger, by the *Yellow Bronze*; and some that have been stamp'd upon two different *Coppers*, discoverable now and then by the depth of the *Inscription*, especially in some *Medalions* of *Commodus*, *Hadrian*, &c. But of *Medals* of the pure unmix'd *Metal*, there are many very *Antient* and *Valuable*, and of several other sorts of *Brass* and *Copper Money* there are enough, whereof some we find are *Silver'd over*, or *Laminated* only with a thin *Foil* of richer *Metal*, after they have first receiv'd the *Impression*, and of these some since *Posthumius*, or less *Antient* from the first *Cæsars*, hardly discoverable without *Incision*, or a very nice and accurate *Inspection*, especially about the *Rims* where certain *Notches* usually appear: And for the better effecting this, *Monetaries* have melted old *Coins*, and taking a slight *Proportion* of *Silver*, cover'd the *Copper*, and new stamp'd it; these among *Medalists* are called *Plated*, or *Furr'd Medals*. Indeed by *Clefts*, *Rifts* and lesser *Cracks*, one shall not perceive them, so insensibly and by degrees to terminate and loose them.

themselves in such curiously Small, and as it were *Capillaries*, hairy Lines and tender Rays, as in the genuine *Antique*, which may proceed from the force of the Hammer in the Percussion and Coining; but all such Accidents happening in Authentic *Medals*, are not for that to be presently rejected, provided the *Type* be tolerably Fair: Besides, 'tis good Indication that the *Medal* is not Moulded. There are likewise some *Silver Pieces* (*Serrata Numismata*) indented as it were, which Challenge good Antiquity among the *Consular* to *Augustus*, but rarely after.

The track of the *File* is another Care, and which they are forc'd to use for the better smoothing of the Edges, which would else appear stain'd and slubber'd after they have been newly Cast, whereas a true *Medal* is either curiously *Cremell'd*, or finely indented and Cover'd over with a Polish that seems to be natural: Indeed a *Medal* may be found a little abated with the *File*, to adapt and fit it to the Nest of the Cabinet, and yet prove a good *Medal* still; but one had better widen and enlarge the place, than render such a *Medal* suspected, for an unnecessary piece of Nicety.

But to return to Moulding; *Medals* are certainly more easily Counterfeited by casting off in the *Flask*, or in the Mould, if the Work-man be his Craft-Master, and have Judgment to Trim and Repair them well; giving the *Profiles* and *Contours* that Spirit, Life and Sharpness, which the Antients express'd in theirs, together with that *Morbidezza* and *Tenderness*, which we find in the truly Antient; neither can they be polish'd so accurately, but one shall detect some Freckles, which the finest Sand they can be moulded in, is apt to leave, and which, tho' they endeavour to hide and cover with Varnish, is nothing so hard, and consequently not so smooth, as the more durable Antient: And in case they polish the *Fund* with any Tool, 'twill then seem to have been trimm'd with more Niceness and Formality than is Genuine, which has a certain Firmness joyn'd with the Polish that distinguishes it: But this is a considerable, and indeed peculiar Address, and so is the making them to hold Weight according to their appearing Substance, which is another *Criterion*. For they are commonly more lax and porous, and less close and pond'rous than what have pass'd the Stamp and Stroke of the *Sledge* or *Press*, which renders the Metal more compact: Nay, the very Counterfeit stamp'd, do seldom answer the Weight; some giving the Modern Pound

or

or Ounce weight to the Antient *Roman*, between which there is a considerable difference. There are yet some Antient *Medals* thought to have been Moulded and Cast originally in their *Matrices*; from all which 'tis evident, how difficult a thing it is, to light upon a *Virgin Medal*, and that never has been vitiated or re-touch'd.

One shall now and then meet with *Gilded Pieces*, but they are usually such, as tho' haply Antient, are spoil'd and nothing worth: But by a like Fraud, were the *Caracalle Nummi* utter'd, with which that Emperour cheated the *Senators*.

Almost as little valued are those also (tho' true as to their Antiquity) which the unsteadiness of the *Die* or Stamp has made, representing Two *Heads* for One; confounding and disordering the *Inscription* by the jumbling of the Letters together; such as we frequently find among the *Gothic Coins*: We likewise meet with some *Medals* of *Copper*, both *Consular* and *Imperial*, which bear some emboss'd *Effigies* on the *Reverse*, and are as hollow as if they were a kind of Moulds to Cast in; and this happens when in working with the *Balance*, or other Machine of pressure, the *Operator* has forgotten to take and remove that away, which has already receiv'd the Stamp, and slid another in between, which makes one in the *Relievo* Convex; the other inward, and so become Concave. Lastly, There are *Medals* (if so I may call them) that are quite plain, the Field without any *Reverse* at all, and some few of those Antient too, but frequently among the Modern, which are good for nothing; but a blemish on the *Countermark* in some *Medals* is inconsiderable. (set as it is now and then upon one side, sometimes upon the other) nor detracts it any thing from the Value. Thus we find N. P. R. O. B. M. *Nota Probate Monetæ*, N. C. A. P. R. *Nota Cusa à Populo Romano*, &c. Others there be, which what they signify is not indeed so perspicuous; and some whose Counterfign is some one Emperour's Head or more; others with the *Amalthean Horn*.

Moreover, there are as we noted, *Medals* both of *Block-Tin*, and of baser *Lead*, which being skin'd or incrust'd rather with a sort of fine *Varnish* or harder *Laccar* (compos'd perhaps with some dissolution of *Mastic* or *Amber* in Spirit of *Wine*, as they do their *Japan-Work* neatly laid on) have deceived not a few. Others, one shall perceive to have been fil'd away, and abated at one of the sides so low, as to make it capable of receiving some other *Head* or *Reverse* new moulded and embossed upon the

the old, and so closely adhering, as not soon to be elpi'd : Nay, they will now and then Raise and Carve another *Emperor's Effigies* out of some other Antique Head ; for Example, an *Otho* out of *Nero's* ; *Pertinax* or *Pescennius* out of a *Severus's* ; and so *Families*, as of the *Æmilii* in Grand Bronze, they will usually disguise by the *Philips*, whose Countenance much resemble them, and extreamly inhaunces their Value : And what thus they do on *Heads*, they also as dextrously practise upon *Reverses*, by substituting some new and rarer Figure : Thus a *Titus* with a *Reverse* of his Father *Vespasian* ; *Diocletian* with an *Allocution* ; nay, beyond all this, they have the address to slit and divide asunder two several *Medals*, and with a certain tenacious *Cement*, joyn the *Reverses* of one to the *Head* of another, and so repair and trim the Edges, that 'tis almost impossible to discover the ingenious Fraud ; yea, they can take off part only of a *Relievo*, and apply it to another by the same Artifice and Dexterity ; as the *Author of the Science* gives Instance in a *Domitian* in *are magno*, where the *Reverse* was in that manner separate, to make room for the Insertion of an *Amphitheater*, taken clearly off from one of *Titus's* ; tho' a very sagacious Eye might perhaps espy some small disproportion or commisure, or upon suspicion, examine where they joyn by the point of a *Burine* or some fit Instrument.

They are likewise able if need be, to alter and change the *Title*, especially where there happen to be but few Letters to accommodate them ; thus a young *Gordian* has been *Metamorphos'd* into a *Gordian of Africa*, by giving a little Beard to the Chin, and by altering P. F into A. F. R. or A. F. R. instead of P. I. V. S. which being all of them precious and rare *Medals*, many are deceived by, only the A. V. G. on the *Reverse*, not at all agreeing with the *Africanus* (which is ever marked with G. G.) is apt to betray the Cheat to the more knowing *Medalists* ; so *Eternitas Aug.* *Æquitas Aug.* *Allocutio*, *Securitas Aug.* ever accompanying the *Gordians of Africa*. In this the Skillful *Seguin* was himself impos'd on by an *Otho* that had been form'd out of a Copper *Nero*, by turning N. E. R. into O. O. O. which one would think not so easily done, as in those *Sororia Literæ* (Sister-Letters as one calls them) C into G. M into N. P. R. &c. which consist of half rounds, or down-right Stroaks.

They have farther, the Art, not only of Repairing as we said, new Raising *detrite* and worn-out Letters, but of altering *Inscriptions*, where no Letters were at all remaining, by resuscitating

resuscitating new ones, *Masticking* them over very Artificially, and polishing the *Funds*, that is, in defect of *Metal* sufficient (eaten away by the contracted Rust) to elevate both the Figures and Letters with the *Vernish* ; nor is this soon detected without some sharp and well pointed Tool, which upon trial, they'll find to be softer and more brittle than the *Metal* : Besides, one shall perceive some places ruggeded, others deeper, and not of an equal evenness ; but indeed, the too accurate forming of the Letters themselves does not seldom discover it ; for the Ancient Letters had their Stems less strait, and were not altogether so beautiful as M for M, &c.

Mr. Walker informs us (and that truly) how industrious the *Jews* (the best experienc'd at all Impostures) have been to put off such false Ware, and make Advantage of all these kinds of Frauds ; but after all this, there's one Diminution, from which *Medals* are happily exempted, and for ever safe (but to which *Current Money* is at present more than ever, the most lamentably and shamefully expos'd) and that is, from Clipping, which utterly marring the Rotundity, and injuring the *Legenda* and *Inscription*, they cannot put in practice without discovering and quite abating of the reputed Value and due Estimation of a *Medal* above the intrinsic Worth, of which more in the Chapter following.

I had almost forgotten to speak of some who have endeavour'd to promote their Frauds by burying *Medals* on purpose, and out of Design, near the Ruins of some *Roman Works*, and then pretend to have found them there by Chance, and dug them up again, as 'tis reported a certain *Statuary* did, who cut that *Pseudo-Hercules*, yet standing in the *Peristyle* of *Farnese's Palace* (where the true *Hercules* is since placed by it) and Sold at a great Price, before this last so justly admired Statue was discover'd ; whether the Tradition be True or not, I do not warrant : That the other is no infrequent Practice, I do no more question, than I do that which I remember Monsieur *Felibien* mentions in the Life of the Famous *Michael Angelo*. It seems that Noble *Sculptor* (as well as *Painter* and *Architect*) to try how far he could impose upon the Curious in that Art, and Judges of Antiquity, made the Statue of a *Cupid*, breaking off one of the Arms from the Shoulder, and burying the rest of the Body under a certain Ruin, where they were wont to dig in search of Marbles, which accordingly found, past among the most Learned *Antiquaries*, and Skillfullest *Statuaries* for an

F f

Authentic

Authentic and Unvaluable Piece of Ancient Art, till *Michael* himself (after they all had spent their Verdict) produc'd and shew'd them the *Arm* which he had purposely broken off, and so exactly fitted the Fracture, as convinc'd them of their Ignorance (and how fallible the most confident and assured may sometimes be) to his great Renown.

To conclude, 'Tis the Opinion of some Skilful *Medalists*, that it is almost impossible to meet with Two *Medals* of the same Stamp, which has not its *Counterfeit* attending it; nay, that when Two *Medals* of the same Impression be in every part alike, without any apparent Difference, one of them must be False, if not both, and that every Stamp was made by a several Workman, or particular Print; but I conceive (besides the vast Expence) this is not constant, there being so often found such great number of *Medals* of the very same Person and Coin, buried as we have shew'd, in places where Old *Banks of Exchange*, *Magazines* and *Mints* have formerly been establish'd, and Treasure hidden. For Instance, above Two Thousand Silver *Medals* of *Sabina* the Wife of *Hadrian* found at one time in *Germany*; besides, the very quality of the Metal it self, and nature of the *Earth*, impregnated with *Niter* and other Corrosives, in which they have lain bedded in so many Ages (especially that which had not been put into Jars and Pots accurately close) must needs have considerably alter'd some of them more than others; and perhaps from the *Gravers* repairing them afterwards, the sharpness being worn off; but what ever they be of truly *Antique*, provided any one of the *Tables* representing *Head* or *Reverse* be tolerable, a rusty and exceded *Medal* would not be utterly rejected: but such indeed as are altogether *amiss*, and so blurr'd by any accident, as to shew neither Figure, Letter or History undefac'd, are fitting only for the *Tinker*, but the smaller the blemish and defect is, the better.

Here now might I set down some pretty *Mechanical* ways for the taking off any *Medal* or *Relievo*, hollow or extant, which (tho' Curious, and might happily Gratify the *Virtuosi*) I was thinking to omit; but since it may at one time or other be of Use to supply a *Series* from some *Medal* or like precious *Intaglia* (which one may sooner borrow of a Friend than purchase) I set down such as I have been taught.

CUT

I.

CUT thin threads of Parchment, steep them in fair water during twenty four hours, then wash them very clean, and put them into a clean Pipkin over a gentle Fire, till it become a clear and transparent Glew; dissolve Icthyocolla (Fish Glew) in water for two Days, and mingle it with the other over a soft Fire, stirring with a Spoon or Spatal, till thoroughly incorporated, and of the consistence of Joyner's Glew, then percolate and strain all thro' a clean Linnen Cloth, and so reserve it in a Galley-pot for use; it will last good for eight or ten Days.

The *Medal* or *Intaglia* you would make a Mould of, being exactly clean and free from Dust, strike over with a gentle Cloth dipp'd in a little Oyl, so as only to render it somewhat slippery; then lay it on a small piece of Board, or wooden Trencher, and make a *Bordure* of Clay of an Inch high, and half thickness about the *Medal*, the Glew being gently melted, pour upon it to the brim of the Circle, and cover it with a Paper to preserve it from cleaving to any thing else; then place it where it may leisurely dry, but by no means in the Sun, and it will become very hard; the *Medal* slipping out, you will find (if on an In-cut) imboss'd, if upon an Out-cut, a Mould to cast in any sort of Paste or fine Plaster; or if you make your Mould in Plaster, you may cast therein a transparent *Medal*, ting'd with *Brasile* and *Lime-water*, *Verdigrease*, *Saffron*, strain'd, mix'd and temper'd with the Glew, which is much better than *White-Lead* or *Oakers*, which are too gross and not so clear.

II. Another.

Steep Gum Tragacanth five or six Days in fair Water, till it be very strong of the Gum; into this strew the Powder of Chalk, Smalt, Red-Lead, Umber (or what other Colour you please) together with that super-fine Wheat-meal Dust, which usually sticks to the Hopper, and other places about a Corn-Mill; in this, being all well kneaded and impasted, mould off your *Medal*, first a little oyl'd as above, and it will become hard enough to polish or take any Vernish.

III. Another.

Take of the finest White-bread Crums, newly drawn out of the Oven, knead it with your Fingers, and pass a Rolling-pin over the
F f 2 Dough,

Dough, till it be as soft and pliant as soft-Wax warmed by the Fire, your Medal or Intaglia a little moisten'd, apply it thereon as you would with a Seal, and let it dry in the shade; you may mix a little Aloes in the Paste, to preserve it from the Worms.

IV. Another.

Take White Paper which is pretty strong and not too limber, dip and moisten it in fair Water, so as applying it to the Medal it fall gently into, and about every part and fold of the Embossment, there suffering it to dry (as soon it will) take off the Paper warily and 'tis done. To this I add, that it may afterwards be cut round, and neatly pasted down to a Card of fitting size.

There are other Arts of Casting, Moulding and taking off Imbossments made with Wax, Sulphur, Plaster of Paris, and (which is more lasting, and indeed to be preferred) with Lead easily enough to be done and learned, together with the Bronzing among Sculptors; nay, the whole Mystery of Ingraving, making and tempering of the Stamp and Die, with the impressive Engine, mechanically describ'd by Monsieur Phelipien in his *Principles of Architecture and Sculpture*, to which accurate Piece I recommend the Curious.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

Of MINTS, and of the most Skilful Artists, Authors, Collectors and Collections; How to Methodize and Dispose of Medals for the Cabinet and Library, with some Reflections on the Modern Clipping and Diminution of Coin.

AMONGST the many admirable and useful Inventions of the Antients, the loss of the Mechanical Part of the Mint is to be deplor'd; but more, that since the breaking in of those barbarous People who were the Cause of this Loss, and of that glorious Empire, it was not restor'd to any tolerable Form or Regulation by any more honest and skilful Undertakers, than such as were first Employ'd about the Money, especially in these Northern Parts, and here in England, at that time so little polish'd and so very ignorant, as not to discern how greatly they were abused and imposed on, whilst they totally committed the Coynage and Management of the Mint to certain cunning and avaritious Jews, Genoeses and crafty Italians not at all inferior to the Jews in all the Arts of knavery and dishonest Gain.

It was by these that Princes were universally circumvented, and under pretence of bringing vast Advantages to the Publick, persuaded to admit of these many Alterations, Debasement of the Species and Advancement of the Coin above its genuine and universal Value, which never ended without the Loss, Impoverishment and Ruin of their Subjects, whilst those Miscreants grew excessively Rich by their Frauds and Extortions. It must therefore be confess'd, that we know little more of the Ancient Mint, Greek or Roman; than that every Capital City of the Provinces had commonly their respective Mints, and some of them two or three (as OF. II. III. IIII. &c.) besides other peculiar Marks. For those of Old, the place of Minting we frequently find in the Circular Inscriptions at large, e. g. in that of M. Antoninus LVGDVNI. and in the Exerg. P. or S. TR. Signata or Percussa Treveris. P. AR. Arles, as in one of Helena (Mother of Constantine) CON. OB. Constantinopoli Ob signata. M. S.

M. S. ANT. *Antioch*, with the Numerals A. B. Γ Δ. &c. the like of other great Cities, as of the Latin MD. PS *Mediolani percussa*, and many besides, which, tho' carrying on them the Names of Spain, Germany, Egypt, Arabia and other remote places, might yet for all that, be Roman Coins and Medals, not seldom bearing the Figure or *Symbolum* representing the Province, as that of the Cony did Spain, which the Learned *Bochartus* derives from *Saphan* in the Phœnician Tongue, to signify that little Animal abounding in that Country.

These *Monetarie Officiæ* had their *Præfetti Ærarii* (Instituted by *Augustus*) *Quæstors*, Treasurers and other Officers belonging to them; but the Great and Paramount Superintendent Magistrate of them all, was the *Triumvir*, Master indeed of the *Mint*, and of all the *Flandi*, *Ferundi periti*, having the sole Fabrication of all the three Metals, and was of such high Authority, that he frequently stamp'd Money and Medals, bearing his own Head and Effigies, Names and Titles like a King; but this Privilege was exceedingly abated by that Emperor, who after he had divided the Government of the Provinces between him and the Senate, leaving to them the Coining of Copper only, reserved that of Gold and Silver as Royal Metals to himself; wherefore very rarely or never, find we any of their Names after *Tiberius*, tho' the Roman Coin was a long time after current here. Those of Silver therefore, in which we sometimes meet the *Triumvir*, S. C. or in those Copper with TRIB. POTEST, &c. we may look upon as struck before *Augustus's* time.

The like Offices we are told by *Cambden* were settled here at London by the Great *Constantine*, who, as appears, Coin'd Money in the City in Honor of his Father, P. LOND. S. *Pecunia Londini Signata*, or P. L. N. under the *Comes Largitionum*, together with the glorious Title of *Præpositus Thesaur. Augustensium* in *Britannia*.

Since the Decadency of the Empire, the Antient Money bare ordinarily the Prince's Head, sometimes his Name only, and upon the Reverse a blunt Cross or like Figure, with notice of the Place where it was Coin'd, and in others, the Name of the *Monetarie* and none else (*Triumvir-like*) very frequent in our Saxon Coins, and those of the *Franks*, with sometimes a *Me fecit*, which perhaps might be that of the *Graver*.

Procopius tells us that the Kings of France did not set their Pictures at all upon their Money, till they had first obtain'd Leave of the Emperor *Justinian*, tho' *le Blanc* denies it; and even with us,

us, when most of the great and considerable Payments were made *Honestly* (that is by *Weight*) it was without any Head or Effigies, whether Gold or Silver.

As in France, where they still employ divers *Mints*, Capital Letters A. B. C. &c. (without altering the Inscription) shew the place of Coining, as *Paris*, *Lions*, *Tboloufe*, *Aix*, *Aniens*, *Nants*, *Bourdeaux*, *Poitiers*, &c. In like manner with us in England, there were divers Countries and Cities (besides London) where Money was Stamp'd; some upon Occasion for a Time only; others that had *Jus Monetæ*, by peculiar Privilege. We had a considerable *Mint* at *Calais* in *Picardy*, and in some places more than One, for London had no fewer than Eight; *Canterbury* as many within one, Five belonging to the King, the other to the Archbishop and Abbot. *Rocheſter* had Three, Two the Kings, One the Prelates. *Dover*, *Reculver* in *Kent*, in *Essex*, *Chicheſter*, *Lewes*, *Hastings*, One. *York*, *Wallingford*, *Ipswich*, *Shaftsbury*, *Shrewsbury*, *Darby*, *Leiceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Exceter*, *Cheſter*, &c. and as *Cowell* tells us, there were *Mints* erected all over the Kingdom, and wherever the King's Council thought convenient; for those numerous Fabricks were always very chargeable and highly prejudicial to the Publick by reason of the Corruption, and therefore wiser Princes restrained them to as few, and as soon as possibly they could. King *Charles the First*, Coin'd indeed both at *Oxford*, *Newark*, *Shrewsbury*, and I think at *York* and *Pontfract*, but it was in case of Necessity, whilst the standing *Mother-Mint* was, and still continues at the *Tower*, where yet no Gold had been stamp'd before *Edward the Third*; some affirm him to have been the first who Coin'd *Groats*, tho' smaller Pieces were in use since *Henry the First*, and afterwards *Half-pence* and *Farthings*, of which, and all other obsolete, small and wretchedly minted Coins, *British*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, &c. see the Notes before *Cambden* already mentioned, and what we find in his *Remains* concerning our *Mint* at present in the *Tower*; the Author of *England's Notitia*, gives a particular Account, and of the several Officers and Establishments there, together with their Salaries (very accurately as I believe) which as to the matter, I have somewhere read, was heretofore a certain Portion of the *Bullion*; and in France (where they had Laws innumerable for the *Reglement* of their *Mints* and Money) the One and Twentieth Part; and the Officers elected by the *Counts* and Governors of the Provinces, who sware them about the *Alloy*, and sometimes stamp'd their own Names

Names and Effigies upon the Coin, with variety of *Inscriptions* and *Reverses*, especially in those of *Henry the Third*.

And now we have mention'd *Laws* relating to the *Mints*, one cannot without just Indignation, but deplore the unfeeling Abuse of it, by that cursed Race and Swarms of *Clippers*, and their Associates in Iniquity, who with an Insolence unparallel'd, and such as perhaps no Age or Record of History (that of *Henry the Third*'s excepted, yet not coming up to this Degree) ever mention'd, persist and go on still to justify their Practice (as if it were no Crime at all) tho' one of the most wicked, injurious and diabolical Villanies Men can be guilty of. For (as a Learned Person shews) *Money* being the common Pledge and Pawn between Man and Man, becomes the Standard and Measure of the Worth and Value of every thing besides; as often, and as long as they stand in mutual need of any thing another doth possess, for a just and reasonable Compensation. For as to the Effigies and Image of the Prince, it ought not to be look'd upon as merely stamp'd for Ornament or Honor, or to proclaim and set forth Titles only, where or when they Reign'd, but as publick Vouchers of the real and intrinsic Value of the Species and Matter according to the constant and general Estimation of the World; the Prerogative being in such manner concredited by the Subject to the Supream Magistrate and Regnant Power, and to none else whatsoever, upon Trust and Confidence of his Justice and Integrity; so as he that either diminishes or sophisticates it, does as much as in him lies, make the King as great a Cheat and Impostor as himself, by (as we said) a most ignoble, wicked and devilish Fraud, for which no Punishment seems too great to be inflict'd.

Indeed so scrupulously delicate were they of Old, to prevent these Practices, that to protect it from the least Diminution, and to shew how Sacred a Thing it was; the publick Treasures were usually kept in their Temples, as both at *Delpi* in *Greece*, *Æde Saturni* at *Rome*, and even in that of *Jerusalem* it self, and in their most sumptuous Sepulchres, which they believed none would prophane and violate, making it highly Capital, and no less than Sacrilege, that what was dedicated to so noble and useful a Purpose (as the Subsistence and Intercourse of all Mankind) should be any ways abus'd; thus Dame *Moneta* became a *Goddeß*, and even Omnipotent, as she still continues, and has innumerable *Votaries*, who still make her the only *Deity* they worship. The *Romans* (as we noted) decreed her a Temple,

accounting

See Mr. Fleetwood's Sermon before the Ld. Mayor, 1694.

Cornelia Lex talis, a-gainst Cor-rupters of Coins.

Sacra Moneta.

accounting her so Venerable, that *Tiberius* (though dissolute enough) made it Death to carry or spend any thing stamp'd with his Image into the *Lupanar*, undecently, and to so scandalous a purpose; whereas the *Christian Pontif* of that Famous City, 'tis said, indulges those infamous Places and Shops of Lewdness, for the Tribute they receive from the wanton Sex. *Romana Scorta* (says the * Author) in singulas hebdomadas * 20000 Ducats. Agrippa de Vanitat. Julium pendent Pontifici; qui census annuus nonnunquam viginti millia ducatorum excedit, &c. a pretty Sum for those times; for I Sci. would be loth to affirm it without good Authority. But now, whether it be afterwards Consecrated, how dispos'd of, or purified by *Lustrations* and Holy-Water, I do not inquire; only I think, that as the price of a Whore was not to be brought into the Sanctuary; so there's somewhere another Text which tells us, *Evil is not to be done, that good may come Rem. 3. 8.* of it.

That now our current *Mill'd-Moneys* have all this while been less obnoxious to this injurious Practice of *Clippers*, is certainly due to either a less degenerate Age, or the Contrivance of the *Circumscription* about the *Tranchè* or Edge of the thicker Pieces, and *Cremeling* of the small and thinner, which for ought I know, is Modern, and its Inventor (who ever he were) worthy the Honor of *Medal* himself; whether due to Monsieur *Blondeau*, our Industrious *Rawlins*, or *Symon* (Brother to the late squalid *Emboss*) Gravers of the *Royal Mint* to King *Charles the First* and *Second*, or improv'd by the Direction of (Sir *Ralph Freeman*'s Successor) Mr. *Slingsby*, to whom I suggested the *Decus & Tutamen* out of a *Viniet* in Cardinal de *Richlieu*'s * *Greek Testament*, printed at the *Louvre*, hinder-
B. Kitz 17. ing his intended Addition (in *Armis*) which neither would have become the *Impress*, nor stood gracefully in the Circle.

As to the *Engine*, *Mill*, *Balance* and *Press* now in use (by which not our *Tonsors* only, *Clippers* and False Monyers, but sometimes Great Persons among them were much defeated of their Practice in *France*) whether arrogated or justly challenged by Monsieur *le Blanc*, to have been the Invention of his Country Men, I undertake not positively to determin; since I find *Hierom Cardan*, speaking of one at *Venice* (where that Noble Mint, the *Zeccha* is Establish'd) who long since (he says) deviled an Engine, which both Stamp'd, Cut and Rounded Money by one Operation only, for which he was Rewarded by the

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State (as well he deserv'd) with an ample Pension: But that it was first of all set up, and practis'd here with us, before the *French*, is ingeniously acknowledg'd.

The Combination of those concern'd, was it seems so powerful, as to engage, not only the *Hammer-men*, but the very *Court of Monyers* it self to decry and damn the Invention, so that Monsieur *Briot*, who pretends to be the Author, and had indeed given so many convincing Proofs of the perfections of it (superior to all others for preventing the Mischief of Diminution) being discourag'd, and despairing of Success, came over into *England*, where he set up his Machine, and made the Noblest Money in the World: Nor had *France*, perhaps till this day, used the Invention, if (out of meer Shame of their Mistake and Reproach) their Great Chancellor *Seguier* had not obliged them to re-call, and at the same instant erect it at *Paris*, which was about the Year 1645. when first they began in earnest to leave the *Hammer*, and fell to stamping their *Golden Lovises*, and since that, to imitate our Circumscription about the Edge, of which I have already spoken.

But this Abuse of Coin was it appears so universal, that in the time of *Charlemain* (tho' at no time so notoriously scandalous, as with us at this day) the Emperor order'd that no Money should thenceforth be made, but in his own Court (and there is a Piece inscrib'd *Palatina Moneta*) so as wheresoever the Prince removed, the *Mint* with all its Instruments and Workmen followed; which calls to mind, how in almost the like Circumstance the late *French King Lewis XIII.* did not think his *Mint* secure from these wicked Practices, until he had hous'd it in the *Louvre*, which that great and worthy Minister and Virtuoso, Monsieur de *Noyers*, plac'd in the same Apartment with the *Royal Printing-House*; that (as my * Author adds) he might allie together Two of the most universal and most permanent Monuments of Kings, *Books* and *Money*, spreading themselves over all Nations, and remaining for many Ages. The excessive Abuses found in the Years 1635 and 39. both in the Title and Weight of the greatest part of the Coin (as well of several other Countries as *France*) which had been changed or destroyed, stood in need of timely Reformation: Nor was it possible to remedy it on the sudden, without putting Commerce into very great Disorder, and was therefore for a while conniv'd at. But as this dexterous and publick-spirited States-man order'd it, he well knew how to derive the greatest Advantage

* Monsieur Freart.

to the Benefit of the People, and Honor of the King, by Politically permitting, and indeed authorizing the Abuse, which could not else have been so easily encounter'd; whilst in the mean time, it invited those of all the neighbouring Countries and States in hope of Gain, to Transport into *France* all their *Light Gold* and *Silver* which they had, and which remained there, by reason of its being decreed a few Months after, bearing now the *Arms of France*, and *Effigies of Lewis le Just*, by that noble Conversion which he order'd to be made of it.

Whilst this strange Matter was united to ours, he also sought out and discover'd prompt and easy Expedients of giving it that excellent Form which since it bears, Curing at the same instant, and by the same Remedy, both the present Inconvenience, and that to come. Thus we see that its just and equal Roundness, the *Grenetis* which is about it, and the *Politure* which is on the flat of every Piece, not only defends it from the Clipping, the File, and Operation of *Strong-Waters*, but even renders its Imitation in a manner impossible to our *False Coiners*; so as we may affirm of this Money, that it is the most Artistly contriv'd, and the most commodious that was ever us'd in Commerce, there being stamp'd in less than four Years time, above an *Hundred and Twenty Millions*, and that after fifteen or sixteen Years that the War had lasted, and the Kingdom seem'd to have been utterly exhausted, &c.

Perhaps this Passage, of which I gave Account more than thirty Years since, in a Dedication to his late Majesty *Charles II.* might have been taken notice of, the Instance being so pregnant, and so like our present Case

But as some Kings and Emperors were Famous for their Care in reforming these Abuses (*Aurelianus* calling in all the Counterfeit Money, and giving out New, to obviate the growing Mischief and Confusion) so there were others as Infamous for their not only neglecting it, but for doing worse, in not only conniving at them, but who did themselves vitiate and debase their own Coin. Such of old among the *Romans* (after the Age of *Commodus*, whose excesses had so debauch'd the People) were those from *Gordian* to the *Posthumi*, when they began to pervert the Standard, which so long as that Wife and Glorious Empire religiously maintain'd it in all its Purity, did infinitely prosper; so as *Pliny* speaking of the Island of *Taprobane*, tells us,

Nat. Hist. lib. VI. C. 22. Quod pares pondera denarii essent in captiva pecunia, cum diversa imagines indicarent à pluribus factis.

that the most Barbarous Nations at vast distance held friendly Commerce and Correspondence with the *Romans*, looking upon them as just and worthy People from the constant Value, Goodness and Integrity of their Money. But no sooner did they once give way to the adulteration or raising of their Money beyond its real worth; but the Government it self grew degenerate, and soon fell after it; *Nor is there a more fatal Symptom of Consumption in a State, than the Corruption and Diminution of the Coin*; under which denomination I comprehend all other Practices on the Species, however dignified by Names and Character. The very Truth is, to put a King's Title or Effigies to unweighty Money, and not of authentic Value, is (as we said) to render the Prince himself a *Faux Monnoyeur*, or as the Learned * *Pasquiers* Expressions is, *donner un soufflet au Roy*, and bouffet Majesty. Thus *Henry VI.* diverted, or perverted rather, by the mean and beggarly Shift of *Alchymy* and other Sophistications, endeavour'd to supply his Extravagances, as after him another profuse *Henry* of ours, until his Renowned Daughter (by more wholesome Counsel reforming it) reduc'd the Standard to the Purity of *Edward the Fourth*. But it was our *First Edward*, who first of all establish'd the *English Sterling* from its ambulatory and uncertain Motion and Value, and which all the wiser States of Christendom did imitate afterwards. This calls to mind another *Edward* (that most hopeful and incomparable Prince the *Sixth* of that name) who having as yet hardly arriv'd to the Thirteenth Year of his Age (upon Consideration of the miserable Plight to which his profuse Father had brought the Coin) took such Care and Pains to inform himself of the State and Condition of the *Mint*, Exchange and Value of Money, and to Regulate those Matters, as (by turning over the * *Journal* written in his own Hand) I find among other grave and serious Remarks he did, so far exceeding either the usual Capacity or Years of an Age so Immature, as it reproaches those who being much more Advanc'd, minded nothing but trifling, childish or vicious Diversions.

To step a little back again to the History of these depraved Customs abroad; It was about the Reign of *Charles the Simple*, that most of the Great ones (especially Governours of Provinces, Castles and principal Cities) took on them to Coin, and looked upon the Privilege as it were hereditary and independent (for so did they sometimes here in *England* too, tho' it lasted not long) but the Mischief became so insupportable by reason

* Recher. I.
VI. C. 21.

* Original in
the Cotton
Library, and
now publish-
ed in Hist.
Reformat.
Book II.
Part II.

reason of the Corruption, that when the King would have arrogated the cause of the Abuse, he found it so very difficult, that he was fain to give it over, and content himself with a small proportion to discharge the *Mintage*, and this was thought not a little Progress. 'Tis in the mean time evident (as to that of *France*) they might thank themselves and their perpetual Quarrels with *England*, from the very Reign of their Famous *St. Lewis* (and above all, that of *Philip the Fair* and *Charles IX.* when we endanger'd *France*, as it now does us) which mov'd them to debase, and yet to inhanse the Value of their Coin, to the unspeakable loss of the Publick, and dishonor of the Prince and Government; the mixtures being two third-parts of *Copper* to one of *Silver*, so as three *Deniers* of the New Money, was not worth above one of the Old, and the Effect was accordingly, namely, an universal Decay of Trade throughout the Nation; and so very odious was the Practice, that within little above an Age past, there being but a very small part of Coin decried in *Aquitain*; the Detriment was so grievously resented by the People, that they no more computed from the Year of the Lord, but from their *Decurtata Moneta*, and debasement of the Coin. What prodigious Confusion this unworthy Shift, and false *Polity* of *Raising* and *Sinking* has several times wrought in *Spain* and *Portugal* (notwithstanding all that affluence of immense Treasure from both the *Indies*) the lamentable and astonishing sudden Ruin of that late formidable Monarchy shews, as well as of many private Persons within our remembrance, and may in great part be imputed to it; whilst their unsatiable Avarice, Ambition, Cruelty and Injustice, may and ought to be a *Document* to other Princes and Potentates, who think to establish their Grandeur by indirect Policies, however for a time, they seem to flourish and carry all before them. But to return to those Corrupters once more.

Henry the Fourth of *France* began to Reform this Evil, but soon they relaps'd, until the Father of the present King attempted the Regulation, and at last (not without exceeding Clamour and seditious Commotions) hardly, and with difficulty, effected it. We meet indeed with some fair Pieces of *Henry* the Second (by some Invention imitating the *Prels*) which were Coin'd in the *Jardin des Estuves*, An. 1553. But it never arriv'd to perfection, till *Monf. Varin*, *Intendant* of the *Mint* (whom I knew, and who was himself the most Excellent Artist any Age since the *Greek* and *Roman* has I think produc'd) took in hand, and us'd

us'd the Mill effectually, as we had in some sort before, witness those Pieces of our *Edward VI.* and his Glorious Sister Queen *Elizabeth*, which we may esteem as *Medals*: And happy, happy I pronounce that State and Kingdom, whose Princes (as both these, especially the latter) make it their early Care to preserve the Standard, intrinsically valuable, by a Law as Sacred and Inviolable as that of the *Medes* and *Persians*. This *le Blanc* himself acknowledges to have been done in *England* only of all the Kingdoms, not of *Europe* alone, but of all the World besides. And undoubtedly, Money, (which is All things in Power and Effect) should be made as near as is possible, of such proportion of *Alloy*, *Weight*, *Value* and Security from Diminution, as the Species is worth in Metal, what 'tis pretended to be in Payment, exclusive to the Fabrick, &c. as near as may be, and as when of old, it was cut from the solid *Lingot*; and then let Men in God's Name traffick freely with it, as with other Commodities, it will never prejudice the State. Where this is honestly observ'd, there will ever be most plenty of Money, and that State and Kingdom the most flourishing: What People then would defile their Fingers with their *Monnoy Noire*, and other fictitious trash, light and vitiate, however blanch'd with adulterate Mixtures, or endure the genuine Metal should be stretch'd beyond its real Value? The pernicious Consequences of which, is abundantly made out, by that our Learned and Judicious Antiquary, the late Sir *Robert Cotton*, both before Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James the First*, and the Lords of the Council; and since by Sir *William Petty*, whose *Catechism* (as I beg leave to call it) and Thoughts about this Matter, coincident with that of Sir *Christopher Wren*, and lately (since the writing of this) the incomparably Judicious and Learned Mr. *Lock*, with the worthy Author of the *Review*, I preter to any thing I have hitherto met with, pretending to answer the present ill-boding Exigences under which we suffer.

It were easie to deduce the Original and Cause, State and Progress of Money it self, from the Rising, Culminating and Meridian, to its decline and almost setting in our *Hemisphere*, as to Goodness and Integrity: For so it first shone brightest in the *East*, as we learn from Sacred Writ, when they dealt by Weight; and the most ancient Records of History, where there is any Record of Credit from the first and middle Ages; and of the latter, for Species, Character, Value, Fabric, &c. out of *Budaus*, *Agricola*, our *Brerewood*, *Malines*, Sir *Thomas Roe*,
Mr.

*Nigra Mo-
netia*, Mart.

Mr. *Vaughan* (an Excellent Piece) and *Insar Omnium*, the most laborious *Klockius de Aërio*, whither the Curious of Antiquity may resort for the Metal, Standard, Coin, Laws, Abuses and Remedies, together with the Charge of the *Treasurer*, and other both high, subordinate and Inferior Offices and Officers relating to Money; the Consultations of the most politick Princes and States upon the greatest Emergences, and in general, for whatsoever else falls under this ample Subject, in I think all the possible Difficulties which usually arise, incident to this important Branch and Nerve of the Power, Justice and Prosperity of a Nation, Historically deduc'd, and that with *German Industry*. But as it suits not altogether with my purpose to compile a pompous Volume out of so many Authors, as have discuss'd this Argument (and which were easie to do by Men of leisure) so should I not have nam'd them here, but for this Observation, that by the universal Suffrage of them all (I am sure, of the most Learned, Judicious and Able of them all, I dare appeal to all the *Politicks* from *Aristotle* to *Bodin*, and so forth for Two Thousand Years) the raising of the Value of Money at any time beyond its real Worth, has been almost equally detried and condemned with the very worst of Sophistications, Debasing and Diminution of it, and from the constant Experience of the fatal and destructive Consequences which have ever attended it: One needs but to read the Story of *Livius Drusus*, the Disorder caus'd by those Practices until *Marius Gratidianus*, who had his Statue erected by the Commons, to which in Veneration they burnt Incense, for his Care and Regulation about the *Mint*.

On the other hand, how foul a Stain it left on the very best of the *Roman* Princes, as oft as they yielded to these false Expedients, their best Historians have acquainted us; nor indeed was it at all to their Credit, that even in their greatest Extremity of the *Punic* War, they had recourse a while to this ignoble Shift; seldom or rarely practised but by Tyrants, the negligent, vicious and profuse of all that Government, and never failing fore-runners of Calamities ensuing both in the *West* and *Eastern* Empire also, from these *Παροχαράκται*, and debauchers of the Species soon after *Constantine* to so many Ages, until it was broken at last in Pieces like the Fragments of their ancient Coin.

The Divisions and perpetual Quarrels about Religion, between the Orthodox *Arians* and other Sects (as now afresh
reviv'd

reviv'd again amongst us) menacing a no less total Subversion, than what let into Europe that Inundation of Saracens, Turks, Goths and other barbarous People, are melancholy Prospects. Let us but compare the Times, Periods and Revolutions, present Schisms and other Circumstances of this Degenerate, Fanatick and Self-Inters'd Age; and how little of generous and publick Spirit, moral Probity, sober Bravery and true Christian there is among us, with the Causes and Accidents of those Desolations in the Eastern World (subject to that once Glorious Empire) and see if ever any Age did more resemble it, and whether something like to *Turcism* (besides *Coffee*) do not at last emerge and spring from this *Cataclysis* and Medley of Opinions abounding among us, and no *Religion*: Nor let us imagine or flatter our selves with an Impossibility of falling into the like Circumstances. Those who lived in those yet flourishing Countries and brighter Days, among the most polish'd *Greeks*, doubtless as little dreamt it possible that the Successors of the *Paecologi*, *Cantacuzeni*, Noble and High-born *Porphyrogeneti* should from their Illustrious Race (Heirs of Crowns and Scepters) literally now be keeping *Sheep* and feeding *Camels* in barren and sandy Deserts; that the whole Posterity of that once proud and conquering People should lose both their *Religion*, *Country*, *Laws*, *Liberty*, *Ease* and *Splendor*, nay, their very *Language* and *Native Tongue* (the most Learned, Copious and Universal under Heaven) in far shorter time than any Nation we ever read, or I think, heard of under it!

Nor am I much departed from my *Text* by this Preachment or Prophecy (call it which you please) whilst I shew what dreadful Confusions naturally flow from, and attend the supine Negligence of so long suffering this Diminution of our Treasure (which a more timely Care and Thought might have prevented) and extream difficulty of redressing and recovering it to its pristine Course and Value. *Obsta Principiis* is as infallible an *Aphorism* for healing of the *Body Politick* as any in *Hippocrates* for the *Natural*; the most dangerous Evils creep now and then insensibly, when if neglected, they oft become irremediable or desperate. The Source of ours is obvious

Concisum Argentum in titulos——

with other concurrent Circumstances; and if the Ruin of the *Athenian State* was fore-told, because the *Rats* had gnawn and eaten

eaten *Plato's Commonwealth*, what may these *Vermin*, *Clippers*, *Corrodors*, *Regraters*, and vile Perverters of the Riches and vital Substance, not of an *Ideal*, but of a *Real Commonwealth* and Kingdom fore-bode! I wish at least, it may not prove a fatal Indication (among other *Omens*) of some surprising and publick Mischief, if not prevented for the future by some speedy and effectual Course; for 'tis not enough to *Coin*, *Re-coin* and make good the Faulty, without future Caution and *Sanctions* inviolable.

In order to this, I was glad to find that so many able Persons, had by the Prudence of the *Lords of the Treasury*, been encourag'd to take this Article into their serious Thoughts, and by the Search and Recital of many antient and pertinent Records (we should hardly ever have else inspected) given us the * *History of our Mint and Coins*; whilst tho' I own the great Satisfaction I received in Reading their Judicious Remarks, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I always wish'd there might some Expedient be found, which might (if possible) supply the Necessity of altering the Value and Estimation of the *Species* beyond its intrinsic Worth, which has (as I have shewed) in all Ages and Exigences proved so mischievous in the Event.

In short, whatever pretends to add or detract from the Value of Money, must of necessity Influence, and insensibly Affect all that's necessary, not only to the well-being, but to the very *Form* and *Essence* of a Kingdom. All Pacts and Covenants, Bargains, Obligations, Estates, Rents, Goods, Credit and Correspondences whatsoever (becoming dubious and uncertain) must sink and be at an end: If once People want wherewith to purchase *Bread* (which includes and comprehends all other Necessaries) the *Fisque* and publick Treasure supplied by the People suffers in all its Branches and Relations, as the most flourishing Tree does from its wither'd and dried up Roots; and that State and Nation becomes Defenceless and a Prey. Let *France* (as formidable as now it seems) be Instance; in the often named *Philip the Fair's* Reign, when it lay so dangerously expos'd.

'Tis true that of early Days, even here in *England*, such things had been done: *Richard the First* corrupted the Coin almost Six Hundred Years since; and that after *Henry the Second*, the *First Edward* (a Wise and Prudent King) had in good measure fixt the *Standard*, and settled uniformity of Money; and

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that

that Noble and Renowned Prince *Edward III.* stating its Value, did raise it also *aliquosque*; and that it has since frequently been vitiated, especially by the incontinent King *Henry the Eighth*; but all this while, to the infinite Detriment and Dishonour of the Nation, until (as we shew'd) that Fortunate and well-consulted Princess *Elizabeth*, intirely restor'd it to its genuine Value and antient Dignity. And here again 'tis worthy Remark, that the most prosperous and glorious Potentates, and most beloved, were even those who took the greatest Care to preserve the *Species* chaste and intemperate; Instances we have in *Charles the Great*, in whose time the Western Empire was in its highest Ascendant since the *Roman Cæsars*; as on the contrary, how prodigiously it sunk and languish'd, as often as they fell to Tricks and ignoble Shifts, even to the late *German Emperors*, upon which the learned * *Peller* (sadly complaining, for want of timely Remedy, suffering such wretched *Leaches*, that as with us, still persisted to abuse the Publick) breaks out into this pathetic Exclamation (and so may we) *Morbum ipsum Deus curet* (the Lord have Mercy on us) & *ille qui eum in terris representat*: For if his Majesty, and those in Power did not speedily take the *Cure* into their Hands, *Conclamatum est*, our Condition would be desperate, and the Nation ruined. What *France* has suffer'd we have shew'd in *Philip*, and from him till their *Charles the Fifth*, and therefore call'd the *Wife* for his Care in re-settling his *Mint* on a firmer Base; but after which it horribly relaps'd in *Charles VII.* and *IX.* and frequently since; but never without its pernicious and natural Consequences.

But now since we are fall'n into this sore Calamity, the Difficulty is, how to heal the Wound, supply the present Deficiency, and not only seek whence to derive a timely Stream equivalent to that which is issued out, but to remove the Dams and Impediments that obstruct the flowing Current, till which, to be sure, it must and will continually be sinking, and the very dregs and pittance of what rests, be raised, to a yet greater loss, be the prohibitions what Superiors please.

There was a time (not long since) when spirited with Zeal and wanton Ease, the abused People, and of all degrees, spontaneously brought in their *Plate*: Many massively great and other Pieces of curiously wrought Vessels, I my self beheld, batter'd and defac'd to flatness, by the rude Sledge and crowded into the Melting-pots in *Guild-Hall* (which was fill'd to the Roof almost) upon the Credit of the publick Faith, to ruin

* *Notis in Klock*: His words are these, *Que nunc iterum Monetum corruptio in Imperio nostro existat; & quam frustra huic morbo medendo battimus desudaverunt viri etiam cordatiore, palam est.*

ruin the best establish'd Church and Kingdom under Heaven; and I little question, but would they do so now to preserve what God has since restor'd, and save from the Danger it is in, by a free and generous Oblation of it, without any future expectation of being re-imburs'd by so insupportable a Tax, as will be necessary to answer the mention'd Loss (but which must at last come out of their own Purses and Estates) it would almost, if not altogether, heal the gasty Wound: And who that were touch'd with a true Zeal and Affection to his Native Country, would not be ready chearfully to part with the most splendid Superfluities, and eat and drink with more Content and Satisfaction in Earthen-Dishes and Wooden-Cups (as the brave *Romans* did whilst they were truly brave) rather than in the brightest Gold and Silver, to support a sinking Nation? Were this and all the imprison'd and undiminish'd Money produc'd, and none of it suffer'd to be Hoarded, Cull'd, Clipp'd, privately Melted down or Transported, or what is false Imported, upon any unjustifiable Account; and all Commodities necessary to human Life, Decency, and of daily Use, rated in some tolerable proportion to the present Exigences, and by no means left in an Arbitrary manner to be inhauced by the Ingrosser and Retailer, as inevitably it must, and will be unless prevented; and that Money rise not beyond its real Value (what ever Laws or Edicts be provided against it) it would go a very great way to our Relief in the present Circumstances. But if this be too hard a Chapter, and look more like a *Platonic* Notion, than practicable in this self-Interests'd and degenerate Age, let us acquiesce and leave it as becomes us to Superiors, and to Expedients justified by such solid Funds, as the collective Wisdom of the Nation shall think proper and most effectual, which upon no Pre-terence, Strefs or Occasion whatever, less than immediate Preservation, imminent and inevitable Ruin, ought to be diverted, much less invaded. In a word, were there a round Imposition charg'd on all future Superfluities, with a total prohibition of other Luxuries of Parade and Shew, by standing, well-executed *Sumptuary Laws* (yet with distinction of Qualities) as it would create a marvellous Change, and for the better, so would it soon compensate the parting with the want of many unnecessary and costly Trifles, which minister to our Extravagances, and make Men eager to obtain them at any Price. Better, far better were it that a few Shops of Voluptuary Arts and Traders in *Modes* and fantastic Dresses, as well as — — —

and other *Publicans*, with the whole Tribe of *Demetrius* and the *Crafts-men* were reduc'd or confin'd to their former Shop-Trade only (and would in some States, and such Exigences be obnoxious) who evidently obstruct, garble and drain the very Vital of the Nation. I say, better they were totally abolish'd, suppress'd and broken, than a whole Nation be undone, as unavoidably it must be, if such, and other unsatiable *Gulphs* be not stopp'd; and that God Almighty raise not up some Wise and publick spirited Patriots, to stand in the Breach, and set their Hands and Heads to prevent it, with all imaginable diligence. In the mean while, let these worst of Men (and as one calls them, *Ultima Satanae Excrementa*) beware the Fate of *Stephen Barbet* and his Fellows, who from the like sordid Gains (and from nothing of Family or conspicuous Virtue) rais'd themselves to *Estates of Princes* in so short a Space, and by unknown *Extorsions* and *Depredations* on the *Publick*, made vast *Purchases*, rose to mighty Fortunes, and built sumptuous *Palaces* in the Reign of the so often mention'd *Philip*. The deserved Justice inflicted on him and his Complices, may be a timely Warning; that ill-advis'd and unhappy Prince, sadly, but too late, and on his Death-bed, attributing all his Misfortunes and the loss of his Subjects Affection (the greatest Jewel on a Prince's Crown) to his remissness in this Important Concern. Farther Instances might be produced of the like *Catastrophes* (besides what befel in *Turkey* in the Reign of *Amurath* the Fourth, Brother to *Osman*) in other States of *Christendom*. But I am tedious and beg Pardon for the Liberty I have taken, with good Intention, since 'tis hoped we may, and shall find great Effects from his Majesty's great Care, the present and ensuing *Parliaments*, and the Consultations of those Gentlemen of the *Council of Trade*. But to look for, and to carry it on, Credit must be restored, and the Reputation of our *Exchequer* by protecting of our Ships and Mercantile Commerce abroad, which can only bring home those Effects to replenish it, and which would be of infinitely more Advantage to us (and far less chargeable) than all our Efforts on *France*, enrich'd by so many *Thousands* of our *Vessels*, and *Millions* of Treasure taken from us. And now after all, tho' I should expect but little Thanks of some for what I have said, yet, I comfort myself with the Sense and Suffrage of all, to whom the true and solid Interest of the Nation is dearer than their Lives. And if I fore-tell that what I have predicted spring from the natural Consequences

Consequences of the Premises; it is what I have fortified with undeniable Instances and irrefragable Truths, unless all *Europe*, and all the negotiating World besides, agree to Reverse all that their most prudent Ancestors have upon the long Experience of so many Ages and Turns of Governments, settled and built on, as the most reasonable and lasting, since there would otherwise be no boundary or end of Railing, Depressing and Cheating, till all fell to the Ground.

In the mean time, of *This* I am morally certain, and must adhere to as a steady *Maxim*; that the only just and righteous Expedient must be to make our Money of equal *Fineness* and *intrinsic Value*, under whatsoever Denominations or Shifts we can devise as to smaller Pieces, &c. to serve the present Necessity *pro hic & nunc*, during the Coinage and Scarcity of greater Sums, which should hold and be paid in full *Weight*; since after all, 'tis not *Vultus Imperatoris, Figura & Impressio*; no, nor *Proba Materia* alone; but *PONDUS* and *Weight* which renders Money truly valuable to all intents and purposes. This effected, and Money reduced to its Primitive Institution (when Mankind dealt *honestly* and *sincerely* with one another) we may hope for a *Blessing* from *Almighty God*.

But now *è diverticulo in viam*.

From *Mints* and *Money* to *Medals* again, come in the Names of the most celebrated and experienc'd Artists who have not only approach'd, but almost exceeded the Antients.

Cavino, the famous *Padoan* and *Parmesanò* were of those who did Wonders in this kind with New Stamps: The first with great Force, the latter with more of the Delicate and Tender. They were these who skill'd to impress a New-cut Stamp upon an Old Medal, so as hardly to be discern'd from the Original, unless it were that their Works, tho' full of Spirit, yet the *Relievo* not altogether so bold and extant, render'd some of them the sooner suspected. Such in fine they were, as to this Day, and ever will impose sometimes upon the most confident and knowing, and such it seems as in Veneration of their Excellency, have their graving Tools and Instruments kept as great Rarities, amongst the Curiosities of the Library of St. *Genève* at *Paris*; for so are those of the *Parmegiano* as *Reliques* of no small Value.

Of this Class was the *Vincentino*, *Bellas*, *Leon Leoni*, and another, who, as I am told, being for a Capital Crime at *Rome*, adjudged

adjudged to suffer Death, is said to have pleaded, and obtain'd his Pardon, thro' the Favour of a certain extraordinary and particular Law, that whatever Criminal can prove himself to be the most excellent and consummate Work-man in any useful Art or Mystery (like some *Felons* here with us, obnoxious to the like Punishment, are indulg'd their Book in *Favorem Vitæ*, and to encourage Learning) may Challenge (some Crimes excepted only, as in particular *False Money*) the Benefit thereof in *Favorem Artis*, for the first Fault. Nor were the Antients without ingenious Counterfeits, injurious to the Public, since *Pliny* reports it of one who had Honors done him for his Sagacity in detecting Frauds of this nature.

The best and choicest *Medals* for the Workmanship (*Gold* and *Silver*) were such as had been graven at *Rome* and in *Italy*, with *S. C.* by Order of the *Senate*, or upon the Place in the time of the Great *Augustus*: Nor were they in much less perfection when the Noble *Hadrian* caus'd *Medals* to be stamp'd with exquisite Sculpture, and after him *Commodus* and other of the *Emperors*, for Presents and Largesses, of which already. The rest Coin'd in the remoter Provinces and Dominions, did nothing resemble the Originals, and became therefore the more easily discover'd; besides, that they frequently dress'd them in some odd unusual Habits or Ornaments not properly *Roman*, as likewise by the Substance and Fabric of the Pieces themselves, some of them being deeper, some shallower, nor in the same Metal. *Roman Medals* are more easily distinguish'd by their universal accurateness; the *Ægyptian* by their Edges; those of *Syria* by their thickness, as the *Spanish* by the contrary, shallow and slight Relieve.

We have in *George Vassaries's* Lives of the most Famous Painters (wherein he mentions Sculptors) the Mechanic Part of Medal cutting in any sort of Metal or Precious Stones, together with the Temper of the Matter; the Machine, Tools and Instruments to insculp and prepare the Mould and Matrices, but which is since exceedingly improv'd by Monsieur *Felicien* whom we have already mention'd.

There were some who thought that *Medals* were first Cast, and afterwards had the Stamp applied to make the Work deeper; but how this could be effected in Cast and molted Metal, which renders it exceeding brittle, I cannot well conceive.

To return then to our Masters, Excellent in their kinds at present, are, if living, *Hameranus*, *Bossier*, *Goujon*, *Carteron*, and above

above all *Varin*, of all the *French* Modern, the rarest Master, both for his Art and Improvement of the Mint whilst he govern'd it. Engravers among us were *Symons*, *Rawlins* (already nam'd) and now Mr. *Haris*, *Christian*, &c. laudable for many Productions of their Skill and Ingenuity; whilst *Monf. Rotie* and his Sons continued their Fathers Travel, who have given the World such proof of their Abilities in performances of this kind, as may rightly paragon them with many of the celebrated Antients. After all,

For the Honor of our Countrey-men, I cannot here omit that Ingenious Trial of Skill which a commendable Emulation produc'd in a Medal I have seen perform'd with extraordinary accuracy, by one I lately mention'd, who having been deservedly employ'd in the Mint at the Tower, was not willing to be supplanted by Foreign Competitors. To make this good, I need have given no other Description, if the following Type of the Piece it self had reach'd the Original (which indeed it has not) yet represents the Figure, and about the Rimb, the Artists appeal to a Prince who was an exquisite Judge.

C.



Omitting the usual Inscriptions on the Tables, the Rimb is as follows.

Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his Tryal-Piece with the Dutch; and if more truly Drawn and Emboss'd, more Gracefully order'd, or more accurately Ingraven, to Relieve him.

This laudable Contention was it seems in the Year, 1663.
Of

Of this Rank and Form (besides *Giovanni del Cavino*, and a Son of his; *Gellini*, *Leone Aretino*, *Jacopo da Trezzo*, *Fred. Bonzaga* and the incomparable *Giovanni Jacopo*) *Gio: del Cornivole* comes in, who was so call'd for his rare Talent of working in *Cornelian*, improv'd by the *Milaneze Cameo*, who first recovered the Art of *Intaglio* in the *Onyx* and other precious Stones, after the Antient manner had been lost and neglected 1500 Years. Next to these *Pietro Maria de Pescia*, *Marmida* and his Son *Lodovic*, *Valerio Vincentino* (already nam'd) who had been in *England* in the time of *Queen Elizabeth*, and left a *Sardonyx*, which I think he cut here, representing the Head of that Renowned *Heroine*, inferior to none of the Antients. There was likewise *Michelino*, who with *Lodovic* and *Vincent* had gotten such Fame for Counterfeiting antient Medals; and such another was *Luigi Arichini* and *Alessandro Casari* call'd the *Greek*, so highly Celebrated for that Noble Medalion of *Pope Paul the Third*; and the Head of *Phocion* the *Athenian*, which he cut in an *Onyx*, comparable by universal Suffrage to any of the Old Masters. To these might be added *Antonio de Rossi*, *Cosimo de Trezzo*, *Fran. Raibolini*, *Philip Negarolo*, *Gaspar* and *Gerolamo Misaroni*, *Pietro Paulo Galeotto*, *Pastorino di Sienna*; not omitting the Renowned *Pharodoxus* of *Milan*. *Fran. Furnius*, *Severus* of *Ravenna*, *Trecia* of *Milan* also, who is said to be the First, who with wonderful Success, cut the King of Spain's Arms on a goodly Table Diamond, no Man hitherto having adventur'd to encounter that unconquer'd Stone.

From what has been said, I shall only observe, that it becomes one that would be an accomplish'd Medalist, not only to be well acquainted with these great Masters, and their way of Design, but to be able also to perform something in the Manual part it self. For such were those *Virtuosi* and Ingenious Spirits, the Illustrious *Giovanni Baptista* of *Sienna*, *Rosso Giugni* of *Florence*, Gentlemen of Note; as at present, the no less Skillful *Monfieur Morelli*, who both Designs and Ingraves the Medals which he publishes.

But of this as to *Gravers*, I have long since given a fuller Account in my History of *Chalcographie*, to which add the Preface of *Molinet*, who has Recorded the Names of the Celebrated Medal Cutters and others, for near these Two Hundred Years past, and by whom they were reform'd from Casting to Stamping after the Antient manner.

And

And now since to the perfect Understanding of Medals, not only in respect to the Beauty and Elegancy of the Workmanship, and discovery of Frauds and Impostures; but (for what this Discourse is principally intended) the Use and Benefit to be deriv'd from them; nothing can more conduce than the Study and Direction of such Authors as have with greatest Judgment and Success written on, and cultivated this Subject: I shall here present the Studious with the Names of the most reputed Authors and instructive *Nomismatographi*.

Monfieur du Choule, a Noble, Curious and Learned *Frenchman*, did about an Hundred Years since, publish a Discourse of the Religion of the Antient Romans, worthy perusal, as giving singular Light to this useful Science, which seemed almost totally neglected till within about half a Century before, when certain Learned Persons in *Italy*, especially of the Illustrious House of *Medices* (as *Bigotius* tells us) began to cultivate and review the Study of Medals; chief among these were *Andreas Fulvius Ursinus* (augmented lately by *Dr. Patin*) for the Consulars and Roman Families, and above all, as most accurate of any for likeness to the original Sculpts and Design. And for Institution, the most Industrious *Hubert Golzius*, whom we find dignified with the Honor of being made a Citizen of *Rome* for his extraordinary Talent in that his laborious and useful Work, for the *Greek Cities* especially, and for the Elements of this Study, as explain'd by *Nonius*; where also of the *Fasti* and *Roman Triumphs*, &c. Likewise *Anthony de Pois*, *Gorleus*, *Wolfgangus Lazius*; the Dialogues of *Augustinus* (another fit Author to begin with) *George Sambucus*, *Tristan à St. Amante*, one of the first who treated of the *Greek Imperials* Learnedly; but in this to blame, that he fill'd Defects with some Medals design'd from such as were imperfect and drawn by Fancy, *Passevin*, *Cuperus*; *Hemalarinus* of *Antwerp* for most of those in *Gold*, as *Patin* those of *Silver*; *Falconerius*, *Peter Bellorius*, *Osselius* and *Gervartius* for ordinary Medals, *Tenzelius's Selecta Numismata*, &c. or as *Alphabetically* recited by *Suarezius*, not forgetting *Monfieur Toynard*, the late *Dr. Spon* (Companion in Travel and Inclination to these laudable Studies, with the worthy *Sir George Wheeler*) whose Learned Researches on this and divers other useful Productions have exceedingly oblig'd the Curious. To these add *Hulsius's Twelve Caesars*, *Panvinus's Fasti*, *Savotius* for the Metal, Weight, Value, Type, Argument, &c. with such as have explain'd any particular Medals: As that Diller-

I i tation

tation of *Chiflet de Orthonibus æreis*; *Falconerius de Nummo Apamensi*; *De Camps* upon a Greek Medal of *Ant. Caracalla*; *Seguinus de Nummo Britannico*; *Gronovius de Sestertiis*; *Conringius* of the *Jewish Shekels*, &c. *Dr. Patin, de Nummo Flor. Coclitis*, and of that where the Emperor *Augustus* is with *Plato*, which minds me of the abovementioned *Chiflet's Socrates*, *five de Gemmis* insculpt'd with the Image of that Philosopher, &c. *Jo. Macarius's Abraxas de Gemmis Basilidianis*, and such others as have written Learnedly upon *Intalia* in Seals and Stones of Price, *Jacobus de Wild* his *Nunni Regum*, and of the Kingdoms, Regions and Cities illustrated by *Medals*; to these I add *Albertus Rubens* (Son of that late famous Painter) who has publish'd a Dissertation in *Latin* concerning *Medals*; *Adolphus Occo's Imperials*, with the *Count. Mezza Barba*: The first, namely *Occo*, Alphabetically and Elegantly enough explained, of so universal use as may no more be wanting to a *Medalift*, than a *Dictionary* to the Learning of a Language. Besides, we have in that Industrious Work an Account and Series from the Great *Pompey* to *Heraclius*, which is as long as any *Medals* were tolerable, together with a just Character of their Persons, and a succinct History of their Lives and signal Actions out of the most approv'd Authors, with *Historical* and *Chronological* Notes, the Year when struck, and upon what occasion; in short, a Work acceptable to the Curious, and such as may serve for an ample Repertorie on many Occasions; 'tis pity we had not what was expected from him of the *Greek*. Since these, Authors of the first Class (and which are not to be pass'd by without a thorough Acquaintance) are *Monsieur Vaillant's Seleucidarum Historia* and *Latin Colonies*; *Cange's Byzantine History* and for those of the *Bas Empire*: The Jesuite *Hardouin's Antirrhetic*, and other Pieces on this Subject to be reckon'd amongst the most Learned that have written; together with the Illustrious *Spanheim*, of whose absolute and incomparable *Dissertation de præstantia & usu Numismatum*, nothing can be said too much to recommend it for Fruit and the Advantages which it shews may be gathered from the Culture of this noble and useful Study. In expectation still of *Monsieur Morelli's* so long promised Work, an Account of which we have in his late *Specimen*, and of his wonderful Industry, to the delineation of no fewer than *Twenty Thousand* several *Medals* Rare and Antique, preserved or any where to be found in the Cabinets and Collections of the greatest Princes and curious Persons of *Europe*, and this above Twelve Years since; How

How many then certainly by this time! All of them drawn and design'd by his own Hand, with the greatest accuracy, which is a peculiar Talent and Address, hardly to be found among our skilfullest Painters themselves; *Medal Figures* having a certain Air of Antique, free and easy, different from other Design, be the Sculpture never so Curious, and better succeeding in the naked Contour, without hatching to set them off; but under which the *Medals* in this Discourse have suffer'd to please the Bookfeller, who was so much charm'd with the *Hollandia Metallica*, that I could not prevail with him to spare that Cost, during my almost continual absence whilst they were Engraving; *Jed mittenda hæc*, and to conclude, *Monsieur Morelle* bringing up the Rear; there will be left little more behind to the full and intire Accomplishment of this part of *Erudition*. It is yet most true. (after all we have spoken of those Excellent Authors for Knowledge and Direction) there have been mistakes sometimes made: *Golzjus*, *Occo*, *Mezza Barba* and others not excepted, tho' perhaps in fewer Instances; and therefore worthy is the Undertaking of *Monsieur Morelle* in separating the suspected *Medals* of *Golzjus* and the rest, from the genuine and truly Antique: But as it were next impossible, that among so many Heaps and Numbers, the most Sagacious should not sometimes Err and be impos'd on, so may it caution the most circumspect and critical *Medalift* in examining all the Circumstances hitherto mention'd, and that it requires no slight Industry and Skill as well as Learning and Modesty, before one does too confidently adventure to Build or Support any part of the serious History, or other weighty Matter upon the Reputation of *Medals* only; tho' of all Records (transmitting to us antient things) they prove the most Authentic and certain Reporters, preferable to any other, whether *Titles*, *Inscriptions*, *Fasts* or *Memories* whatsoever; since albeit, these were also very numerous, set up and expos'd in all the remotest Parts and Provinces of that Vast and Extensive Empire; *Medals*, for being chiefly struck at *Rome*, the Capital City, and Mistress of the known World (to which from all its Dominions, the knowledge of the greatest and most renowned Actions came and were examin'd) must needs be of the greatest Credit and Estimation. I have only one more to mention (highly deserving for what he has lately published on this Argument) and that is the Learned *Mr. Walker*, whose Book, tho' printed some Years after this was first written, might

well have answer'd all that was necessary to the knowledge of this Science, had not this been engag'd to the Stationer, and in the Printer's Hands before.

There now remains those of the Modern, whereof *Luckius* is one of the first, who set forth his *Sylloge* of many Illustrious Persons of the last Century; *Typotius*, *Molinet* and *Bossier*, *Medals* of the Popes, Cardinals and Ecclesiasticks; *Jaques de Bie*, la France *Metalic*; to him add the *Jesuite Menestrier*: But none who have taken any considerable notice of Countries and States comparable to what is wanting, besides the *Abbot Bizot* and his Continuator, in that of the Republic of *Holland* by a single Instance, and of which we have already given a large Account. Some others there may be, but these I suppose may suffice to furnish the *Metalic Library*, and serve for Direction; in the mean time, as to the rest, such as travel abroad, will not neglect visiting the several *Cimeliarcha* and *Repositories* of those Noble Persons and others, whose Curiosity and Genius has inclin'd them to to the Cultivation and Adornment of so gentle a Study and Diversion, taking along with them the Advice and Directions of the Learned and Industrious *Patin*, (with *Sir George Wheeler* and *Dr. Spon's Voyage into the Levant*) who has given the Publick an Account of the Royal *Gazas* and Princely Treasures to be any where met with of this kind thro' all *Europe*, For such Eminent Collectors have been *Charles the Fifth*, *Rudolphus*, and indeed all the German Emperors since to this Day; *Frederick King of Denmark*, *Queen Christina of Sweden*, the late *Charles Prince Elector*, *Prince Leopold of Florence*, and all of the *Medicean Family*; *Ranuccio Farnese* gathered by the Cardinal *Alexander* his Uncle; the Cardinal *C. Barberini*, the Counts *Soderini*, *de Maximis*, *Mascardi*, *Morosini*, and *Garzoni*; *Lazara* at *Rome*, *Venice*, *Verona*, *Padoa*, &c. as indeed every great and learned Person in *Italy*, who have to their Libraries, Cabinets richly furnished with *Medals* and the like Antiquities: So in *France*, especially among the great Officers and Ministers of State, not for Ostentation, but some of them as Knowing as Curious; such as *Lomenie*, Count de *Brienne* Secretary of State, *Harlaus* Procurator General, Chancellor *Seguire*, the late Monsieur *Colbert*, the *Abbe Seguin*, with others innumerable, which has caus'd the French King (who is doubtless Master of the greatest and best Collection of *Medals* in *Europe*) among other his indeed laudable Munificences for the encouragement and promoting of Letters, to erect an *Academy* where the *Medalists*,
Antiquaries

Antiquaries and *Virtuosi*, meet and confer at his Palace of the *Louvre*.

Now albeit among our own Country-men, we are but somewhat thin of Writers on this part of *Erudition*; yet had we, and still have many Worthy and Illustrious Persons both Knowing and Curious, whose Collections have done Honor to themselves and to the Nation; *Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey*, *Earl Marshal of England* (that Great *Mecenas* of all the politer Arts, and boundless Amasser of Antiquities) had in that richly furnished Cabinet I mentioned, as rich a Collection of *Medals* gathered by *Daniel Nisum*; the like had the Great Duke of *Buckingham*, the Marquis (afterwards Duke) *Hamilton*; *Sir William Paston*, Grandfather to the present Lord *Yarmouth*, who I suppose, is still in possession of them, as of other his Choice Collection of Rarities; *Sir Simon Fanshawe* of *Ware Park*; *Sir Thomas Hammer* of *Hammer*, whilst he lived, my most worthy Friend; the late *Ralph Sheldon* of *Weston Esquire*, now in the Hands of his Virtuous Kinswoman *Mrs. Frances Sheldon*, late Maid of Honor to the now Queen Dowager; *John Harvey Esquire*, late Treasurer to her Majesty the Queen Dowager; *Sir James Long* of *Draicut*; *Elias Ashmole Esquire*, both lately deceased; and amongst our more Eminently Learned *Antiquaries*, *Sir Robert Cotton*, Grandfather to the present *Sir John Cotton*; who persisting in the steps of that Illustrious Person, is still augmenting the unvaluable Treasure of *Medals* and *Manuscripts*, obliging the Learned World by his Generous Communication of what has been so left, and is so improv'd by him. What singular Use our Learned *Cambden* (whom next I am to mention) made of his Collection, to justify and adorn his *Britannia*, is to be seen every where in that Glorious Work, as also in that of *Mr. Speed*. Add to these *Sir Henry Savil* and *Spelman*, *Sir Simon d'Ewes*, our Learned *Selden*, *Sir John Marsham*, *Mr. John Greaves*, *Mr. Brerewood*, &c. and at present living, the Right Honourable Earl of *Peterborough*, *Dr. Sharp* Archbishop of *York*, the Right Honourable *Sir William Trumbal* late Ambassador at *Constantinople* and now Principal Secretary of State, *Sir Edward Sherburn*; my most Honoured, Learned and Worthy Friend (and now Old Fellow-Traveller) *Thomas Fanshawe Esquire*, *Abraham Hill Esquire*, *Mr. Falkner*, *Dr. Johnson*, the Learned *Mr. Laughton* of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, inferior I am told to few; *Mr. Guilliard*, cum multis aliis.

*Nota ad
Brit. Numis.*

And

And that even the *Lady*s may not be defrauded of the Honour due to the Favourers of this Noble Diversion, the Lady *Ann Boynton* (Daughter to *John* late Earl of *Rochester*) who I am told, has not only made a Curious Collection of *Medals*, but is herself very Knowing in them.

There are doubtless many others whom I have not the Honour of being known to, and should have enrich'd this Catalogue with their Names and Merits; always reserving a more distinguishing Recognition, with infinite and particular Obligation to the present Earl of *CLARENDON*, whose most ample Collection of the most Noble *Medals*, and Glorious *Medallions*, both for Number and Choice (together with what of *Modern* he has contributed to the *Type* here exhibited) is worthy the being reckoned amongst the most *Illustrious*, and his Lordship for many other singular Favours, to be ever mentioned by me with the greatest Regard.

Nor may I (on this account) forget Mr. *Charleton* of the *Middle-Temple*, without signal Ingratitude and want of discernment, who has (besides a Glorious Collection and Universal Series of the *Rarest Medals*) a Cabinet of other Natural and Artificial Curiosities, far exceeding for Choice and Perfection any that I have met withal *Abroad*, or believe will easily be found in *Europe* besides. To which let me add, not only his extraordinary Knowledge of the *Treasure* he possesses, but the Obligingness and great Civility of a most Generous Person.

I conclude this *Recension* where indeed I ought to have begun, when I mention'd the Great and most *Illustrious* Persons of *England* (emulating the most celebrated Cabinets of the Greatest Princes of other Countries) namely, that Royal Collection of *Medals* at *St. James's*, begun by that Magnanimous and Hopeful Prince *Henry*, and exceedingly augmented and improved by his Brother King *Charles* the Martyr, from the Testimony of his own Learned Library-keeper *Patrick Junius* (in his *Notes* on *St. Clement's* Epistle to the *Corinthians*) *Quem locum* (speaking of *St. James's*) *si vicinam Pinacothecam, Bibliotheca celeberrima conjunctam: Si NUMISMATA Antiqua Græca, ac Romana; Si statuas & Signa ex Ære & Marmore consideres; non immerito Thesaurum Antiquitatis & Ταμειον* *Instructissimum nominare potes, &c.* To which add, that of another Learned Medalist, *Carolus Primus ille Magnæ Britanniæ Rex, cæteris Europæ Principes omnes hoc possessionum Genere, vincebat*; which how at this Day impair'd, and miserably imbezeld, not only by the *Rebels* during the late

Car. Patin
Fam. Rom.

Civil

Civil Wars, but even since, thro' the Negligence of others, is of deplorable Consideration; if any hopes yet remain of its revival again to some tolerable degree of Lustre and Repair, we must be oblig'd to the indefatigable Industry of the late Supervisor, the obliging and universally Learned (whilst he lived my excellent Friend) and lately deceas'd Monsieur *Jussel*, and from hence forward to the no less accomplish'd (in all solid Learning and severer Studies) Dr. *Bentley*, his worthy Successor.

This for the *Books* and Manuscripts, among which there are still many Choice and Inestimable Volumes, besides the Famous and Venerable *Alexandrian Greek Bible* of *St. Tecla*; but the *Medals* have been taken away and purloin'd by *Thousands*, and irrecoverable. Their late Majesties had yet a very rich and ample Collection, which I well remember were put in Order, and Methodiz'd by Mr. *Asmole*, soon after the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second, which I hope, and presume may be still in being and to be recovered.

Let none therefore reproach our Country, look or speak despisingly of *Medals* (those *Immortales Chartæ* and *Perennial Records*) as Pieces of *Canker'd Brass* and Rusty Copper, without that Regard and Veneration due to Antiquity, and what the greatest *Emperors*, *Kings* and Famous Persons, Knowing and Learned Men have honour'd and cultivated with so much Cost and Industry for the Public Good: But (as of old, those who could shew the *Heads* and *Busts* of Renowned Ancestors) let us rather call the Lovers and Improvers of this so Noble Study (and with as much Right) *Homines multarum Imaginum*, without reproach, and being brought upon the Stage.

And now in the last place something should be said concerning the Method of *Ranging*, *Marshalling* and *Placing* of this Learned Treasure.

In Order to this, one may consider the several Sizes and Volumes; those of the *Grand Bronze* or *Maximi Moduli* ever in the first place, as excelling all the rest for the Excellency of the *Relieve* and *Historical Reverse*; among which some yet thrust in those of a less Size, and on the contrary (according as they Fancy) ranging the larger among the *Medii eris* for the sake of a rare *Ordo*, *Antoninus*, a *Drusus* or *Germanicus*; every Size deriving its Estimation from the Learning and Instruction of the *Reverse*, preferable to the *Head* and *Effigies*.

Those

Those of the second and next Model, take the next place as much more fruitful in variety of *Reverses*, *Greek* and *Latin Colonies*, &c. than those of the first; and those of the very least Size, have their peculiar Value, as they greatly serve to supply the *Chasms* and *Interstices* of the other two, especially of the lower Empire.

A Series of the first Volume in *are magno* (as we long since noted) hardly reaches below *Posthumus*, and such as do are exceeding Rare, and as meanly wrought: But of the second Model, the Collection is not difficult, even as low as to the lowest *Occidental Roman Empire*, and *Oriental Paleologues*, or as far as down to *Heraclius*; not but that there were more Medals of them, but that Men did not care to enquire after things so wretchedly design'd.

A consequence of the small Copper and *minima forma*, is yet more common and easily procur'd to furnish the lower Empire, even to the last of the *Greeks*; but from *Julius Caesar*, where usually they did begin (namely to the *Posthumi*) 'tis hard to compleat a Series, and in a manner, impossible from *Theodosius* to the *Paleologi*, without a mixture of *Gold*, *Silver* and some *ex are Medio*: In short, were it to be compassed, one should chuse not to mingle Sizes, or indeed any that were of different Metal. But this is a Curiosity for Great Princes to accomplish, and that with Difficulty too, as well as Charge; and therefore advisable to aim rather at a Series of either Species and Models by themselves, and of what Metal soever in case of necessity with these Insertions as occasion offers, and take them as they come to hand.

Augustus is common in all Volumes and Sizes, so the Colonies in the middle Bronze (for they struck no Medallions) and are with others rare in the Greater; and thus assisted by them all, a Curious and Industrious Person may be Master of a very handsome Cabinet of Medals, without any considerable Interruption from the Period of that Glorious and Renowned Commonwealth by the ambitious *Julius*, to almost the present Age, and justify the History of near Two Thousand Years, which is more than any profane Historian or good Author extant, pretends to do upon the score of his own Authority.

You now will ask, in what Method it were best to place this Learned and Venerable Assembly? Doubtless, the most Natural according to their Antiquity and Chronology, beginning with Heads and Effigies.

Now

Now Heads (as our Authors shew) may be considered under Five Capacities. As first, *Kings*, *Greek* and *Latin* in general or particular, of which we have given us the History of some, and of their Successors, as in that Excellent Account of the *Seleucian Potentates* by Monsieur *Vaillant*: Under this Head come in others of the *Greek*, and even of the *Jews*, *Nu-midians*, *Punic*, *Parthian*, *Armenian*, *Arabs*, *Spanish*, *French*, *Goths* and *Barbarians*, all of them useful for Illustration in their turns.

After these the *Cities*, *Greek* and *Latin* also, as well before as after the Foundation of the *Roman Empire*, to the number of above two Hundred only *Greek*: Here enter those *Colonies* and *Municipia* which give such Light to the antient Geography: *Golzjus*, the above-named *Vaillant*, and especially the very Learned *Hardovin* on *Pliny* may be consulted, who gives us this Note; That the Heads upon these Medals (for some have none at all) are either the *Genius* of the Place, or some *Deity* which they had in Veneration there; but of this I think, I have spoken already.

Under the Third Head are ranked the *Consular* or *Roman Families*, of which there be at present 1500 Medals. The Head of *Roma*, some *Deity* or *Charrioned Victory* on the Reverse, did first appear upon their Money. But after these (which are not considerable for their Erudition) entred the *Monyers* and their Relations who took their Liberty, as did the *Triumvirs* and others, to stamp what they pleased without control, until *Julius* as we shewed, put an end to their freedom and antient Government, and set his own Effigies on the Coin. Here our Collector may have recourse to *Ursinus* and his Continuator *Dr. Patin*, who marshals them Alphabetically. Whatever else the number of these may be, there are counted a Thousand of Silver only.

Next these come the *Imperial*, especially from the first *Caesar* as far as to the thirty Tyrants, thence to *Constantine*, and down even to *Heraclius*, decaying in Sculpture with the decadence of the Empire: For these see *Occo* improv'd by Count *Mezzabarba*. Noting, that they may be continued with both the *Orient* and *Occidental* Emperors, almost to the present, amounting to a vast number. Last of all succeeded the *Deities* in Head, Bust and whole Figures with their proper Symbols and Attributes, and these followed by the *Heros*, *Heroines*, and other Brave and Renowned Persons *Greek* and *Latin*, accompanied by the

K k

Famous

Famous Legislators, Philosophers, Mathematicians, Physicians, Poets, &c.

In seating them according to their *Reverses* (which are indeed the most instructive and fullest of Learned Variety) they appear'd at first as meanly as their *Heads*: But no sooner did the *Monetaries* and Masters of the *Mint* begin to Illustrate and Adorn their *Medals* with their own Exploits (as sometimes) or of their Ancestors and Relations; but the *Reverses* became considerable, and sought after by the Curious *Antiquary*, especially such as afterwards the *Roman Emperors* themselves and their Flatterers caused to be Ingraven and Stamped with utmost Art, expressing the most signal Actions and Passages of their Lives, to the great Advantage of the Learned.

Now these may be ranged either as they belong to their respective *Emperors*, according to order of time discoverable by the *Consulate* or *Tribune*; or as *Osselius* has perhaps by a better method plac'd them, and more agreeably as they suit in some peculiar Curiosity and Variety of Subject.

The Author whom last we named, in his *Selectorum Numismatum Antiquorum Thesaurus* (by way of *Adversaria* and Common Place) seems to have taken in and comprehended all in a very useful Sylloge, from *Julius Caesar* down to *Constantine the Great*, for the ready and expeditious finding out the *Historical* and most useful part of the *Reverses* under *Ten Localities*, which I conceive may suffice,

I. The *Heads* of the *Emperors*. II. *Reverses* of *Regions, Provinces, Cities, Colonies, Rivers, &c.* for *Geographical Light*. III. *Deities and Genius's*. IV. *Virtues, Moral, Symbols and Emblems*. V. *Military Expeditions, Allocutions, &c.* VI. *Ludi Circenses, Liberalities, Adoptions, Marriages, &c.* VII. *Apotheoses and Consecrations*. VIII. *Edifices, Temples, Arches, Ports, Bridges, Victories, Triumphs, Trophies*. IX. *Sacerdotia, Augures, Sacred Utensils* and things belonging to *Religion*. X. *Miscellaneous* that cannot so aptly be placed under any of these Chapters.

I conclude with the *Specimen* of *Monfieur Morelle*, which perhaps may appear more agreeable, by placing them according to their several *Sizes*, and which doubtless is most Beautiful, I say not the most instructive without some proper *Index*. For this, see what he has exhibited in *Sixteen Tables*. Lastly, what I have lately been shewed of *Mr. Wanley's* Disposition intended

tended for the *Medals* belonging to the *Bodleian Library* of *Oxford*, I cannot but much commend as very comprehensive and Ingenious.

Thus, or by any other *Method* prescribed by Learned *Medalists*, a Collection may be ranged and usefully disposed of for the prompt and easy finding out what one has at any time occasion for.

The *French King's Cabinet of Medals* (who has doubtless one of the very best and most glorious Collections in the World) consists of no fewer than *Twenty Thousand*, which yet is no such mighty Boast, compared to what *Peter de Medices* had collected an Age since, which as *Philip de Comines* tells us, amounted to an *Hundred Thousand* of all the *Metals*, all which he yet lost at once, when he was Banished. Nay, and *Scaliger* says, *Gorleus* (a very ordinary Man, and far from being a *Prince*) had above *Thirty Thousand* rare *Medals*, whereof above *Four Thousand* of *Gold*, which exceeded the *French-King's* Collection by *Ten Thousand*. They are ranked according to the *Dates*, and kept in *Cabinets of Cedar*, the *Drawers* elegantly Gilt and Titled: Nor are his very *Counters* (which concern any particular Notice relating to *History*, as many do) neglected, or deemed unworthy of a distinct Repository.

It will not I suppose be necessary (after all that has been said) to acquaint the Lovers of this sort of *Antiquity*, how requisite some competent Knowledge in the *Greek* and *Latin Tongues* is to the Studious, and those who would indeed be profound in this Noble Science; tho' (to discourage no otherwise Ingenious Person) we find by *Hub. Golzius*, and the above-named *Gorleus* (both ignorant of either Tongue) how far exceeding Industry, Affection, and Application may attain to and arrive. To this appertains likewise some Skill in the ancient *Geography, History, Chronology, Pagan Mythology*; Assistant to which of the Modern, may *Rhodiginus, Rosinus, Ortelius* be; *Pancirollus's Notitia, Caesar Ripa's Iconologia*, and such as *Treat of the Images of the Gods and Goddesses*, with other Subsidiaries.

But I have now done as soon as I have shewed you how to prevent the often handling of your choicest *Medals*, as well as to facilitate the taking any of them out of their respective *Nests* and *Localities* (in which they are placed) by what I observed of *Mr. Charleton's*, who has very Ingeniously fasten'd one end of a small and narrow Label of *Velum*, or piece of *Ribbon* to the bottom of every *Nich*, so far under the *Medal*, as that

taking up the loose end of the Parchment or Ribbon (which is purposely left to appear a little beyond the edge of the *Nest*) one easily raises up the *Medal*, so as either to see the *Reverse* or *Head*, or take it quite out without pinching or digging it forth with one's Nails, which is inconvenient, and often sullies it. Upon every such *Label*, there is also (as I remember) noted with a Pen, what *Medal* it is, which being extremely neat and ready, I recommend for others imitation.

I had propos'd to conclude this Institution with a Catalogue (by way of *Specimen*) of both Antient *Greek* and *Roman Medals*, for the Ease and Benefit of *Tyros*, and such as are not yet accustomed, and so ready to Decipher their *Inscriptions* after the Method of Monsieur *Baudelot*, beginning with the *Roman*, and (after the *Consular*) with him, to whom after the decreal Battel at *Pharsalia*, the Senate permitted the Dignity of having the Victor's *Effigies* stamped on his Coin, and which (as we Read) render'd his own *Sacred*, and was indeed the most transcendent Mark of Honor they could flatter him withal. But finding my self prevented by that large and useful Account which Mr. *Obed. Walker* has already published; I wholly omit it, with the Addition only of those who succeeded *Jovianus* (where Mr. *Walker* has left off) who, tho' nothing so considerable as his Predecessor Emperors; yet since to assist that Collection, some may happily desire an Account of such as follow'd (and that there was any sort of Civility or tolerable Art remaining) I shall recite them down to *Heraclius*, which happen'd to be about the Second Century from *Valens*, the Seventy Third Emperor, about the Year 364 after the *Incarnation*.

73.
D.N. VALENS. MAX. Aug.
a Common Medal. Reigned 14
Years, Lived 50. Died 373.
in Phrygia.
Albia Dominica Aug. very
Rare.
74.
D.N. F. GRATIANVS P. F.
Aug. Comm. Regnavit. 15.
Vixit. 29. Mort. 390.
- FL. MAX. CONSTAN-
TIA. R. R.
D. N. FIRMVS. P. F. Aug.
R. R.
A. Y. T. KAIC. ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ
EVC. CEB. K.
75.
D. N. Flau. VALENTINIA-
NVS IVNIOR.
P. Fel. Aug. C. Reg. 16. Vix.
26. Mor. 391.
- D. N.

- D. N. MAG. MAXIMVS. P.
FEL. Aug. Com. Mort. in Gal.
388.
- D. N. F. L. VICTOR. P. F.
Aug. Rare Mort. in Gallia.
388.
76.
D. N. F. L. THEODOSIVS.
P. F. Aug. Com. Reg. 17.
Vix. 60. Mor. 392.
AELIA. FLACCILLA.
Aug. R.
GALLA. PLACIDIA. Pia
Felix Aug. R.
- D. N. EVGENIVS. P. F. Aug.
R. in Gal. Ger. R. I. M. 39.
77.
D. N. Fla. ARCADIVS. P. F.
Aug. C. Reg. 13. Vi. 31.
Mor. 405.
Aclin. EUDOXIA. Aug.
R. R.
78.
CENT. V.
D. N. HONORIVS. P. F. Aug.
Com. R. 31. V. 38. M. 421.
79.
D. N. Flau. THEODOSIVS.
P. Fel. Aug. R. IMP. XXXII.
COS. XVII. P. P. Rom. Reg.
48. Vixit 48. Mort. 449.
EVDXIA. Aug. Rare.
P. PRISCVS. ATTALVS.
P. F. Aug. Rare.
- D. N. IOVINVS. P. F. Aug.
Rare.
- D. N. HERACLIANVS. P. F.
R. R.
- D. N. PETRONIVS. P. Fel.
Aug. R. R.
- D. N. IOVINIANVS. P. F.
Aug. R. R.
- D. N. IOANNES. P. F. Aug.
R. R. In Ital.
80.
D. N. PLAC. VALENTINI-
ANVS. P. F. Aug. R. R.
Mort. 432.
EVDXIA. Aug. R.
81.
D. N. MARCIANVS. R. R.
R. 6. V. — M. 455.
FL. PULCHERIA Aug. R.
- D. N. FL. ANICIUS. MAXI-
MVS. R. R. R. I. V. —
M. 454.
82.
D. N. FL. MAECILIUS. AVI-
TVS. R. R. R. — V. M.
444.
83.
D. N. FL. Val. LEO. P. F.
Aug. Com. R. 28. V. — M.
474.
FL. IUL. VERINA. Aug.
R. R.
84.
D. N. FL. LEO IUN. R. R.
R. 13. V. — M. 474.
85.
D. N. JVL. MAIORINVS.
RR. R. 4. V. — M. 460.
86.
D. N. LIB. SEVERVS. P. F.
Aug. R. R. R. — V. — M.
465.
87. D. N.

87.
D. N. FL. ANTHEMIVS. R. R. R. 6. V— M. 467.
FL. MARCIA Augusta.
R. R.
88.
D. N. RICIMERVS. Fl. Aug.
R. R.
89.
D. N. Fl. ANIC. OLVBRIVS.
R. R. *Mor.* 491.
FL. PLACIDIA. Augusta.
R. R.
90.
D. N. GLYCERIVS. Per. P. F.
R. R. R— V—, *Mor.* 472.
91.
D. N. LEO. IUN. P. Fel. Aug.
R. R. 1.
92.
D. N. Fel. ZENO. P. Fel. Aug.
R. R. V— —. 490.
93.
D. N. Fl. Jul. NEPOS. P. Fel.
Aug. R. *Aliquot Menses.*
94.
D. N. Fl. BASILISCVS. R. R.
N. 3. *Abdicat.* 477.
95.
D. N. Fl. LIONTIUS. R. *sub*
Zeno.
96.
D. N. Fl. MOMMILLUS. AUGUSTUS.
R. R. — 476.
97.
D. N. Fl. Valerius. ANASTASIUS.
P. Fel. Perpetuus. Aug.
Com. R. 29. V— —. M. 517.
D. N. Fl. LONGINUS. P. Fel.
Perpetuus. *Golzji.* R. R.
98.
D. N. FL. VITALIANUS.
Perp. *Golzji.*
99.
D. N. JUSTINUS. P. F. Aug.
Flavius. Anicius. Perpet.
Com. R. 9. V— —. M. 526.
FL. EUPHEMIA. Augusta.
R. R.
100.
D. N. JUSTINIANUS. Aug.
Fl. Amio. Perpet. Pius Felix.
Com.
FL. THEODORA. Aug.
R. R.
101.
D. N. TIBERIUS. Constantinus.
Perp. P. Fel. Aug. C.
R. 7. V— —. M. 592.
Fl. Anastasia. Aug.
102.
D. N. Flau. MAURITIUS.
Tiberius. Perpet. Aug. R. R.
20. V. 65. M. 602.

103. D. N.

- R— V— *Mort.* 610.
LEONTIA. Aug. R.
103.
D. N. FL. THEODOSIUS Per.
per. P. Aug. R. M. 602.
SECUL. VII.
105.
D. N. HERACLIUS. R. P.
33. V— 640.
104.
D. N. Fl. FOCAS. Aug. R. *Hic Terminus Est.*

For after this, there's little worth Collecting, or at least very rarely; tho' now and then, and by Chance, one may peradventure light upon something which may serve to explain and fill up some part of later *History* in those dark Ages ensuing, which will best be discovered by the Fabric of the *Medal*.

AND now I have but a Word to add before I come to *FINIS*: And it is the Earnest Recommending to such Persons as are Possessors of *Medals*, *Intaglias*, *Inscriptions*, *Statues* and other Rare and Curious *Antiquities*, Collections and peculiar Treasure of Princes and Great Men (such as were King *Charles the First*, the Illustrious Earl of *Arundel*, and the rest we have named) the Entertaining of some Learned and Knowing Person, who with the *Library* might have the Charge and Keeping of their *Cabinets*, *Nummi Phylacia*, and *Curiosities* of this Nature, and be qualified to Discourse pertinently upon, as well as shew them to Learned Strangers and others, whom the Fame of such Rarities may invite with a Decency becoming Learned Men; and not (as too usually) leave and abandon them to the Custody of a *Valet-de-Chambre*, or some Ignorant *Mercenary*, who knows neither how to Value, Preserve or shew them as they ought, and to the Credit and Honor of their *Masters*.

Were this reformed, we should then, as in *Italy*, *France*, *Germany*, (and other Polite and Learned Nations) have frequent *Catalogues* of what were most Rare yet extant, and in being of *Antient* and Useful *Erudition*, derivable from these Precious *Remains* in the *Cabinets* and *Archives* of the Curious, and of which the Learned *Keepers* of such *Repositories* would give Notice, and Exercise their Talents by publishing something of Use and Advantage to the Republic of *Letters*, as to many *Antiquaries* and Knowing Persons have done Abroad

to the Honor of their Countries (spreading the Reputations of those Generous and Noble Persons to whom they belong) for the Benefit of the Learned World, and not keep them so wholly to themselves, as few or none are the better for them.

It is to this Sense, and without vanity, I would therefore apply that of *Theognis* and the *Satyrists*,

Τὶ σφιν χροὸν μὲν ἐπιστάμεθα;

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.

— 'Tis nothing worth that lies Conceal'd,
And Science is not Science till Reveal'd.

Mr. Dryden.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Heads and Effigies in Prints and Taille-douce: Their Use as they Relate to Medals.

I Have for these many Years been much importuned, and by many, to Publish a second and more ample Edition of my *History of Chalcography*, which indeed (being the very first of that Subject, written that I know of in any Language) I might have exceedingly and usefully Improved: But having of a long time given over these Diversions, I cannot now oblige the Curious with any considerable Additions to my own Collection: The Lovers of *Taille-douce* may yet find wherewith to satisfy the utmost Curiosity, by consulting that large and ample Catalogue which has been published (since mine) of what the late Abbot *Maroles* parted with to the *French King* some Years since, and which are now in his Library at *Paris* in divers large Folios, to the Value of many Thousand Crowns:

Nor perhaps would it at all be difficult to add what may have since been set forth worthy the Collecting by our best
Artists

Artists and Ingravers, especially in *Mezzo-Tinto* (as they call it) of which I gave the first intimation to the World, and which is now arrived to that height of perfection for its tender and delicate touch, as does sometimes contend with, and not seldom seem to exceed the Pencil of the most Excellent *Mimature Chiar-Ofcuro*.

But that which I would chiefly bespeak to the Curious of Prints, should amongst the rest be a Collection of the *Heads* and *Effigies* of Famous and Illustrious Persons, such as were either done Originally from the Life, or from the best Paintings that were so; and I do in particular recommend it to the Studious of *Medals*, as what may in great Part, and with no great Expence, supply what one cannot hope to procure and obtain in more rich and lasting Materials; as also in as much as besides the *Heads* and *Pourtraits*, they seldom or never appear without Inscriptions of the Names, Qualities, Virtues, most signal Works and Actions of the Persons whom they represent, which makes up the defect of *Reverses*.

In Order to this, I had taken the Pains of Collecting the Names of the most Renowned, Famous and Illustrious of our own, and other Nations worthy the Honor of *Medal*, or at least of some Memory, as might in any sort upon one occasion or other, possibly contribute to the History of the Times and Persons under the Titles of

Scholars and Divines; Historians, Chronologers; Antiquaries, Rhetoricians, Grammarians; Critics, Orators, Poets, and extraordinary Wits; Philologers, Philosophers; Physicians and Naturalists; Chymists, Botanists; Mathematicians, Musicians; Juris-Consults and Lawyers; Great Travellers and Discoverers; Worthy Benefactors; Persons Famous, or Pretenders to Curious Arts; Painters, Sculptors and Mechanicians of all Sorts; Sectaries, Enthusiasts, Impostors, Conspirators; bold Usurpers and Famous for any desperate Villany of either Sex, Virtuous, Learned or Lewd; Comedians, Mountebanks, Juglers and other Persons Remarkable for any Extraordinary Accident of Age, Stature, Strength, Shape, &c. but especially (and which indeed I should have named in the first place) the Heads and Effigies of Emperors, Kings, Princes and other renowned Persons, conspicuous for their Birth, Title, Courage, Counsel and Policy, or any Famous and Heroic Exploits by Sea or Land; in Church or State, &c. which amounted to a very considerable number of Prints, well chosen and properly dispos'd of in this, or some other

Method, and in Books; to which might be farther added, short Notes pertinent to the Persons.

Whilst I am on this Topic (and for Reasons hereafter not to be concern'd) give me leave to call over the Names of some of those Famous and Illustrious Persons, both of our own and other Nations, as I had Collected them for the Design I mentioned; I begin with the Reverend Clergy.

Scholars and Divines, English, Irish, Scots, &c.

* In this Re- cension of Names, thro all the fol- lowing Clas- ses, I do not oblige my self strictly to an Al- phabetical Order be- yond the I- nitial Let- ter, some al- so are pur- posely re- peated as applicable to several Faculties.	A Bbot Georg. A.B. Cant. — — Rob. Bp. of S. Alcuin. Anfworth. Alexander ab Ales. Andrews, B. W. Armachanus. Baleus, B. of Ossory. Babington, Ep. Wig. Bancroft, A. B. C. Barlow, Ep. Lin. Barrow. Becon. Bedel, Ep. Blanford Ep. Bradford, M. Bramhal, A. B. A. Brightman. Braughton. Burton. Cameron. Carleton, Ep. Cartwright. Castel. Chillingworth. Chrichton, Ep. B. W. Collet. Columbanus. Cofin, Ep. D. Coverdale, Ep.	Cox. Crakentrop. Crammer, A. B. C. M. Cudworth. Cumber. St. Cutbert. Davenant, Ep. S. Dod. Dolben, A. B. Ebor. Don. Downam, Ep. Dupper, Ep. W. Duport. Earle, Ep. Sal. Farington. Fell, Ep. Ox. Fern, Ep. Forbs. Fox. Fuller, T. Gataker. Gauden, Ep. Ex. Godwin. Gouge. Gregory. Grindal, A. B. C. Groffbed. Gunning, Ep. El. Hackwell.	Hacket, Ep. L. C. Hales. Hall, Bp. N. Hammond. Harriet. Hart. Hewer, M. Hooker. Holland. Holdsworth, Ep. Holiday. Hooper, Ep. Humphries. Jackson. Jewel, Ep. Sa. Ingulphus. King, Ep. Lo. — — and Ch. Langbbain. Langham. Latimer, B. Lond. M. Laud, A. B. C. M. Lightfoot. Littleton. Livelie. Lyrar. Major. Mede. Montague,
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Montague, Ep. C. Morley, Ep. W. More. Morton, Ep. Nowel, D. P. Overal, Ep. Outram. Parker, A. B. Cant. — — Ep. Ox. Parkhurst. S. Patrick. Pearson, Ep. Ch. Perce. Perkins. Pocock, our Learned Philarch. Prideaux, Ep. Wig. Raynolds. Ridly, Ep. L. Rogers, M. Ross. Sancroft, A. B. Cant. Sanders, M. Alen, Card. Bonner, Ep. L. Carpenter. Cressy. Davenport. Durlaus. Fox, Ep. Win. Gardiner, Ep. W.	Sands, A. B. York. Saunderson, Ep. Sibbs. Sparrow, Ep. Spencer. Steward, D. P. Taylor, Ep. D. C. Thomson. Thornayke. Tillotson, A. B. Cant. Tindal, M. Towerson. Triveth. Vanghan, Ep. Lon. Valentine. Usher, A. B. Ar. Walton, Ep. C. Ward, Ep. Sar. Warham, A. B. Cant. Warner, Ep. Roff. Wharton. Whitaker. Whitebread, D. D. Whitgift, A. B. Cant. Garnet. Goff. Hadrian IV. Pap. Halcot. Harding. Howard, Card. Ocham. Parsons. Poole, Card.	Willbrode. White. Willet. Williams, A. B. York. Wilkins, Ep. C. Wotton. Wren, Ep. E. Presbyterians, Inde- pendents and o- ther Dissenters. Ames. Baxter. Calamy. Clever. Dod. Goodman. Hinderfon. Knox. Manton. Nye. Owen. Primerose. Sedgwick. Travers. Twisse, and other Smeectymnians. Romanists. Raynolds. Ripley. Rupertus. Sanders. Sargeant. Scotus and Erig. Swisset. Tunstal, Ep. D. Vane. Wainfleet.
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Wainfleet.	Warren.	Wilfrid.
Walter Merton.	White ab Albiis.	Wolsey, Card. &c.
Walsh.	Widdrington.	

Historians, Antiquaries, Critics, Philologers, &c.

Ascham.	Eliot.	Lydiat.	Savel.
		Littleton.	Selden.
	Fabian.		Smith.
Baker.	Farnaby.	Malmesbury.	Speede.
Bale.	Filmer.	Marshall.	Spelman.
Bayns.	Fuller.	Melvin.	Spotswood.
Ven Bede.		Moore.	Staniburgh.
Breerewood.	Gildas.	Merton.	Stow.
Buchanan.	Grafton.		Summer.
	Grimston.	Nubrigenfis.	Summer.
Camden.			
Cambrensis.	Hacklvt.	Pace Sir Rich.	Turner.
Capgrave.	Harding.	Pitts.	Twifden.
Cheeke.	Heylin.	Purchas.	Twyne.
Cotton.	Hollinghead.		
Cuff.	Howel Jac.	Raleigh.	Verstegani.
Cooper.	— William.	Reuchline.	
Crighton.	Huntington.	Rider.	Walsingham.
		Rushworth.	Ware.
			Wendover.
Dempster.	Knatchbull.		Westminst. Mat.
D'Eves.	Knolles.	Sands Edw.	Wheare.
Digs.		— Georg.	Whitlock, &c.
Dugdal.	Leland.	Sarisburiensis.	

Philosophers.

* Who living
none will en-
vy the being
named a-
mong the
most learned
and deser-
ving.

Caius.	Fulk.	Lock Dr. *
Bacon Frier.		
— Verulam.	Digby.	Hobbs.
Boile.		Plat.
Bonge.	Flud.	More D. Hen.
		White, &c.

Physicians.

Physicians.

Alston.	Ent.	Joyliffe.	Scarbroow.
Anthony.	Frazer.	Linacer.	Short.
		Lifter Sir. M.	Sidneham.
Bate.	Gliffon.	Lower.	Stanley.
Browne Sir T.	Godard.		
Burrows.		Meverel.	Thoric.
Butler.	Hamy.	Moufet.	Topfel.
	Harvy.		Turner.
Caius.	Higmore.	Prujean.	Wharton.
Charleton.	Holland.		Willis.
Crook.		Ray.	Wotton.

To whom add our Famous Botanists, Chirurgians, and Lithotomists, Gerhard, Hollier, Jackson, Johnson, Knight, Molins, Morison, Wiseman, Woodward, &c.

Mathematicians.

Bainbridge.	Gascoyne.	Moreland Sir S.	Petty Sir Will.
Bond.	Gelibrand.	More Jonas	
Briggs.	Gilbert.		Ridgley.
Brounker Ld.	Greaves.	Napier.	Rook
	Gunter.	Neile.	
Cavendish Sir C.	Goals.	Norman.	Sacrobofco.
Colins.	Harriot.	Norden.	Saxton.
	Heydon.	Norwood.	
Dee.	Horrox.		Ward, Ep. Sar.
Dudly Tit.	Humph. D. of	Oughtred.	Wells.
D. Northumb.	Glocester.		White.
		Pecham A.B.C.	Wilkins.
Forster.	Lydiat.	Pell.	Wright, &c.

To whom add those *Viri Polymathici*, (highly meriting, and inferiors to none we have Celebrated) Sir Christopher Wren, Dr. Wallis, Newton, Flamsted, Hook, Halley, &c. Fellows of the Royal Society, whom none but the *Αγαμέμνωνες* and Ignorant, such as have nothing to Commend them, will envy the Honor of Medal, even whilst they are living, and their Works speak for them.

Lawyers

Lawyers and J. C.

<i>Brañon.</i>	<i>Dyer.</i>	<i>Jenkins Sir L.</i>	<i>Rustal.</i>
<i>Briton.</i>	<i>Finch, L. Ch.</i>	<i>Lambard.</i>	<i>Reeves.</i>
	<i>Fitz-Herbert.</i>	<i>Latch.</i>	<i>Rolle.</i>
<i>Cesar.</i>	<i>Fleta.</i>	<i>Littleton.</i>	<i>Selden.</i>
<i>Cook.</i>	<i>Fortiscue.</i>	<i>Lindwood.</i>	<i>Thornton.</i>
<i>Cowel.</i>			
<i>Crook.</i>	<i>Glanvil.</i>	<i>Maynard.</i>	<i>Vaughan.</i>
	<i>Grimston.</i>	<i>Noy.</i>	<i>Zouch.</i>
<i>Davis.</i>		<i>Plowden.</i>	
<i>Doderidge.</i>	<i>Hales.</i>		
<i>Duck.</i>			

To these add Judge Jenkin, Mr. Prin, &c. stout Assertors of their Country's, Laws, against the late Usurpers.

Poets and Great Wits.

<i>Alabaster.</i>	<i>Crashaw.</i>	<i>Grevil S. Fulk.</i>	<i>Ogilby.</i>
			<i>Overbery.</i>
<i>Barkley.</i>	<i>Daniel.</i>	<i>Harding.</i>	<i>Owen.</i>
<i>Bathurst.</i>	<i>Davis.</i>	<i>Herbert.</i>	
<i>Beaumont.</i>	<i>Denham.</i>	<i>Hoskins.</i>	<i>Randolph.</i>
<i>Brown Will.</i>	<i>Don.</i>	<i>Humes.</i>	<i>Roscomon Ld.</i>
<i>Buchanan.</i>	<i>Drayton.</i>		
<i>Butler (Hudibras.)</i>	<i>Drummond.</i>	<i>Johnson.</i>	<i>Sandys.</i>
	<i>Dyer.</i>	<i>Joseph of Exon.</i>	<i>Seculius.</i>
<i>Carew.</i>			<i>Sherley.</i>
<i>Challoner Ambassador.</i>	<i>Edward E. of Oxon.</i>	<i>Llewellyn.</i>	<i>Shakespeare.</i>
<i>Author of that celebrated Poem, De Repub. Angl. Instauranda.</i>	<i>Elderton.</i>	<i>Lydiat.</i>	<i>Sidny Sir Phil.</i>
			<i>Spencer.</i>
<i>Chapman.</i>	<i>Fairfax.</i>	<i>Marlows.</i>	<i>Stanley.</i>
<i>Chaucer.</i>	<i>Fanshaw.</i>	<i>Marvel.</i>	<i>Stephens.</i>
<i>Corbet.</i>	<i>Fletcher.</i>	<i>May.</i>	<i>Suckling.</i>
<i>Cowley.</i>		<i>Milton.</i>	
	<i>Gascoine.</i>		<i>Wake Sir Ja.</i>
	<i>Gaveston.</i>	<i>Nash.</i>	<i>Waller.</i>
	<i>Gower.</i>		<i>Warner, &c.</i>
		<i>Oeland.</i>	

Nor

Nor let any stomach *Hopkins*, *Sternhold*, *Wifeman*, *Withers*, *Quarles*, *Pagan Fisher*, honest *Tusser* and *Jo. Taylor*, all of them *Poeta suorum generum*.

And who would not have the Pictures of *Allen* (Founder of the College at *Dulwich*) *Burbidge*, *Lowin*, *Pollard*; the *Versipelles*—*Lacy*, *Lee*, *Taylor*, *Tarleton*, and other egregious *Rosarians* and *Pantomimes* of our Theatres.

Musicians.

<i>Berkinshaw.</i>	<i>Deering.</i>	<i>Ives.</i>	<i>P. Philips.</i>
<i>Bird.</i>	<i>Dowlang.</i>		<i>Purcell.</i>
<i>Bull.</i>		<i>Morley.</i>	
<i>Butler.</i>	<i>Euet.</i>		<i>Simpson.</i>
		<i>Laniere.</i>	<i>Willby.</i>
<i>Campion.</i>	<i>Humphry.</i>	<i>Laws.</i>	
<i>Carew.</i>			<i>Young, &c.</i>

Great Travellers.

<i>Blount Sir Hen.</i>	<i>Gage.</i>	<i>Mandevil.</i>	<i>Sherley Sir Ro.</i>
<i>Booz Sir Jer.</i>			<i>— — Authon.</i>
<i>Dampier, and the rest of the Buccaneers.</i>	<i>Herbert.</i>	<i>Roe Sir Tho.</i>	
	<i>Knezet.</i>	<i>Sandys Georg.</i>	<i>Vernon, &c.</i>
		<i>— — Edwin.</i>	

By no means forgetting our Renowned Leg-stretcher, *Thomas Coriat of Odcomb, &c.*

Worthy Benefactors.

	<i>Gresham.</i>	<i>Pindar Sir Pa.</i>	<i>Sutton.</i>
<i>Abbot.</i>		<i>Pope Sir Tho.</i>	
	<i>Lambert.</i>	<i>Price Hugh.</i>	<i>Waddam.</i>
<i>Balliol.</i>	<i>Laude.</i>		<i>Wainflet.</i>
<i>Bathurst.</i>		<i>Sheldon A.B.C.</i>	<i>Ward.</i>
<i>Bodley.</i>	<i>Mary Countess of Richmond.</i>	(Founder of the Oxford Theatre.)	<i>Warner.</i>
<i>Cbichley.</i>	<i>Middleton.</i>		<i>Wenman.</i>
<i>Collet.</i>	<i>Morley Agnes.</i>		<i>Whittington.</i>
<i>Colwal.</i>		<i>Smith.</i>	<i>W. of Wicham.</i>
			<i>Wolfey, &c.</i>

with

with the rest of those Royal and Munificent Benefactors, Founders of Churches, Colleges, Schools, Hospitals, (such as that of Chelsey already finished, and at Greenwich now erecting) Ports, Bridges, Repairers of High Ways, Publick Work-Houses, &c. for the Advancement of Learning, Relief of the Poor, Ease and Safety of Travellers, and other Pious, Charitable and Useful Works. Lastly,

To give some Instances of the Learned, Virtuous and Fair Sex. How should one sufficiently value a Medal of the Famous Heroine Boadicea Queen of the Icenii! The British Lady Cardelia; the Chast Queen Emma, Elfreda, Abbess Hilda, were it possible to meet with them, or at least their true Pourtraits, with that of Julian Barnes who wrote a Poem of Hunting and Hawking, dedicated to Edward the Fourth: The Lady Jane Grey, Elizabeth Carew, the Lady Mary Nevil, so often celebrated by our Cambro-Britan Epigrammatist; Mrs. Roper and Learned Daughters of Sir Thomas More, and another of Sir Anthony Cook: Mrs. Weston, who besides other things, writ a Latin Poem in praise of Typography: Anna Ascue, Catherine Killegrew and her Sister, skill'd in both the Learned Tongues: Mary Countess of Pembroke (an extraordinary both Beauty and Wit) Sister to Sir Philip Sidney, and some say, Coadjutrix in that Famous Arcadia. The Lady Arabella Stuart; Anne Cooke Mother to the Lord Chancellor Bacon, Learned in the Latin and Greek: Here then we celebrate the Incomparable Queen Elizabeth, knowing in all the Learned Tongues; witness her Magnanimous extemporary Speech in Answer to that of Sigismond the King of Poland's Ambassador: * Scaliger says she spake five Languages, and knew more than all the Great Persons then Living. We have our Learned Camden (and others of undoubted Credit) telling us of her Visit to the University of Cambridge, Discedens (says he) Oratione Latina valedixit, &c. where he sets it down. And such was another Elizabeth (eldest Daughter to Elizabeth late Queen of Bohemia, Sister to Charles the Martyr) not long since deceased, to whom the great Philosopher † Des Cartes dedicates his Works with this Account, (among other Perfections, and in Admiration of her extraordinary Capacity of the most abstracted Sciences) Quod Te unam hæcenus invenerim, quæ Tractatus ante hæc à me vulgatos, perfectè omnes intelligas, &c. That her Highness was the only Person of all that ever he yet had met with, who perfectly understood and comprehended what he had published.

Among

Among those Royal and Illustrious Ladies, we do not forget the late Dutchess of New-Castle, either for her Learning, offer at, or Love of Learning; nor for both, Mrs. Philips, and our Sappho Mrs. Behn; Mrs. Makins, the Learned Sister of the Learned Dr. Pell; nor without the highest Ingratitude for the Satisfaction I still receive by what I read of Madam Astalls of the most Sublime: Besides, what lately she has proposed to the Virtuous of her Sex, to shew by her own Example, what great Things, and Excellencies it is Capable of, and which calls to mind, the Lady of that Protestant Monastery, Mrs. Farrer, not long since at Geding in Huntington-shire; the History whereof we have at large written by * Dr. Hacket. Not without my hearty Wishes, that at the first Reformation in this Kingdom, some of those demolished Religious Foundations had been spared both for Men and Women; where single Persons devoutly inclined, might have retired and lived without Reproach or insnaring Vows; tho' under such Restraint and Religious Rules, as could not but have been approved by the most averse to Popery or Superstition, and as I have heard, is at this Day practised amongst the Evangelical Churches in Germany. And what should still forbid us to promote the same Example, and begin such Foundations, I am to learn more solid Reasons for, than any I confess, as yet I have. But whilst I am speaking of the Ladies,

* In the Life of Bishop Williams.

It would be an Omission unpardonable, not to Collect the Effgies of those Lords and Illustrious Persons, Favourites, great Officers and others, who had, and will have Name in the succeeding Histories of our late Civil War, for their Loyalty, Courage, Counsel, Imployments or Interest in the publick Affairs, (besides those already enumerated Chap. IV.) such as the Dukes of Albemarle, Buckingham, Hamilton, New-Castle, Ormond and his Illustrious Son, the late and Valiant Earl of Offory, by me never to be mentioned without the most grateful, and indelible Sense of a long and intire Friendship, begun many Years abroad, and continued, till with extreme Sorrow, I closed his Eyes. The Earls of Arundel and Surrey, Arlington, Ashley, Berkley, Biran, Bristol, Carlisle, Caermarthen, Capel, Cherbery, Clarendon, Cleveland, Cork, Darby, Devonshire, Marquis of Dorchester, Earl of Essex; the Learned Lords Falkland, Goring, Marquis of Hartford, Lord Hatton, Earl of Holland, Lords Holler, Hopton, Huntington; Earls of Inchequin, Kingston, Langdale; Duke of Lauderdale, Earls of Leicester, Lindsey,

M m

Loughborow,

* Scaliger. Beza, Thuanus, Ascham. Speede, &c.

† Epist. ad Princip. Phil. lofoph.

Loughborow, Manchester, Marlborough; Viscount Montague, the Renowned Marquis of Montrofs, Halifax; Earls of Malgrave, Northampton, Northumberland, Norwich, Orery, Peterborough; Duke of Richmond; Earls of Rochester, Shrewsbury, Southampton, Straford; Lord Stawel, Earl of Sunderland, Lord Wentworth, Marquis of Worcester, &c. Signal for their Service, or Remarkable for their Actions, whose Names will shine in our future Annals, as they deserve to do in Medal to their lasting Honor; as *per contra*, Bradshaw, Brackstead, Corbet, Cromwell, Cook, Dorislaus, Garland, Goff, Hewson, Holland, Ireton, Lisle, Ludlow, Martin, Okey, Hugh Peters, Pennington, Scot, Tichburn, Whaley, Ven and other our Clements, Ravillacs and Lopezes, with the rest of those Infamous Parricides, who deservedly suffered, or deserved to suffer to their endless shame. Lastly,

Those who discovered the late Plots and Conspiracies, whether real or pretended, and such as miscarried in them before, and since the Revolution. Nay, I would not care if I had the Heads and Pourtraits of Pelagius, Robert Parsons, Stapleton, the Martin-Mar-Prelates, Garnet, Faux, Catesby; the villanous Burgundian (who assassin'd the most Heroic Prince of Nassaw,) Jac-Straw, Tom Tiler, Simmel, Perkin Warbec, Tresilian, Emson and Dudley, Gaviston, Powel, Felton, Sindercum, Blood who made that bold Attempt on the Royal Gazophylacium in the Tower, and for a while robb'd it of the Imperial Crown, &c. To these add the French Erostratus Hubert, who is said to have fired the City of London, after it had stood as many Thousand Years, as the Temple at Ephesus had been Hundreds in Building; and let this Rear be brought up with Hammum and Whitney, Clavel the learned Padder, Dr. Lamb, Elizabeth Barton, Mal cut-purse, and the German-Princess.

I would see the Faces of Scoggin, Archee, Hobson the merry Carrier of Cambridge, and others *ejusdem ordinis*.

In this Class enter the celebrated *Misser* and illustrious Strumpets; such as Rosamond, Jane Shore, Gratiana and other *Thaïses* (of no mean Titles) as have debauch'd Great Princes, and contributed more perhaps to the Ruin of this Kingdom, than all the Wars, Fires, Plagues and Plots which else have happened.

Others again are Signal upon different and extraordinary Accounts, Rare and Accidental; such as the late Stroker Grotorix, the Pambus Irish Gastrimouth and Ventriloquus Fanning, our Milo, (and other Gastrimargi) Wood the great Eater of Kent, Marriot and other Philoxenus's.

Opposite

Opposite to these, the Virgin Schreira, Eva Fleigen and Margarete the Maid of Spire with the like Fasters and abstemious *Asceta*: Farley, who slept fourteen Days and Nights; Calvert who went from London to Calais and back again to London in a Summer's Day, between Sun rising and setting; Here likewise may properly come in Babo Earl of Abensperg, who being Father of Forty Children, brought Two and Thirty of them, (all alive, and at once) to wait upon the German Emperor; The prolific Mrs. Honeywood of Marshham in Essex; but above all, Margarite Countess of Honeberg, who brought forth as many Children at one Birth, as there are Days in the Year, all upon * unquestionable Record.

Then for Persons Remarkable for Age amongst us, Dame Kerton the late Abbess of Amesberry, who lived to an Hundred and Forty Years, married, and died long after the dissolution of her Monastery; Old Par, who survived above One Hundred Fifty and Two Years; and the antient Countess of Desmond, of whom it is reported, that she changed her Teeth three times; as a Queen of Hungary recover'd her Youth and Beauty by Virtue of the Water that bears her Name: To these add Old Simson of Ellerton upon Swale in York-shire, (who dying within these Twenty Years) was judged to be Older than Par by Ten Years: Other Nestors and Macrobian of this, and other Nations, see in the Learned and Industrious Dr. Plot's Natural History of Staffrd shire; where likewise of Men of prodigious Stature, such as Bray of Cornwall, Parsons, Porter to King James the First, whose Picture I think, is yet, or lately was to be seen in the Guard Chamber at White-Hall; Middleton of Lancashire, &c. Next to these, Jeffrey Dwarf to King Charles the First, who grew to an ordinary Man's Stature after Fifty Years; Mr. Ramus (Pumilo to Thomas Earl-Marshal of England) who being Learned, and in the magnificent Train of that Noble Lord, when he went Ambassador to Vienna (about the Restitution of the Palatinate to the vanquish'd King of Bohemia) made a Speech in Latin before his Imperial Majesty, with such a Grace, and so much Eloquence, as merited a Golden Chain and Medal of the Emperor: Nor may we here forget the compendious Confort (yet living) of the late Mr. Gibson, whose Nuptials we find celebrated by our best * Poets; and the Minute Man (of Stature suitable) deservedly numbered among our Tallest, and very best Miniature Painters of the Age; which kindly calls upon me to gratify an inclination I always

* Erasmus Guicciardin. L'Veves, &c.

See Plin. Hist. Lib. VII. Cap.

CAP. VIII.

* Mr. Waller.

had to an Art so useful and instructive, as well as delightful; by celebrating some of our own Country-men, who have out-done all the World in *Water-Colours*; such as *Hildiard*, both our *Olivers*, the inimitable *Cooper*, *Carew*, with the two Sons of *De Clyne*, &c. In Oyl,

Dobson, *Walker*, *Johnson*, *Fuller*, *Greenhill*, *Streeter*, *Rylie*, *Pierce*, &c. our *Phidias*, *Praxiteles* and *Lysippus* — Mr. *Gibbon* for the Statuary; our *Raulins*, *Simons*, &c. for *Intaglias*, &c. our *Billingsly*, *Davis* of *Hereford*, who wrote in *Laudem Artis Scriptorie*, and taught the Noble Prince *Henry* to write; *Coker*, *Gerin*, *Gething*, *Skelton*, and mine own *Monoculus Hoare*; *Compable* for their Skill and Dexterity in *Graving*, *Calligraphy* and fair Writing, to the most Renowned of the * Antients.

* *Callicrates wrote an Elegiac Distich in a Secsamum Seed.* *Ælian*. Var. Hist.

Hadrian Junius speaks of him as a Miracle, who wrote the *Apostle's Creed*, and beginning of *St. John's Gospel* within the compass of a Farthing. What would he have said of our Famous *Peter Bale*? who in the Year 1575. wrote the *Lord's Prayer*, the *Creed*, *Decalogue*, with two short Prayers in *Latin*, his own Name, *Motto*, *Day of the Month*, *Year of the Lord*, and *Reign of the Queen*, to whom he presented it at *Hampton-Court*; all of it written within the || Circle of a Single Penny, incas'd in a Ring and Bordure of Gold, and covered with a *Chrystal* so accurately wrought, as to be very plainly legible, to the great Admiration of her Majesty, the whole Privy-Council, and several Ambassadors then at Court: I think, he was also the Inventer of the Art of *Brachygraphy*, *Cyfers* and other *Note furtivæ* now in such use among us — Sed manum de Tabula.

For I should never else have done to think of finishing this Piece thro' all its dimensions and varieties, as we did expect to find it in what Mr. *Turner* undertakes, Sed quanta de spe! I descend therefore to other Nations, producing Men of Name or Merit for something Extraordinary and Conspicuous, whose Effigies in Medal or otherwise, were desirable upon the Account we shall hereafter * mention in favour of this seeming Digression.

* Concerning Physiognomy.

Alphonfus, the Learned King of *Leon* and *Castile*, and a Duke of *Ferrara* of that Name; *Andrea D'Oria*, who signaliz'd himself at the Battel of *Lepanto*; *Alexander Farneze*; *Albert Marquis of Brandenburg*; *Alonzo Perez de Gusman* Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, General of the *Armada* (Surnamed *Invincible*) against *England*, Anno 1588. &c.

It

It would be tedious but to Epitomize their several Exploits and Famous Atchievements, which every body conversant in modern History, will call to mind upon the recital of their Names only, which I therefore run over, and as I am Writing.

Belizarius the fortunate, and unfortunate General under *Justinian*; *Godfry* of *Buloin*; the Noble *Baldwin* and other *Heroes* of the Holy War; *Carolus Magnus* and *Quintus*; *Charles Duke of Burbon*, and *Charles Duke of Lorain*; *Charles* the Ninth of *France*; *Carolus de Cosse*; *Matthew Corvinus*; *Affaldus Longus*, *Aloisius Mustus*, *Antonio Prospero Columna*; *Cosimo di Medicis*, *Lorenzo*, and *Peter*; *John Casimire*; *Don Juan de Castro* and *Austria*; the Cardinals of *Lorain*, *Richieu* and *Mazarin*; *Louis de Bourbon* Prince of *Conde*, and his Father *Henry*; the *Chevalier Bayard*; *Gaspar Colligny* the Admiral, assassin'd in the *Bloody Parisian Massacre*; *Rosny Duke of Sully*; *Charles Son of King Philip the Second of Spain*, put to Death by his Father, suspected of favouring a Reformation; *Christiern* the Second and Fourth Kings of *Denmark*; *Ericus* and *Gustavus Adolphus* the Victorious Kings of *Sweden*; *Frederic* King of *Bohemia*; *Bethlem Gabor* Prince of *Transylvania*; *Isaac Conynio* Emperor of *Trebezond*; *Sebastian Zani* Doge of *Venice*; *Bartol Covillon*; *Fagiofanus Buissonius*; *Castruccio Castrucani*; *Darellus*, the *Waivod Draculus*; *Joseph* King of *Morocco*; *Taffalet*; *Benjamin Bueher*; *Hamar Essain* the Turk; *Isaac* King of *Tombut*; *Demetrius*, and the truculent *Vasilovits* Emperor of *Russia*; *Christ. Bernard* of *Munster*; the Famous *Pirate Barbarossa*: I have seen Pictures of *Montezuma* Emperor of *Mexico*; *Athabaliba* the *Inca*; *Paraccussi* King of *La Plata*; *Oran Zeeb*, *Zaga Christli*, *Tomabes* the last Soldan of *Egypt*; *Simon* the *Georgian* Prince; *Geo. Castriot*; *Sabach Abba Sophy* of *Persia*; *Sultan Amurad*, and *Mahumed* Second and Third; *Selymus*, and the Magnificent *Solyman*; *Albierius Cham* of *Tartary*; *Ferhates Bacha* and *Chuseines Bacha* of *Carmania*, *Zeriff* of *Fez*, *Muleasses* King of *Tunis*; the late *Vizier Cuproli*, *Jo. Cigala*, &c. To which may be added other extraordinary Persons, former, and later Ambassadors from *India*, *Morocco*, *Russia* (done by our best Painters) *Hamet Ben Hoddu Ottor*; *Raia Nebes*, *Naie Wi-Praia* his Collegue, *Abi Jaga Sedana*, and *Peter Jo. Potemkin* of *Mosco*; *Pawhatan* Emperor of *Virginia* and *Matoaka* his Daughter, Wife to *Esq. Rolff*, with the painted Prince *Giolo* lately shew'd in Public. To return to Christendom.

Ferdinando

Ferdinando Gonſalvo de Cordova and Soto ; Fieſco of Genoa ; Ferdinand Gaſpar de Gonzaga ; Guatimala ; Gaſp. de Guſman Conde de Olivares ; Guidantonio Guidobaldi Duke of Urbin, and Fra. Maria, Marquis Galeatius ; Gaſtion de Faux ; the great Duke of Guize ; Francis the Firſt ; Marſhal de Gaſſion, the Duke of Bohan ; Anna Dutchels of Memorency ; Henry the Fourth of France ; Blaiſe de Montluc ; Mich. Hoſpitalis ; Fran. Leſdiguieres, the late Henry de la Tour Marſhal of France ; the Princes of Conde and Conti ; Armand de Biron ; Ludov. de Trimouille ; George Cardinal l'Ambois ; the Count de Dunois ; Jo. Boucicault ; Simon de Monfort ; Scevola de Chaſtillon ; Olivarius de Clifton ; Bertrand de Gueſlin ; the late Count de Rochefacault ; Jo. Humiades ; Hercules Duke of Ferrara ; Raymundus de Ponto firſt Maſter of the Order of Malta ; George Elector of Brandenburg ; John Frederic of Saxony great Patron of Luther, &c. Jo. Burgundus laſt Maſter of the Knights Templars ; Cardinal Hugo ; Malateſta ; Don Juan d' Oquendo Admiral of the Spaniſh Fleet, Anno 1639. Jo. de Wert ; Buquoy ; Count Tilly ; Waſſeine Duke of Fridland ; Pepin King of France, and Father of Charles the Great ; Phocas, who murdered his Maſter the Emperor Mauritius, and was Founder of the Papal Primacy, Anno 602. Tol the Brave Swiſs ; the Noble Alonſo Perelus ; Picciminio ; Fran. Pezaro ; Clara Eugenia the moſt Prudent Governels of Flanders, &c. Peter Fulgoſus, Affaldus Piſo, Phil. Longus ; George Ragotzius ; Jo. Ranzovius ; Randolphus Adornus ; Chr. Radziuil ; Peter Serini ; Marquis Spinola ; Diego Sarmiento de Acunna ; Sebaſtian King of Portugal ; Sigifmond King of Poland ; Count Staremburg who ſo bravely Defended Vienna ; Tho. Strozzi ; Ludovic. and Fran. Sforza ; Canis Scaliger Princes of Verona ; Jacobus Trivultio ; Martin Turriano ; Virgilio Urſini ; Simon Vignotius ; Villiers and Valetta, Great Maſters of Malta and Rhodes ; Vaſques de Gama ; Farinata Ubertus ; Ziſca ; Zamoſchi Chancellor of Poland ; Henry d' Braderode ; the moſt Illuſtrious and Heroic Princes of Orange, William the Firſt ; Maurice, Henry, Frederic ; William the Second, and Third his *Ara Canis* M.DCLXXXIX. &c. and amongſt the moſt Worthy to be for ever Celebrated by that State, in Medals of Gold ; that Brave, and Courageous Patrior Offe, who with his ſecond Haſſenaer, ſaved his Fellow Citizens and Country, from being tamely given up to the French before Amſterdam, 1678.

Fathers and Divines, as many as can be recovered with any appearance of Reſemblance, which I fear will be very few ; tho' the Monks in ſome old Greek and Latin Manuſcripts, pretend to preſent

preſent us not a few, eſpecially of the later School-men and Theologues of Note : Such as,

Alphonſus à Caſtro.	Eſpenſeus.	Ocham Angl.
Aquinas.		
Abbas Urſpergenſis.	Fagginus Paul.	Paguinus.
Altingus.	Foiſeca.	Pagnigarola.
G. de Saint Amore,	Fulgentius.	Pamelus.
Angl.		Pascaſtus.
Anaſtaſius.	Gaza Theod.	P. Paul Sarpi, Au-
Anſelmus.	Genebrand.	thor of the C. of
Arius Montanus.	Gerson.	Trent.
Armachanus Angl.	Goranus Angl.	Pallavicini Card. his
	Granata.	Antagoniſt.
Bacanthorp Anglus.	Groſthead Angl.	Perotus Nic.
Balaſamon.		Perron Cardinal.
Baronius.	Hampolus Angl.	
Bellarmin.	Heresbachius.	Rhabanus Maur.
Berengarius.	Hincmarus.	Rbenarius Beat.
Befſarion.	Hugo Cardinal.	Ribadineira.
Bertram.	Hofius Cardinal.	Rigaltius.
Biel.		
Bonaventura.	Jacobus de Vorag.	Sa Emanuel.
Bradwardin Angl.	Janſenius, Ep. Iper.	Sadolet Cardinal.
	Iccoltus Cardinal.	Salignat.
Cafa, Ep. Benevent.		Salmeron.
Cajetan.	A Kempis Tho.	Savanerola.
Canus Melch.	A Lapide Corn.	Schellſtrate.
Capgrave Angl.	Jo Laſcaris.	Serarius.
Caffander Geo.	Leſſius.	Soto Dominic.
Cuſanus Card.	Pet. Lombard & Fra-	Stapulenſis Fab.
	tres P. Comeſtor.	Suarez.
	Gratian.	
Delrio.	Lyra Nich. Angl.	Tapperus.
Dionyſius Exig.		Tolet Cardinal.
M. de Dominis.		Torretius.
Doffat.	Maldonat.	Toſtatus.
Drexelius.	Mapus Angl.	Toſſanus.
Dubravins.	Molienus.	
Duceus Fronto.	Mont — Luc.	
Durandus.		Valentius Greg.
Druſus.	Neſham Angl.	Valeſius.
	Nigellus Angl.	Vaſquez.
Escobar.		Vatablus.

Vatablus.	Valeria Cyprian.	Ximenes Cardinal.
Vives Ludovic.	Hugo Des. Victore	
Vulcanius.	Angl.	Zabarella, &c.

To these add the Founders of Monastical Orders, especially St. Dominic, Francis, Ignatius Loyola, Xaverius, S. Bruno the Carthusian, Philip Neri, &c. And were it possible, Peter the Famous Hermit and zealous Preacher of the Crusado, exciting the Christian Princes to undertake the Holy War; as did John Vetzeli Indulgences, upon pretence of another Pious Fraud in the time of Luther; together with the contemplative Men St. Anthony, Paul, Sym. Stylites, &c.

Protestants and Reformed.

Amyraldus.	Curio Calias.	Junius Hadr.	Piscator.
ARMINIUS.	Curcellæus.	— — Patr.	Rivet Andr.
Aubertin.	Daille.	A Lasco Jo.	Schichardus.
	De Dieu.		Scultetus.
Becanus.	DIODATI.	Marlorat.	Simlerus.
Berenger.	Donellus.	Marnixius.	Sturnius.
BEZA.	Drelincourt.	Martyr Pet.	Tilenus.
Bibliander.	Drusus.	Mercerus.	TREME-
Blondel.		Mestrizat.	(LIUS.
Bocbartus.	Episcôpius.	MOLIN Pet.	Tuffanus.
BUCER.	L'Espine.	MORNEUS	
		(Phil.	Viretus.
Bullenger.	Fagins.	Muerfius.	Voetius.
	Farell.	Munsterus.	
CALVINVS.		Musculus.	WALDO of
Calixtus.			Lyons.
Cameron Angl.	Geraldus.	Oculampadius.	Wollebius.
Capellus.	Gomarus.		
Castalio.		Paræus.	
Colerus.	Junius Fran.	Pelicanus.	Zwinglius, &c.

Of the Augustan Confession.

Beaumannus.	Chemnitius.	Eckhartus.	Flutterus.
Brentius.	Cruciger.		Illyricus Fla.
		Gerbardus.	
Calovius.	Diazius.	Groninger.	Kruger.
			Labin

LUTHER.	Osiander.	Salmuth.	Ursinus.
		Schibler.	
Major.	Pfeffinger.	Schmidius.	Wegelin.
Martinus.			
Meisner.	Quistorp.	Vergerius Paul.	Zimmerman,
MELANC.		Volkmarus.	(&c.
(THON.			

Historians, Philosophers, Philologers, Critics, &c.

Agricola Geo.	Brodæus.	Comines Phil.	Freinshemius.
Alberti LeoBap.	Brouartius.	Conringius.	Froissard.
Allatius Leo.	Burgerdicius.	Contarenius.	
Aldus, A. P. F.	Buxtorf.	Cunæus.	Garci-Lasso de
Alex. ab Alexan.		Cremoninus.	la Vega, who
P. de Aliaco.	Cagnolus.	Criminus Pet.	writ the Hi-
Alvarez.	Chalcondylas.		story of the
Alstedius.	Calderinus.	Decius Phil.	Incas.
Appianus.	Calepin.	Delrio.	Garz. ab Horto.
Aretin Pet.	Calvisius.	Despaunterius.	Gauricus.
— — Fran.	Camerarius.	Deusing.	Gaza.
Argyropylus.	Campanus.	Doletus.	Gemistus.
Aubesp.	Canterus.	Donatus.	Gesner.
Aventine.	Caninius.	Doufa Janus.	Gifanius.
Augustinus Ant.	Castalio.	Drusus.	Goclenius.
D'Avila.	Carpzovius.	Dudithius.	Godescalcus.
D'Avity.	Caro Hamib.		Golius.
	Casaubon.	Elmacinus.	Gorlaeus.
Barbarus Her.	Castelvetro.	ERASMUS.	Grueter.
— — — Dan.	Cataneus.	Erpenius.	Grynæus.
Badius.	Comes Natal.	Everardus.	Gronovius.
Bayfius.	Du Chesne.	Eustathius.	GROTIUS.
Bombus Pet.	Chistius.		Gravius.
Berigardus.	Chrysoloras.	Faber Honorat.	Gruchius.
Bertram.	Ciacconius.	— — Nicolaus.	Guillandinus.
Bignon.	Clemengis.	— — Petrus.	Guillemius.
Blondus.	Colerus.	— — Tanaquil.	Gyraldus.
Bonamicus.	Commandinus.	Faernus.	
Bongarsius.	Columna Hier.	Ferrarius.	
Borrichius.	and Fab.	Fenestella.	Du Hamel.
Boterus.	Comenius.	Ficinus.	Helvicius.
Briffonius.		N n	Heraldus.

Heraldus.	Manutius Pat.	Philander.	Schindlerus.
Heereboord.	— — — Fil.	Philelphus.	Sigonius.
Hermann Contr.	Mariana.	Picolomini.	Simlerus.
Hermolaus B.	Martinus.	Pistorius.	Siri Victor.
HEINSIUS.	Mafius.	Jo. Picus Miran.	Sleidan.
(P. F.	Massonius.	Pierius.	Speronius.
Holstenius.	Meibomius.	Pighius.	Spondanus.
Hortensius L.	Menagius.	Pignorius.	Stephanus Hen.
	Menochius.	Pimellus.	— — — Rob.
Le Jay.	Merula.	Pjthæus.	— — — Char.
Imola Jo.	Meursius.	Platina.	Stobæus.
Imperator.	Mezeray.	Du Pleix Scrip.	Stuckius.
Jovius.	Molineus.	Poggius.	Sturmius.
Junius Hadr.	Monardus.	Politianus.	Sylburgius.
Jussellus Pat.	Morbovius.	Pontanus.	
— — — Fil.	Munster.	Portus Crestensis	Tartagnus.
	Muretus.	Puteanus and	Telepinus.
Keckerman.	Mufurus.	(Frat.	Thevet.
Kirchmannus.			Thevenot.
	Nannius.	Ragufæus.	Thomafinus.
Laet.	Nandæus.	Ramus Pet.	THUANUS.
Lambinus.	Nannæsius.	Ramus Jo.	Thysius.
Latius.		Raphelengius.	Tilenus.
Landinus.	Olaus Mag.	Riccobonus.	Tiraquellus.
Leunclavius.	Oldorpius.	Rittershufius.	Torrentius.
Lascaris.		Rutgersius.	Trapezantius.
Latomus.	Pacius Jul.	Rocca Angelus.	Turnebus.
Leopardus.	Palmerius.	Robortel.	Tufanus.
Leti Greg.	Pancirollus.	Rosinus.	Trissinus.
Leo Africanus.	Parvin. Onup.	Reinesius.	
Lenneclavius.	Paruta.		Valla.
Licetus Fortun.	Pascal.	Sabellicus.	Valesius.
Ligorius.	Passeratius.	Sadoletus.	Varenius.
Linschoten.	Pasquier.	SALMASIUS.	Varillas.
Lindenbrogius.	Patricius Fran.	Salmeron.	Velferus.
LIPSIUS.	Paulus Venetus.	Sambucus.	Verdier.
Longolius.	Pieriske Fabr.	SCALIGER.	Vergerius.
	Pellison.	(P. F.	Victorius.
Madrusius.	Percheymer.	Schottus.	Vignier.
Maimburg.	Perottus.	Scioppius.	Virgil Polyd.
Majoragius.	Petavius.	Scriberius.	Vlitius.
Malbranch.	Petitus Sam.	Scultetus.	Ulphila.

Voetius.

Voetius.	Ursinus.	Wicquefort.	Wower.
Volaterranus.		Wierus.	
VOSSIUS.	Wendelinus.	Wolpbius.	Xylander.
(P. F.			Xiphilin, &c.

Juris-Consults.

Accursius.	Decius Phil.	Imolenfis Alex.	Puffendorf.
Alciat.			
	Fenestella.	Menochius.	Selva.
Baldus.	Fulgofus.	Minsinger.	
Barolus.			Tiraquellus.
Becanus.	Gentilis.	Pacius Jul.	
Bonavitus.		Panormitan.	ULPIAN.
BUDÆUS.	Hottoman.	Papinian.	
Covarruvias.	Hottinger.	Paulinus.	Widmanstade,
Cujacius.		Paulus de Castro	&c.

Physicians, Naturalists, Chymists and Botanists.

Indeed we sometimes meet with the Heads of *Æsculapius* himself, *Hippocrates*, *Theophrastus*, *Mithridates*, &c. in Gems and ancient Marbles: But I remember not to have seen any of *Galen*, *Celsus*, &c. tho' 'tis not unlikely there may perhaps in Spain be some true Pictures of *Averroes*, *Avicen*, *Azoth*, *Mesue*, *Rhasis*, *Serapio*, &c. as I make no doubt but there is of

Acosta.	Crato.	De Graff.	Mizaldus.
Aquapendente.	Crollius.		Mollerus.
Argentarius.	Clusius.	Godartius.	Mayern.
Asellius.			Mathioli.
Alpinus Prosper	Dalechampi.	Hearnins.	Niphus.
	Dodonæus.		
Bartholin. P. F.	Duret.	Johnstonus.	Pareus.
Baubinus.			Patin, P. F.
Bellonius.	Etmullerus.	Vander Linden.	Platerus.
Beverovicus.		Lemnius.	Plempius.
Borrichius.	Fallopins.	Laurentius.	Pontanus.
Borellus.	Fernelius.	Lazius.	Pighius.
Bontius.	Fierovantus.	Leonicenus.	Piso.
	Forestus.		Paludanus.
Capivaccius.	Fracaftorius.	Malpighius.	
Casapinus.	Fuchsius.	Mercurialis.	Quercetanus.
		N n 2	V. Rheede.

V. Rheed.	Sala.	Spigelius.	Tragus.
Riverius.	Sambucus.	Spon.	
Riolanus.	Salvianus.	Steno.	Veslingius.
Rulandus.	Salvatico.	Sylvius de Boe.	
Rondeletius.	Sanctorius.	Schrevelius.	Wierus.
Ruellius.	Sennertius.	Septalius.	Wormius, &c.
Regius.	Sinibaldi.	Severinus.	

Other famous Persons, *Adepti*, *Rosi-Crucians*, *Empirics* and *Pre-tenders* to curious Arts, and extraordinary Secrets :

Arnoldus de Villa Nova, the Abbot *Joachim*, *Trevisanus*, *Trithemius*, *Artepheus*, *Cornelius Agrippa*, *Basilus Valentinus*, *Jacob Behmen*, *Campanella*, *Cardan*, *Cosmopolita*, *Dr. Faustus*, *Nicolas Flamel*, *Geber*, *Glauber*, *Van Helmont*, *John de Indagine*, *Kelly*, *Lullius*, the *Merlins*, *Nostradamus*; the two Famous *Monte-banks Orvietano* and *John Punicus*, *Paracelsus*, *Baptista Porta*, *Rupescissa*, *Weckerus*, *Wyerus*; the Noble *Despagnet* Author of *Enchirid. Phys. Restitut.* and other *Novators*; the more Learned *Jews*, *Abrabanel*, *Benjamin*, *Manasses Ben Israel*, *Maimonides*, *R. David Chimci*, *Leon Modena*, *Leo Juda*, *Elias Levita*. Besides other

Impostors, Heresiarchs and Heterodoxi, &c.

Arius, *Barcocab* and the *Pseudo-Messias's*; *Barcold*, nor more expect we to meet either in *Medal*, *Marble* or *Picture* *Simon Magnus*, *Cerintus*, *Manes*, *Pelagius*, *Donatus*, *Lucian*, *Porphyrie*, *Celsus*, &c. *Mahomet*, *Sergius*, *Haly*; tho' perhaps *Adam Pastor*, *Abbas Joachim*, *Sartor*, *Erastus*, *Calderinus*, *Vaninus*, *Gordianus*, *Bruno*, *Pomponatius*, *Pomponius Lætus*, *Socinus*, *Crellius*, *Anthony Urceus*, *Schlictingius*, *Vorsinus*, *Servetus*, *Martin Gondisalvo*, *Gualter Lollard*, *Munster*, *David George*, *Hessling*, *Waldemar Jac. Heraclides*; the Visionary *Postellus*, *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolling*, *Sabbatai Sevi*; the false *Sebastian* of Portugal, *Rustan*, *Muggleton*, *George Fox* and *Berkeley* our *Princes of Quakers* and *Pensilvanians*, the *Quietist Molinos*, *Antoneta de Borignon*, &c.

Next to these enter the Famous *Viragos*, *Jean la Pucelle d' Orleans*, of whom there was long since a *Medal* struck, and divers *Pictures*; the *Papissa Joane* or *John the Eighth*. Add to these *Massanello* of Naples, and others of remarkable Note.

Persons likewise distinguishable for any Rare and Extraordinary Accident or Quality; such as were the two Famous *Philophrists*

Philophrists (the modern *Pylades* and *Orestes* of the late Age) *Nicolas Barbadicus*, the Marquis *Trevisanus*, who so Nobly contended to die for one another. To whom add, *Joannes de Temporibus* Standard-bearer to *Charlemain*, who is reported to have lived Three Hundred Years; *Battadens* the *Wandering Jew*; any of the *Seven Sleepers*; the temperate *Cornaro*; *George* of *Fronsborg* the *Swedes*; *Nic. Klanker*; *Potocæva* of *Poland*; *Burgo* the *Spaniard*, with the *Zelander* so tall and strongly limb'd, as at the Nuptial of the *French King Charles the Fair*, he brought into the Festival Hall two Tuns of Beer, in either Hand a Tun: The Noble *Silesian* so strong, as with his Hands could break the thickest *Horse-Shoe*, and held at the same time three Men, two under his Arm, and one by his Teeth; and who hunting a vast *Wild Boar*, taking him by the Snout, kill'd him with his Sword, and could at a Dinner quaff off a whole *German Ohm* of *Rhenish*. And now we speak of *Germans* and *Boars*, I read of a *Boor* or *Country-Fellow* of that Nation, who upon a *Wager*, devoured an entire *Hog*, *Entrails* and all, raw and alive, beginning at the Tail. Other *Athletic* and *Gigantic Men* were *Quauimbe* the *American Prince*; but none of these came near *Don Pedro* a *Spanish Gentleman*; who tho' but of a just Stature, did at * *Naples* perform things so prodigious for

Strength, as well may justify all that we find reported of *Samson*, *Milo*, *Tiormus* and other *Heros* of old; nor these the Stories of suspected Authors, but as *Eye-Witnesses*, recorded by *Maiolus*, *Cardan*, *Camerarius*, *Thuanus*, *Scaliger*, *Fazel*, *Goropius* and others of sufficient Credit.

To these add *Lazarus* the *Italian*, whose Brother grew out of his side; but above all, those *Scotch Twin Monsters*, who living both to be Men, often discoursed and disputed with one another, and sometimes wrangled and fell out. To these belong *Barbara* the hairy Maid, whose Picture we have from the Life by *Hollar*, and the *Curved Woman*; the little *Manikin* lately carried about in a Box, and the prodigious fat Child. To this Class belong extraordinary *Zanis* and *Farcers*, *Scaramuccios*, *Trivelin*, *Harlequin*, *Pulchinello* and such as excel in slight of hand; the late Famous *Funamble Turk*, *Jack-Adams*, and the *Dutch Woman Tumbler*; by no means forgetting our late *Proteus Clark*, who tho' gross enough of Body, was of so flexible and subtil a Texture, as to contort his Members into several disfigurements, and to put out of joynt almost any Bone or *Vertebra* of his Body, and to re-place it again. Lastly, *Thomas* the *German*,

who

who performed any thing with his Feet that others could do with their Hands, celebrated by the Excellent Poet *Posidius*, &c.

Eminent Travellers and Discoverers were,

Paulus Venetus, the Jew *Benjamin*, *Leo Africanus*, *Postell*, *Fernandus Pinto*, *Busbequius*, *Bellonius*, *Jo. Maria Favi*, *Le Blanc*, *Bernier*, *Monconis*, *Mandeflo* and *Olearius*, *Rauwolf*, *Thevenot*, *Tavernier*, *Sir John Chardin*, my most worthy Friend; *Vansele*, with the late Famous *Missionaries*, *Riccius*, *Adam*, *Semedo*, *Martinus*, *Magalian*, the Jesuit *Le Compt*, *Trigaultius*, *P. de la Valle*, and above all those ever Renowned Discoverers of the New World, *Vesputius*, *Columbus*, *Vertamannus*, *John Major*, *Sebastian Confalvo*, *Gomez*, *Nignio*, *Fogesta*, *Vasc. Nunez*, *Peter Covilan*, *P. Alvarez*, *Almeida*, *Alvaredo*, *Zanches* de *Huelva*, *Zeno*, *Ubbon*, *Sylvanus*, *Piccolomini*; our *Owen Guynedd*, *Annius Hemiskirk*, *Bavenson*, *Car. Rip. Machero*, *Gonsalvo* and *Tristan de Vaz*, *Pigafetta*, *Spileberg*, *Schouten*, *L'Eremit*, *Bathencourt*, cum multis aliis, whose *Pourtraits* are to be found.

Much desirable were certainly the *Heads* and *Effigies* of the ancient *Sophists*, *Rhetoricians*, *Critics*, Men Renowned for their extraordinary Learning, &c. Such as

Varro, *Demetrius Phalereus*, *Plotinus*, *Hierocles*, *Longinus*, *Quintilian*, both the *Plinies* (of whom I wonder we see neither Authentic Medal or Statue) *Solinus*, *Maximus Tyrius*, *A. Gellius*, *Athenæus*, *Pyrrho the Sceptic*, *Lucian*, *Libanius*, *Censorinus*, *Themistius*, *Severinus Boethius*, and others whom we have named, not omitting the Witty *Æsop*, and incomparable *Phædrus*, &c. Nor remember I to have seen any Medal (one could confidently rely on) of the Father of History *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Polybius*, *Plutarch* and the rest of that Venerable Class; or indeed of the Latin Writers (*Cæsar* excepted) or very few of the Ages succeeding; but which yet might have been done as to the *Effigies* in their Manuscripts, by the Pens of those who in their Author's Life-time copied their Works, and had been skilful in designing with the Pen, as many have done in later times.

Mathema-

Mathematicians.

What should one not give for a genuine Medal of the Divine *Archimedes*, *Archytas*, *Aristarchus*, *Callisthenes*, *Diophantus*, *Euclides*, *Eratosthenes*, *Hipparchus*, *Mela*, *Ptolemæe*, *Strabo*, *Apollonius Pergæus*, *Pappus*, *Pyrrho the Lydian*, *Sesostris*, &c. of the Antients? *Ulugh Beigh* Nephew to great *Tamerlain*; *Alhazen*, *Almansor*, *Geber*, *Isr. Abulfeda*, &c. *Radolphus the Second*: With no great Pains we may find the *Effigies* and *Stamps* of the Noble *Tycho*, *Copernicus*, *Galilæus*, *Kepler*, *De Cartes*, *Gassendus*, *Vieta*, *Scheiner*, *Hevelius* (of whom I have seen a very fair Medalion.) To these number,

Apian Pet. Areolus, *Des Argues*, *Auzout*; *Benardinus Baldus*, *Bertius*, *Bettinus*, *Borellus*, *Bullialdus*, *Cassini*, *Cavallerius*, *Clavius*, *Commandinus*; *Eichstadius*, *Eustathius de Divinis*, *Fermat*, *Orontius Fineus*, *Fournier*, *Fermantius*; *Galileo*, *Gemma Frisius*, *Guido Ubal-dus*; *Herigon*, *Hondius*, *Janellus*, *Jubertus*; *Kircherus*; *Ludovicus à Ceulen*, *Lubin*; *Ger. Mercator*, *Maurolycus*, *Mersennus*, *Mercurialis*; *Nicero*; *Ortelius*; *Paschal*, *Pena*, *Pequet*, *Pertinger*, *Purbachius*; *Rhamusius*, *Rudbeck*, *Ragusius*, *Robault*, *Ricciolus*; *Snellius*, *Stadius*, *Schotti*, *Stevinus*, *Stouffer*; *Tacquet*, *Torricellius*, *Tartaglia*, *Turrianus*; *Vitellio*, *De Wit*, &c.

Despairing of *Hippias the Tyrant*, *Pisistratus*, *Tiphys*, *Theſeus*, *Dædalus*, *Palamedes*, *Icarus*, &c. Worth in the mean time were the procuring the *Effigies* of *Virgilius* Bishop of *Salisbourg*, condemn'd as an Heretic, for affirming there were *Antipodes*; *Regiomontanus*, *Flavio Goia* of *Amalphi*, who found out the *Pyxis Nautica*; and of that Devil in a Cou, the Monk *Anklitzin*, or *Schwartz* of *Friburgh*, who invented *Gun-Powder* and *Artillery*: But above all, the Famous *Cofar* of *Harlem*, or whoever else he was, that brought the stupendious Art of *Typography* into the World, of which 'tis yet believed, the fore-named *Regiomontanus* gave the first hint; the Heads of both the Learned and Industrious Improvers of it, deserving indeed, not only their *Medals*, but *Statues* of Gold, and would doubtless have been so honored in a more grateful Age: How much more than he, or they, who first invented Letters, and the Symbolical Magic of *Writing*, for the Communication of our Thoughts to the Absent of the farthest *Antipodes*; Nay, of the Dead, by joyning of those Elements together?

Famous

See for many of the Greek Philosophers Westlein's late Edition of Diog. Laertius, or rather those of Bellorinus, design'd from the best Originals, yet remaining.

Famous Printers were Oporinus, Raphelengius, Plantin, the Stephens, Aldus, Moretus, Gryphius, Froben, Morelius, the Elzeviers, Bleau, Vitre, our Day, Winkyn de Worde who Printed here, if not first of any, yet the second, 1496. in the Reign of Henry VII. Caxton, Raftal who married a Sister of Sir Thomas More Lord Chancellor; Thomafius, Bee, not forgetting John Tate, who made excellent White Paper so long since, for John Caxton here in England: The Invention of the Rolling-Press, (how certainly I know not) is ascribed to the Learned Justus Lipsius, but I believe it was long before. To these add Joannides, Jar. Mesius, Lipperseim, Vitellio, Gravius, Galilæi, Sir Paul Neile, &c. all of them contending to have been the first Inventors, or who wrought or brought * Spectacles, Perspective and other Optic and Telescopic Glasses to that perfection we now have them, and see their Effects in that prodigious System, reducing the irregularities of Saturn, with other wonderful Discoveries. Here come in Leenwenhoek, Swammerdam, &c. Discoverers of such Wonders and Magnalia Dei in Minimis by their Microscopes, after our Sagacious Dr. Hook, had shewed the way. To these add,

Paulinus Bishop of Nola, who 'tis said, invented Bells, or rather brought them first in use to Congregate the People. Stirrups to Saddles are modern; so is the polishing of Armour, mill'd Lead and sheathing of Ships with it, drawing of Wire, and sitting Steel and Bords by Mills; Refining, and indeed Inventing Sugar, and other such like Works; as making of Hats, improving Paper and Figuline Ware by Palissy's White Glaze; with the great Improvements of that antient and useful Art, by our Mr. Doit; the finding out of several sorts of Stuffs, Calandring and Chambletings, Cements, Vernishes, Pastes and Lackers, artificial Marbles, and the way of staining and colouring it. The Monks who brought out of Persia into Europe the first Eggs of the Silk-Worm to Justinian, and other felicitates hujus Sæculi (as one calls them) which may be reckon'd among the Nova reperta of the latter Ages, in number and use, far superior to any of the former.

Cornelius Drebbel was Famous for his perpetual Motion; the Noble Humniades Inventor of the Scarlet-Bow Die, since the loss of the antient Purple; Stevinus, who (besides several Geometrical Instruments) framed the Veliferous Chariot, celebrated by the Learned Grotius; Baniger, who made a sailing Plow, and built a Vessel to row it self, and another to pals under the

Seas;

Seas; nor must Guil. Buchildius be omitted, who Anno 1347. found out the way of Curing Herring, bringing in that immense Wealth to those of Holland, that the Great Emperor Charles the Fifth went on purpose to, where he lay obscurely buried, and caused a Noble Monument to be erected over him. Our Baylie for his Engine to deepen obstructed Rivers, does here come in; those also who have of late perfected the way of Diving and Urination, carrying Light, Writing, sending Letters and Working under Water in the profoundest Seas, by which great Treasures and Wrecks have been recovered. And here Cola Pesce the Famous Sicilian is not to be forgotten. Those who likewise first excogitated, or improved Calculations of Automata: The Equated Isocrone Motion of the Weight of a Circular Pendulum, in a Paraboloid, and as applied to Clock-Work, who brought them to repeat the Hour, and added the Spring-Balance to Watcher. The Laws of Motion and Geometrical straightning of Curvelines are due to Sir Chr. Wren and Mr. Neile; and what we have mentioned above, to the Famous Oughtred, Hugens of Zulichum, Dr. Hook, Mr. Barlow, &c. As formerly to our Robert Norman and W. Burrows, the finding out of the Variation and Inclination of the Needle. To our Harriot, the Area of Spherical Triangles, and Quantity of Solid Angles. The Periphery of Right Tangents and Secants, which we have of Regiomontanus and Napper, were shewed us by Erasmus Reinhold, &c. The Detection of the way of Ephemerides (unknown to the Antient) is ascribed to Purbachius; and Ludovicus à Culen is Famous for his Geometrical Problem. And now what New and Nobler Flights, our Learned Newton has made in these sublime Studies, worthily Advancing him to the Trust he is in, and where without Envy, he may stamp his own Medal.

Torreceilius and Otto Geric claim those useful Experiments about the Air. Among the most Ingenious Mechanicks may be reckoned, Gil. Norrison, who about Thirty Years since, made that Famous Clock of St. Johns at Lions in France, with whom we would compare our present Coventry Black-Smith, and Richard Wallingford Son also of another Black-Smith; who made such another Master-Piece almost Four Hundred Years past, as our Chronicles tells us. William, and Thomas Bleau, Johnson, Sanson, Tavernier and other Excellent Composers of Maps, Charts, Globes, Spheres, &c. Our Mr. Blaggrave both In-

Of Antient Inventors, see Plin. Hist. Lib. VII. Cap. Sowing, 56.

O o

Sowing, Setting and Harrowing Corn at one time, with several more Ingenious and useful Inventions (which we shall hereafter speak of) deserve a mention.

* Such as
is of the
Dukes of
Branden-
burgh at
Munic. of
Saxony. Ba-
varia, &c.
Among these may come in the Diligent and Curious * Collectors of both Artificial, and Natural Curiosities, Types, Models, Machines, &c. such as were Favi, Adrovandus, Imperanti; Mascardi, Septalius, Wormius, Paule Contant, Calceolarius, Pifo, Caval. Pozzo, Ferdinando Gospi, Jo. Tradescant, and above them all, the worthy Mr. Charleton, &c. *See Plate 22*

And now whilst we speak of Heads and Pourtraits, the most celebrated Modern Painters, Sculptors and Architects challenge their Place, such were the great Restorers, Cimabue, Gaddi, Giotto, Mich. Angelo Buona Roti, Raphael d' Urbino, Titian, Julio Romano, Paulo Veroneze, Leonardo Da Vinci, Pet. Perugino, Correggio, Caraccio, Polidoro de Caravagio, Parmegiano, Bassano, Georgione, Rosso, Andr. Mantegna, Del Sarto, Perin del Vagua, Gentile (a Son of Bellino) Famous for his Journey to Constantinople, to draw the Picture of Mahomet the Second, and the Re-proof that Tyrant gave him, for leaving a Neck too long and out of proportion, in a Piece of the decapitation of St. John Baptist, by taking off the Head of a poor Slave before him, to shew him a demonstration of his Error.

To these add Julio Clovio, Scavoni, Salviati, D' Arpino, Domini-chino, Baroccio, Palma, Bandinelli, Zuccherro, Tintoret, Lanfranc, Cortone, Peruzzi, Porcellus, del Piombo, Pordonon, Franco, Maze-voli, Guido Rhene, Pantormo, Salviati, Beccafumi, Lomasius, Pet. Testa, Vannius, Dolci, Maratti, Albert Durer, Holbein, Luc. Van Leyden, Breugel Udine, Rubens, Van Dyke, Morus, Le Brun, Poussin, Bourdon, Lely, Bronkhorst, Culemberg, Gentilescus, De Crete, Florus, Flonthorst, Meytens, Polenburgh, Syndere, Paul Brill, Snellinx, Vosterman, Rimbrand, Brower, Bavor, Boll, Dankers, Eilcheimer, Eix, Eyck (John, and Hubert especially; who invented the Use of Oyls in Colours, Anno, 1410.) Guttembergh, Hemskerk, Kessel, Levins, Reyssens, Van Ort, Peters, Segars, Swarts, Voerst, &c.

Nor was all the praise due to Men alone, as of old were celebrated Timarete, Irene, Calypso, Lala, &c. Famous Pistrices in, and near our times, were Arimisia Gentilefchi, Christina Pop-pinch, Marietta Tintoreta, Magdalena de Pas, Susanna de Sandrac, Lucretia Mirandulana, Propertia of Bononia, the Abbess Plautilla, the Learned Anna Maria à Scurman, and another Anna of Nieu-
burgh, Phonisba of Cremona, and Propertia Rossi, who was both

Pistrix

Pistrix and Sculptrix; not forgetting the Virtuous Lady of the Chevalier Charles Pattin (so well deserving of the Medalists) skilful in the Latin Tongue: But above all, the Princess Louise, Daughter to the late Queen of Bohemia, who had that rare and extraordinary Talent of drawing the Effigies to the Life, of an absent Person, by Memory only.

Eminent Chalcographers were Durer, Sadeler, Cort, M. Antony, Pet. Pontius, Bolfoert, Nantevil, Natalis, Vosterman, Melan, which calls to mind the late Melanochalcographer N. de Seigen; who in the Year 1648, first produced the Mezzo-Tinto Graving (of which before;) Calot, Bosse, De la Bella, Blomaert, and innumerable more: But among all we have recited, the never to be forgotten Hub. Golzius, whilst we write of Medals.

Renowned Architects and Sculptors

Were divers of the Painters nam'd above; M. Angelo, Pri-maticius, Pantormo, John de Bollogne, Francis Flemingo, the two last celebrated for the Statue of the Duke of Florence erected in the Piazza at Ligorne; Henry the Fourth of France standing on the Pont-Neuf at Paris; and the Sancta Veronica in St. Peters at Rome; but above all, Dominico Fontona, who elevated the Obelisk before that sumptuous Pile; Bernini, who built the Cupola; Bramante, Vignole, Scammozzi, Alberti, De l'Orme, Serli, not forgetting John de Vaine, Inventor, or Restorer of the Art of Stucco; with blind Sculptor of Florence, who cut, and moulded Faces, and made them to resemble by his Feeling only. Lastly, Francisco Tadda, who after the cutting and working in Porphyrie had been lost many Hundred Years, found out a certain Juice, wherewith he hardened and gave Temper to his Tools and Instruments, by which the famous Justicia, there is said to have been his first successful Essay in Statue, after the Fountain of fifteen Foot Diameter, which he made for Cosimo di Medices, who, 'tis by some reported, gave the Receipt to Tadda, now lost again, to the reproach of such as either out of Sloth or Envy, neglect, or refuse to discover any profitable and useful Secret; suffering it rather to Die with them, than Benefit the future Age, by which many Noble, and Rare Inventions have perished with their ill-natur'd Authors. Other skilful Architects and Mechanicks, Bellou, Ramelli, Caus, Zonca, &c. whose Books are commonly adorned with their Effigies; especially, such as contain the Lives of those Artists,

Geo. Vassari, Baglioni, &c. but by none so amply, as by Monsieur Phelipien, and the late Cavalier Sandrart; where one may find them altogether, both Antient, and Modern most elegantly Engraven. In the mean time is it not strange that among all those Glorious Artists, famed for their incomparable Pieces; and who took such pains to Paint and Cut the Statues of so many Princes and Heros of old (some of whose Works are still in being) there should be neither Medal, Picture or Statue of either Polygnotus, Telephanes, Phidias, Praxiteles, Lysippus, Zeuxis, Apelles, Micon, Apollodorus, Callimachus, Parrhasius, Glicon and Cleomenes, (who still live in the Farnesian Hercules and Medicean Venus,) Timantes, Euphranor, and a Thousand more, cultivated and honored as were those Artists, by the greatest Persons of all Ages; Fabius, Hadrian, Severus, Valentinian, divers Philosophers, many of the Poets managing the Pencil, with the same Hand they held their Scepters and Pens?

Poets, Wits and Romancers.

	Casimir.	Marrot.	Rapinus.
Aristo.	Celtes.	Molliere	Ronsard.
Aretine.	Cervantes.	Marullus.	
Auratus.	Collenutius.	Muretus.	Sammarthanus.
St. Amant.	Corneille.	Melissus Paul.	Sanazarinus.
			Sanjovinius.
Barleus.	Dantes.	Palingenius.	Saracin.
Baudius.	Desports.	Passeratius.	Savedra.
Bartas.	D'Urfe.	Perrerus.	Secundus Jo.
Bellay.		Petrarcha.	Scriverius.
Boccacio.	Fabritius G.	Pibracius.	
Balzac.	Fracastorius.	Poggius.	Taffo.
Boileau and		Politianus.	Theophile.
Scarron the	Gemma Cor.	Pontanus.	Tissanus.
French Hu-	Grafferus.		
dibras.	Guarini.	Quevedo.	Valerianus Pet.
		Quinctinus.	Victorius.
Calderon.	Marini.		Vida.
Calprenade.	Mantuan.	Rablais.	Voiture.
Capilupus.	Marolles.	Ransovius.	

Of the Antient Bards, Greek and Latin, we sometimes meet in Medal and Statue (whether true or not) the Heads of Old Homer

Homer and Ovid, and I have seen Virgil and Terence, but very rarely Plautus, Lucretius, Horace; of Juvenal and Persius, whose Effigies the Writers of Lives present us; none of Martial or the rest, save what are copied from Intaglias.

Musicians.

Guido Aretine, who devised, or improved the Scale, and set the first Gamut. Prince Maurice, and William Landgraves of Hesse, Lud. Victoria, Orlando di Lasso, Alphonso Ferabosco, Horacio Vecchi, Giovanni Croci, Luca Marinese, Mazzocchi, Meibonius. Il Principe Venosti, Cherubini, Lorenzo Corfini, &c. for of any others I find none, or very few, whose Compositions excel, excepting of the French, Gaultier, Mercure; Du Pre for the Lute. Lastly,

We bring up this glorious Train with those incomparable Ladys, the Images of whose more beautiful Minds were not seldom Engrav'd in their very Countenances.

What a charming Object would it then afford, had we a Series of the Learned Sex alone among them, such as were Disciples of * Pythagoras and other of the Philosophers! For not only he, * Iamblic in Vita Pythag. but Epicurus and the Divine Plato had divers Scholars, of whom some became Teachers themselves; for to Socrates (the Wisest of Men reputed) took Lesson of Aspasia. Of the School of Plato were Ariotheca, Lasthenia, and others skill'd in Mathematics and other Sciences. Aristippus, instructed by his own Mother, had the Name of *μυσεοδιδάσκων*.

† Clemens Alexandrinus in the Tenth Book of his *Tapisseries*, † Stromat. Lib. X. reckons up abundance more; not could Rome the Mistrels of the World, be without conspicuous Examples of this kind, besides Ovid's sweet Corinna, who is said to have surpassed Pindar himself, and published Fifty Books of Epigrams; Martia, Portia; the Emperess Fulvia, Cossutia, Pompeia, Calphurnia, Scribonia, Livia Drusilla, Agrippina, Alba Terentia, Sextilla, Petronia, Galeria Fundana, Vespasia Pollia, Flavia Domicilla, Aricidia, Domitia Longina, Martia Wife of Severus, Plotina of Trajan, Aeria Fatidilla the Mother of Antoninus Pius, and his Consort Faustina, Hadrians Sabina, Domitia Cavilla, Crispa the Wife of Commodus; but above all, that Illustrious Matron Cornelia, Sister to Scipio, and Mother of the Gracchi; the Wife of Varus Sister of Cornificius, Aelia Julia, Hypsiratea the Noble Consort of Mithridates, who followed him in all his Conflicts; Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, who wrote the History of her Country; Elypilas

Hispilas Mother-in-Law of the younger *Pliny*, and his Learned, and Excellent Lady, whom he acknowledges to have been the delightful Assistant of his Studies; the Beautiful *Mariamne*, Wife of the Cruel *Herod*; *Amalasunto*, Queen of the *Goths* in *Italy*; *Pulcheria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Arcadius*; *Hypatia*, Miracle of the Reign of young *Theodosius*, and his Emperers *Eudoxia*; *Hildegarda*, Wife of *Charlemaine*; *Gunegunda*, who vindicated her Chastity by the Fiery Ordeal. For the Christian School flourished also with the Learned Sex, especially that of *Alexandria* under the Famous *Origen*. 'Tis reported of *St. Catharine*, that at the Age of Eighteen, she baffled, and put to silence Fifty Philosophers at once. How Learned the Noble *Eustochium*, and her Religious Daughter *Paula* were in the *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin Tongues* we learn of *St. Hierom*; *Anna Commena* Daughter to *Alexius* the Emperor compiled her Father's History; *Maria Cunita* Learned in the *Mathematicks*, dedicated her *Urania Propitia* to *Ferdinand* the Emperor. But to come nearer home, and the Ages since: (For of the Antient of all the *Philosophic Sects*, let the Curious consult what the great *Menagius* has published of their Lives and Works, at the end of his Learned Notes on * *Diogenes Laertius*; where he dedicates above an Hundred more to the incomparably knowing Lady *Anna Faber D'Acier*.)

Isabella Queen of *Castile*, and Wife to *Ferdinand* of *Arragon* (of which Bed came *Charles the Fifth* and a New World) was the Mother of four Learned Daughters; whereof one was the Wife of our Eighth *Henry*, frequently celebrated by *Ludovicus Vives*; *Lucretia d'Este* of the House of *Ferrara*, Dutchess of *Urbino*, a profound Philosopher; *Vittoria Colonna*, Wife to *Ferdinand d'Avila*, Marquis of *Pescara*, whose extraordinary Vein in Poetry was equal with *Petrarchs*; *Hippolita Strozzi*, Daughter to *Francis* Duke of *Milan*; and another *Hippolita* called *Taurilla*, espoused the Learned *Balthazar di Castilio*; *Julia Gonzaga*, the greatest Beauty of *Italy*; *Mary* of *Arragon* Marquesse of *Vasco*; *Angela di Nugarola* and *Isota*; *Cassandra Fedele*; *Hippocratea Amonte*; *Fabiola Marella*; *Fulvia Olympia Morata*, celebrated by *Gr. Gyraldi*; *Isabella Andreini*, *Clara Cerveda*, *Proba Falconia*, *Modesta Pozzo* praised by *Phil. Tomasini*; *Laurentia*, Countess of *Susa*; *Torna*, Wife to *Peter Medices*, who translated part of the Bible into *Italian Verse*; *Aurelia Freddi* the Famous *Italian Comedian* and Poetess; *Theresa-Maria d'Escobar*; *Loisa Sigee*, and her *Angela de Toledo*; then comes *Margarita de Valois* Sister

Sister to *Francis* the First, and Grand-Mother of *Henry* the Fourth, whose Novels equal *Boccacios*, and another *Margarite*, Wife to that great Prince; *Lodovisia Saracennia* a Physician's Daughter of *Lyons*, who at the Age of Eight Years understood, and spake *Hebrew* and *Greek*; *Catharine de Roches* of *Poitiers*, an Eminent Wit; *Claudia de Clemente* Dutchess of *Retz*; *Silvia Moliere*; *Maria Gournay* and *Molinea*, who frequently corresponded in the Learned Tongues with *Maria d'Scurman*, whose Works are both in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*, and has written a Treatise of the Excellency of her Sex; as has likewise *Lucretia Marinella*, and of the Defects in Men, *Anna Althuyfent*, &c.—

What shall I add more to oblige the Virtuous and Fair? Who has not been in Admiration of what's reported of the late *Christina* Queen of *Sweden*, not only for her Knowledge in the Learned Tongues; but for her Love of Letters and Lettered-Men! (witness *De Cartes*, *Salmasius*, *Blondel*, *Bochartus*, *Vossius* and the incomparable *Grotius*, &c.) and amongst other her rare Talents to be celebrated here especially, both for her Glorious Collection of Medals, and profound Knowledge in them. To these add *Signiora Rondanina*, both rich, and in Medals exceeding Skilful; *Donna Maria Zaxas*; *Madam Guillaum*, who has composed a Treatise of Illustrious Women; shewing how far they surpals the Virile Sex in all sorts even of Martial undertakings and Affairs. The late *Signiora Cornaro*, Daughter of that Illustrious Family, not long since honored the Doctoral Degree at *Padoa*, where she kept a Solemn Aft; and where there now flourishes the Learned Consort of *Chevalier Patin*, Professor of *Physic* there, of whom we have already spoken. In summ, we have the *Memoirs* of the Princess *Maria Mancini Columna*, Sister to the Illustrious Dutchess of *Mazarin*, with several more great Wits of the beautiful Sex.

We would now bring up this glorious Proceeding with *Mademoiselle de Scuderi*, read, and admir'd by all the Ladies for her happy Successes as long as the Illustrious *Bassa Gran Cyrus*, *Clelia*, and *Almaide* live in their good Graces, and for which, this last, has newly been proposed, and admitted Solemnly into the Academy of the *Ricovrati* of *Padoa*: I say, I would close this (tho' long) shining Paragraph, with this diverting and extraordinary Wit; but for *Mademoiselle d'Acier* (Daughter of the Learned *Tanaquell Faber*) whose masculine Talent in all the parts of the politer Erudition (and as *Menagius* styles her,

her, *feminarum quot sunt, quot fuere doctissima*) worthily distinguishes her from any, I suppose, this Age is likely to produce among her bright Sex; not for incapacity of either equaling, or exceeding her; but for want of Application.

Nor but as Foils to set them off, and make them shine in greater Lustre, should I so much as vouchsafe to name the wanton *Sempronia*, the debauched *Thais*, the amorous *Sappho*, the shrew *Zantippe*, *Jane* Queen of *Naples*; no, not the most beautiful *Helen* (who set all *Greece* in a flame) or the *Amazonian Thalestris*, who went so far to Court the Great *Alexander*; *Artemisia*, *Penthesilea*, *Hippolita*, *Semiramis*, *Theomiris*, *Cleopatra*, &c. tho' I could be content to possess any true Medal of the Chast *Penelope*, *Lucretia*, *Marpessa*, *Clelia*; much more of *Debora*, *Jael*, *Judith*, *Susanna*; the Magnificent Queen of *Sheba*, who travelled so far a Country to hear the Wisdom of *Solomon*; the Prophetic *Sibyls*, and the rest of those Sacred *Heroines*; not forgetting the Famous *Alceſtis*, *Clara Cerveda*, *Petrarch's* beloved *Laura*, *Valdura*, *Hildegardis*, *Irene*, and such as like these, have excelled in Conjugal Love and Affection. I have seen a good Picture of *Catharine de Boren* Wife of the Famous *Luther*, for whom she left her *Sanctimonia*; Medals there are more than enough of the Blessed *Virgin* (tho' one exactly resembling were inestimable) *St. Ann* her Mother; of *Mary Magdalen* and other Scripture Saints, pretended to be copied from Originals, painted by *St. Luke* the *Evangelist*, by those who have a mind to be deceived. Lastly, Of our Blessed Saviour's Head, there were many Coined during the *Bas Empire*; until *Isaac Commenus* left it off, for which *Zonarus* is much displeased: But of this enough. Those who would enlarge, and amplify this Catalogue with more Illustrious Names, Persons, and their Characters, may turn over *Plutarch*, *Laertius*, *Paulus Jovius*, *Thevet*, *Gesner*, *Philip Thomasius*, *Thuanus*, *Thissier*, *Brantome*, *Ger. Vossius*, our Countrymen *Leland*, *Baleus* and *Pitts* with the rest of the Biographers Ancient and Modern, and yet perhaps not find such an Assembly.

And now I confess it may be wonder'd, why I should call over so extravagant a List of Names, and what my meaning is? since it were madness but to fancy that there should be found Medals of the hundredth part of all this *Bead-roll*; or that after all this, I would prostitute the Dignity of Medal (so much celebrated) with the Effigies of every rich Clown, or impertinent, who was able to be at the Charges of a Stamp;

tho'

tho' I find (as *Damasippus*) they did of old *insanire veteres statuas emendo* and were universally so ambitious of Inscriptions, that they set them up, and left their *Marble Titles* in every Corner; as at this day upon the Marriage, Birth of Children, &c. every *Brewer*, rich *Burgher* and even *Mechanic* in *Germany*, usually strikes a Medal.

To this I answer, my Meaning is very far from it; but by this Recenson, I endeavour to point out, how some of all Capacities, signal for any Thing or Action extraordinary; and that possibly may enter into any part of History, may at some time, or upon some occasion or other, fetch Matter and Subject proper for Use, out of an universal Stock of Medals and Stamps, tho' they be not all Heads and Reverſes of Heras, &c.

Let my Reader therefore know, that it is for their sakes who are making Collections of Prints in *Taille-douce*, and would furnish themselves with the Heads and Pourtraits of Famous Persons, which in Medals they never hope to obtain.

The great Amasser of this innocent and useful Curiosity (since the Noble *Atticus*, and the most Learned of the Romans * *M. Varro*) was the late *Abbot de Villeloin* already mentioned; whose numerous Collection the French King has purchased for a very considerable Sum, to enrich his incomparable Library with; so as no Author or Person almost whatsoever, Renowned for Letters, Arms or Arts; but may be seen in his lively Effigies amongst that prodigious Assembly of Prints; a fuller Account whereof is given in the *Abbot's* own Life written by himself.

Next to this Curious Man, *Cornelius Benghen*, has (upon a like Design) gotten together a very great Number of Stamps, and published his *Museum*, or *Syllabus Iconum Illustrium*, wherein he gives an Account of them, and of the Excellent Order he has marshall'd them in, with this Introduction as it relates to Medals:

Extra ullum est dubium, quod ad cognitionem Numismatum & Historiarum, non ultimum locum sibi vendicent Icones, & Prosopographia Virorum, tam Marte, quam Arte illustrium, quam frugiferum hoc sit studium, non meum erit hac multis Encomiis referre, quippe qui in prasens, non Oratorem, sed Collectorem agere constitui, &c. Doubtless, lays he, the Images and Pourtraits of Persons Famous, and Conspicuous as well for Arms, as Arts, do not a little contribute to the Knowledge, and Understanding of Medals and good History: How Advantageous the Study thereof is, I purpose not to celebrate with many Encomiums here, who recommend them at present but as a Collector, not as an Orator, &c.

To these add *Lorenzo Crasso*, *Galeazzo*, *Gualdo Priorato*, *Boissardi* Icons, &c. *Thevet* acquaints us where he had most of his;

and *De l'Asne*, has himself Graven Three Hundred *Pourtraits* to the Life: And the *Plenipotentiaries* of the Famous Treaty at *Münster* are also in *Stamp*; and so are likewise all the great Generals and Commanders of the Imperial and Swedish Armies from the Year 1630. The Popes, and Cardinals by *Augustinus Oldorpius*, besides a newer Set of them by a later Hand; as in those above named, the *Effigies* of all the Learned, as well as other Illustrious Persons of Italy, and other Countries:

To these may be added *Peter Laurembergius de Pulchritudine*, *Philippus Thomassinus's Illustrium Virorum Elogia*; where you have not only the *Effigies* of all the Learned Persons then in Italy, from about the Fourth Century to the Twelfth; but several Medals also that were struck in Honor of them. Besides these, *Philip Gallus of Antwerp*, 1577. published in *Stamp* the Heads of all the Italian Modern Poets, and such as among the Greek, revived that Tongue in Europe; and the often named *Imperialist* in his *Musæum Historicum*, presents us with the Icons and *Elogies* of sundry other Famous, Great and Learned Persons, after the manner of *Paulus Jovius*. *Janus Strada* (a Mantuan Antiquary) has in *Taille-douce*, the *Pourtraits* of the Twelve Roman *Cæsars*, together with many of their Relations; and with great accurateness, the Learned *Grævius*, in his *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum* (besides innumerable rare Things) gives us the same *Effigies*, from *Julius* to *Constantine the Great*, designed from Medals.

But above all (besides what is already published of *Leonardus Augustinus*, Antiquary to Pope *Alexander VII.*) That which the Curious may expect, from the Incomparable *Gronovius*, of the Heads, and *Effigies* of the most Illustrious Greeks, possibly to be found in Medals or Statues, and to be Engraven by the most famous Artists; together with other pretious Antiquities, relating to the Subject, enrich'd with the Notes, and Discourses of this Learned Professor, in three large Volumes in * *Folio*.

The Heads of the Roman, and German Emperors from *Charles the Great*, are set forth by *Gualdus*, Engraven by *Kilian*, and *Dominicus Custor*, together with those of the Dukes of *Bavaria*; the Heads, Stems and Genealogies of the most Renowned Princes of Germany; Count Palatines of the Rhine; divers of the French, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, and Polish Kings; the Arch-Dukes of Austria, Venice, Florence, Savoy, Parma, Mantua, Ferrara, Burgundy, Lorain, Brunswick; the Princes of the Illustrious Houses of Nassau, Conde; Generals and great Captains; with sundry Mahometan Princes, and other Famous Persons, not forgetting that pompous Volume of those Noble French, which Cardinal

Richelieu

Richelieu caused to be painted at length, and set up in his Palace-Gallery at Paris, Engraven with great accurateness by *Hience* and *Bignon*; to which the Chevalier *Wolton* has subjoined an abstract of their Lives and Actions, with many Heroical Emblems. After these, *Henry Hondius* presents us the *Effigies* and *Elogies* of such Divines, as have most signally opposed the Errors of the Church of Rome, under the Title of *Antichristian*, Engraved by *Jac. Verbeiden*. And lastly, for the English, Persons Renowned for Birth, Learning, Arms and Arts; from Anno 1500. to the beginning of the present Century, are published by *Crispin Passaus*, a very accurate and diligent Graver: But for the Excellency of the Draught, and Resemblance to the Life, there's none in Competition with those designed, and some of them also Etched, by the Hand of the Famous *Van Dyke*, without Controversie the most incomparable *Morphographer* and Painter of this, or perhaps any former Age; most of them Cut by the best *Chalcographers* then Living, and set forth in a large Folio, containing the Icons of an Hundred Persons of the greatest Quality among us. To conclude,

The Curious Monsieur *Began*, *Intendant de la Marine de Rochfort*, is now publishing the Heads of all the Literati, and Illustrious Persons of the present Age, which he is causing to be Engraven with their *Elogies*, and that from the best Originals he can any where procure; and gets many to be designed and drawn by *Stealth*, and *Privately*, from several to whom he is not known, and that know nothing of his intended Work; as in particular, the *Effigies* of the so much talked of *Varillas*, who would never suffer his Picture to be taken, ashamed perhaps to shew his Face to the World, which he has egregiously abused by his *Romantic Histories* and *Mercenary Pen*; as the late more worthy Monsieur *Menagius* acquaints us, whole *Pourtrait*, with abundance of other Learned Men, we shortly may expect; together with the two pompous *Folios*, said to be already finished by Monsieur *Perault*, upon a like design.

Among those of our Nation that have made this any part of their search, and for the same purposes, I know of none who merits more Regard, than my Worthy Friend *Samuel Pepys* Esquire, (late Secretary to the Admiralty) as he is a diligent, and laudable Collector of this, and of whatsoever else is Curious, and of solid Benefit to the Public; as it will undoubtedly find, if God spare him Life, Health and Repose, for the perfecting of that Noble, and truly useful Work, the *Nautics*, under the Hand of the most Able to accomplish it, not only

of England; but, as I am persuaded, of any one in Europe. Finally,

To return to *Prints* and *Taille-doncés*, where *Medals* cannot be expected, especially of our Modern *Heros*, and Persons worthy of Note; let the Reader cast his Eye upon what the most

Learned * *Spanheim* has published of the incomparable *Use of Medals* upon this very Account, where they are to be procured, and apply it to what we have said concerning *Prints*, which may be had.

* *Dissert. de præstantia & usu Numism. ab Imag. Illustrum.*

CHAP. IX.

A Digression concerning Physiognomy.

WITH such a Collection, as we have mentioned in the precedent Chapter, did *Vincent Pinelli*, and *Pignorius* (Learned *Venetians*) adorn their Famous Libraries; so as when the two great Cardinals *Bellarmin*, and *Baronius* (whom *Pinelli* had never seen before) came to give him a Visit *incognito*; he readily saluted them by their Names, to their no small Admiration: Nor was it a New; but (as we have already shewed) an Antient, and Noble Decoration (not only to fill

whole Volumes with the Names, but) to set up the * *Pictures* and *Images* of Learned and Famous Persons, in Places Consecrated to the *Muses*, and the Study of those Authors, whose Effigies they delighted to Contemplate.

* *Imaginum amore flagrasse quondam testes sunt Atticus ille Ciceronis edito de his Volumine, & Marcus Varro benignissimo invento, insertis Voluminum suorum secunditati, non nominibus tantum septingentorum Illustrum, sed & aliquo modo Imaginibus, non passus interciderere figurat, aut vetustatem ævi contra homines valere, inventionem muneris etiam diis invidiosæ, quando immortalitatem non solum dedit, verum etiam in omnes terras misit, ut præsentem esse ubique, & cerni possent. Plin. N. Hist. Lib. xxxv. Cap. 2.*

But besides the Curiosity and Diversion, how would such a Collection, in defect of more costly *Medals*, *Statues*, &c. whether to be procured in Painting or Stamp (which last would be of no great Expence as now Improved, and Engraved from the best Originals, or from the Life it self) conduce to the Spirit of History, and Satisfaction of the Studious Reader of Lives and Actions? and by fixing the *Ideas* of the Person, and comparing Lineaments, Improve our Studious *Physiognomist*, among whom there are some of no small Reputation; who have undertaken to discover, and make out by the different Countenances of Men, not only the Resemblances they carry to the several species of brute Animals; but to their very Natures and Dispositions also: *Man* being not only

See Dr. Spon
Dissertat. 2.4.
how much the
Art of Judg-
ing from Me-
dals and
Heads, con-
duces to that
of Physiog-
nomy, and
inclinations
of the Mind.

only all the Creatures in *Synopsi* and *Compendium* (for what is singular in them, is in him united) but in whom all the Imperfections, as well as Perfections, centre: Nor doubt I (as *Aristotle* has at large, and in particular instanced in his *Treatise* *Περὶ ἐνδογῆς καὶ ἐκδογῆς*.) but that those parts of Men, which are like to those of Brutes, shew naturally much alike * *Inclinations*; considered always in those Characters only, which are peculiar to their kind, not such as are common with others, and this is *Plato's* Opinion also; nor perhaps was the knowledge by the very Countenance of the Nature of Brute Animals, unassistant to our || First Parents, in giving them such apposite Names.

Thus, some are conspicuous for their *Aquiline* Noses; and look like *Hawks* and *Eagles*; are of sublime and towering Spirits; others are *Sheepish*, *Hog-jaw'd*, *Rabbit-mouth'd*; some *Bird-fac'd*, as well as witty, whom my Lord *Verulam* would have fix'd by studying *Mathematics*; and there are who resemble *Owls*, *Buzzards*, *Storks*, *Wood-Cocks*; &c. some are errant *Foxes*, fly and crafty; there be whose Eyes and Looks are *Serpentine*; there are remarked the *Goat*, and *Buffe-headed*, and they are libidinous and stupid; and I well remember the Master of an *English Ship* at *Venice*, who had the Grinnels of a *Lion*, Hair, Nose, Eyes, &c. so like that King of Brutes; that the *Italians* would know him by no other Name, than *Capitano Leone*; such without question were those Valiant *Gadites*, who repaired to *David*: The Text lays, *Men whose faces were like Lions*; such as *Benaiah* one of *David's* Champions, who slew, a *Lion-like man* of *Moab*; and I could point to one or two, that have the Faces and Muzzels of *Cats*, and *Leopards*, and many who resemble *Apes* and *Monkeys*, nor much unlike in Dispositions and Apish Tricks; for so also the Skilful in *Metoposcopy* observe; that they participate as much of their Manners, as of their Shape and Lineaments, as *Plato* instances abundantly; and therefore not without reason, have some named the Countenance, the *Mirror of the Soul*, as reflecting all our Passions and Affections, Love, Jealousy, Hatred, Shame, Sorrow, Fury, &c. unless (as *Socrates* made good to *Zopyrus*) where Education, and Philosophy have superinduced a Change, or the *Christian Institution* interpose, undertake, and effect the Cure, as * *Lactantius* has made the Challenge.

Da mihi Virum iracundum, cupidum, avarum; da timidum, &c. Lactant. de falsa Relig. Lib. III. Cap. 20.

But

Conjeda-ram de m. ribus & li- neamentis Corporis, &c. Vide Plin. H. Nat. Lib. II. Cap. 1. || Gen. ii. 19, 20.

1 Chron. xii. v. 8. 2 Sam. xxix.

Da mihi Virum ira- cundum, cu-

But before we pass any farther, I am sufficiently sensible, that to judge, and pronounce from Externals, is very liable to great Mistakes, and consequently to Censure: That I may therefore obviate this Prejudice (and for the Instruction, and Diversion of our diligent Collector of *Heads* in *Taille-douce* and *Prints*, in favour of this Digression) give me leave to say; that the Gravest Authors, Learned, and Wiser both of former, and later Ages, have almost unanimously consented in the same Observations.

To commence with the *Head* (which with the Face or *Πρόσωπον* rather, presents to us the most beautiful, and conspicuous Part) it is by * *Plato*, *Apuleius*, and others reckoned for the whole and intire Man; the most divine Member, in summ, the *Intellectual World*, or universal *Orb*, composing the most comprehensive, and perfect || Figure resembling it: Most aptly here then, have the rest of the Philosophers, by as it were an universal Agreement, placed, and introned the *Intellectual Soul* as Sovereign Princes, for the Government of all the possible Habitudes, Dispositions, Passions and Affections, natural ingenit Powers, and Impotences, discernable by the *Physiognomist*, from the various *Phænomena*, Characters, and *Indices* legible in the Countenance. To *Anatomise* it therefore a little, the general Rules are as follow.

From *Heads*, as they are more or less Globular, Oval, Flat, Copped and * *Faustigiat*, Gross *Capitones*, or such as the *Italians* call *Testalini*, &c. Conjectures are made of Capacities, and Incapacities for Memory, Learning, Wisdom, Craftiness, and their contraries; little and small Heads, little Eyes, little Nose and Mouth, and all remarkable Diminutions of the Countenance, are evil Signs; as well as over-large and great; the mean Proportion (as in all things else) is best.

From the *Fore-head*, that *Templum Pudoris* (and as *Cicero* calls it, *Animi Janua*) as it happens to be *Exporrecta*, Spacious and Clear; *Obducta*, Cloudy and Lowering; *Corrugata*, *Retorrida*, Wrinkled, || Contracted and Close; *Perfrict*, Prominent, Flat, &c. Judgment is made of an Ingenuous Openness, and Serenity of Mind; Liberality, Clemency, Modesty; Moroseness, Severity, Impudence, Stupidity, Folly and Distraction. So very particular is that part of the Countenance, and remarkable above the rest; that tho' the common saying be *Fronti nulla fides*, our *Metoposcopist* pronounces nothing more peremptorily,

* In *Timeo*.

|| *Cum caput videris, hominem agnosces.*
S. Ambrosii, *Hex. Lib. V.*
Cap. 9.
Arx formæ faciei

* *Φαίδος ἢ κεφαλῆς*, said of *Thersites*, *Il. p.*

|| *Frontis brevis commendat.*
Hor. Od. 11.

perorily, than from the structure, and shape of the *Fore-head*; that it being too much swelling, fleshy and *Ox-like*, it betokens Hebetude; the lean, more Subtily; the over-narrow, Indocile; the too round, Unsteady; the convex and *Assine*, Folly; depressed; Effeminate; the square and ample *Lion-like*, Courage: *Pompey*, is said to have had a foreward out-face, a note of Valour and Ambition; *Plutarch* commends the long, and somewhat like a *Dog's*, for Sagacity above others; and that such was *Plato's*, a little Gibbous before, and behind moderately pressed towards the Ears, and rather oblong than round; and that so, was *Pericles* Dog-headed and never the worse; that Animal being of the most various kinds, having the most different shap'd Head, and consequently, some exceedingly Crafty, as the *Fox*, which is of the same Tribe; others of rounder Heads, stark Fools, Indocile, Shie, Churlish and Treacherous; others again, Flattering, Loving, Faithful, Sagacious, of great Memory and Courage; as may likewise be discerned by the very Eye and Countenance of that Creature; and therefore the *Egyptians* made their *Anubis* a *Κυνοκεφαλος*, resembling him to *Mercurius* for his Nimbleness and Sagacity. I remember *Balzac* speaking of *Birds* of the same kind, affirms some *Nightingals* to be much more Scavans *les uns que les autres*; there's as great a difference (says that Famous Wit) between *Nightingal* and *Nightingal*, as betwixt *Poet* and *Poet*, and a Man does no more differ from an *Ass*, than Man from Man; there being some so insuperably stupid and heavy; that (as *Chrysippus* said of *Swine*) their Souls seem to have been given them instead of Salt, to keep them from putrefaction.

But speaking here of *Dogs*, and their Capacity by the various Structure of their Heads (applicable on this occasion) brings to mind what I have sometimes heard from the Mouth of the late *Queen* (Mother to *Charles the Second*) who exceedingly delighting in those *Melitenes* and little *Bolognian Spaniels*, had made many, not vulgar Observations of them. She had some, which her Majesty told me, were stark Fools and Idiots, that would be taught nothing in comparison with others, which were wonderful docile and apprehensive; and this she imputed to the Depressions, which they usually make in their tender Skulls, by flatt'ing of their Noses when Puppies; in which the *Ladies* (who have these Animals in *delicis*) take to consist their Beauty, tho' in my Opinion, quite the contrary; and sure I am, it corrupts their Breath, and renders it very unfavoury. But I must

Entretiens de Balzac.
Varro ex Cleanthe.

I must go no farther on this familiar Animal; tho' (were it not foreign to my Discourse of Humane Countenances only) I have good Authority from Aristotle himself, who not only brings in; but all along compares this *Theriologic Physiognomy*, and resemblance of *Brutes*, to the Heads and Faces of *Men*, as a secondary part of the Sciences, and which some extend even to things inanimate also, by the Doctrine of *Signatures*.

But to return to our Conjecture of *Foreheads*, modify'd by the more conspicuous wrinkles and furrows, which if long-ways, go for a Mark of Eloquence and Judgment; such was *Julius Caesar's*, and that of *Cicero*, as may be seen in all their *Statues*. If curv'd and bending, of Wrath and Displeasure. If rising Arch-wise, Pride and Dildain. Over early wrinkles in Youth, betoken serious Cogitation; to have none at all, Freedom from Care and Perturbation; and such is by *Sidonius Apollinaris*, attributed to the Philosopher *Epicurus*. If the stroaks decussate and cross one another, a solicitous *Tristitiam*. The chearful Forehead is explicit and smooth, such as *Plutarch* tells us was that of *Scipio Africanus* always Serene. In a word, moulding of the Head, like that of a *Ship*, equally built for Stowage and Sailing, Capacious, and Nimble (and therefore of that Model) is of that vast Importance to the Intellectuals and other Abilities; that *Mid Wives*, and *Nurses* are seriously admonished and instructed how in their Operations, they handle *Infants* newly extracted from the Womb; and as to the placing and laying them in their Laps, when they bind, swath and dress them; that it be not in too prone a posture, or too much and long upon their Backs, with the like Care when applied to the Breast, which cuts, flattens, and is apt to depress both the fore, and hinder part of the yet tender Head and Seat of Memory; endeavouring to shap it rather moderately Oval and Oblong, than Round and Spherical. The Poet *Dantes* had such a shaped Head, and so had that incomparable and consummate Prince, the Learned Count of *Mirandula*, and our most hopeful, and for his Years, extraordinarily qualified, King *Edward the Sixth*.

From the *Brows* we have already these Signatures out of the

* *Plin. Nat. Naturalist*; * *Quibus porrigitur in rectum, quibus juxta Nasum Hist. Lib. XI. Cap. 53. And flexa; quibus juxta tempora inflexa, quibus in totum demissa, so Galen* &c. As they happen to be smooth and even, farther asunder both out of Hippocrates de Aq. Aer. & locis; and especially Aristotle's *Hist. Animal. Lib. I. Cap. 8, 9, 10.* *Περὶ ζώων. βιβλίον δ' αὐτὸ μὲν ἔστι βέλτερον, &c.*

or nearer; more or less arched and bending, lifted up or depressed, &c. notes of Effeminacy, Chearfulness, Envy, Wrath, Gravity, Application, Care and Thoughtfulness, and according as they are exalted or frowning, *Faustosi*, *Tristes*, *Severi*, supercilious and inclined to Pride, which, tho' born, as he acknowledges in the Heart, *hic sedem habet*, has its Throne, and dominions in the Face and Forehead.

From the *Nose* (that *honestamentum faciei*, as *Scaliger* calls it, and of all in most variety either for Grace or Deformity) if *Aquiline* or *Adunc*; long, short, sharp, flat, *simous*, *obese* and blunt, &c. Characters of Magnanimity, Prudence, Ambition (such as had the great *Sforza*, *Scanderbeg*, *Cyrus*, *Demetrius*, *Pyrrhus*, &c.) as the *Eminent* judicious; the * *Nasute* witty and facetious; ^{* Non cuique datum est habere Nasum.} the *Suspense*, subdulous and given to † deride: If over grown, thick or much deformed (like that of *Tonghianus's* in the *Epi-* ^{† Irrisores dicti.} gram) heavy and dull; and there are signs of Incontinence, Impudence, Avarice, Curiosity and over-Business, and the like of Wrath and Choler, *Ira cadit Naso*, &c. *Nostrils*, if wide, *Perf.* Generous, Bold, and sometimes Pertinacious and Cruel.

From the *Mouth*, that *Vestibulum animi* (as *Apuleius* elegantly) narrow, (such as *Dares* ascribes to *Elen*) mark of Effeminacy, long, wide, round; and so for the *Lips*, as the fuller *Chilones*, *Labiones*, *Brochi* and blubber-lip'd, surlily sailing-over, or pouting, the under-jaw thrust out, the thin Lip, *Carp-mouthed*, &c. usual signs of Voracity, Vociferation, Garrulity, Irrision, Dildain, Timerousness, Resolution, Conceitedness, Negligence and their contraries: For there is the *Os Probum*, such as was || observed of *Pompey* betokening a noble ^{|| Plutarch.} mixture both of Gravity and Clemency, with an universal ^{in Pompe.} amiableness, as indeed his *Medals* shew. There is another smiling decorous composure of the Lips, which are seldom wanting in Persons of great Eloquence and Elocution, as I have frequently noted, which calls to mind what is reported of the Famous * *Raphelengius*, *Forma ipsa faciei, aliquid etiam Πολυλογία* * ^{Sand. de præ se ferens}; that one might discover he was a Linguist by ^{Scrip. Fland. Lib. I.} his very Countenance. *Alexander* had an out-Chin, a mark of Promptness, Magnanimity and Courage; the double Chin'd ever indulgent and good natur'd, such was *M. Antoninus's*.

Nor forget we the support of all, the Neck, most conspicuous in *Medal*; the thick Bull-Neck imported a dull and heavy Understanding, such as was noted in *Claudius*; *Caligula's* was short and very thin; *Julius's* long, and so was *Cicero's*,

but slender withal; the extremely small was a mark of Rapacity, Fraud and Pusillanimity. The fat, Choleric, such was *Nero's*. Then for the Posture and Inclination: if to the right side, Prudence and Courage, if to the left, the contrary; which makes me wonder at * *Plutarch's* describing *Alexander's* bending to the left. The Protuberance, Node, or Knot under the Throat was held a mark of Discretion, Caution, Meditation and Sublimity of Thought.

We proceed to the Ear, that Organ of Instruction (not above one being usually seen either in Medal or Picture) as it is broad, fleshy, long, *Asinine* and *Midas-like*, sharp and *Satyre-like*: Thin, short or round, and *Ape-like*; oval and well-shaped, &c. Presages of Dulness (*Stultitia nota*, says *Pliny*) Sloth, Impertinence, Incontinence, Avarice; and on the contrary, the stiff Ear and erect, of great Ingenuity, Acuteness of Wit and Memory. In like manner from the inflation and turgidness of the Cheeks, as well as from the sinking, depression and hollowness; Pride, Anger, Malice, Peevishness, Melancholy, &c. As from their comely Fulness, giving a graceful turn to the Countenance; the charming *Gelatin* and dimple of the Cheek and Chin, ever a sign of that we call Good Nature; the lean are Curious, the too round Delusory, the contracted Foolish, &c. all which being yet but the Objects of a single Sense (for this *Vaticination* as to our purpose, pretends to no farther tho' named * last of all) is the most perfect, consummate and remarkable of all, and indeed, in which

(above them all) all these Characters meet as in their Focus and Center, namely the

Eyes, those *Καταπτετα τῷ Φυγι* and *Nuntii Cordis*; whether round, oval, large, wide, swelling out, sinking in, &c. giving notice of a thousand Passions, so as *Galen* will have the whole Head to have been made for the Eyes alone, *In quibus totus conspicitur animus*. Let us hear || *Pliny* in his own excellent Language: *Neque ulla* (speaking of this admirable Organ) *ex parte majora animi indicia, cunctis animantibus, sed homini maxime; id est moderationis, clementie, misericordie, odii, amoris, tristitie, latitie: Contuitu quoque multiformes, truces, torvi, flagrantés, graves, transversi, limi, summissi, blandi; profecto in oculis animus inhabitat. Ardēt, intenduntur, humectant, conviuent: Hinc illa misericordie lachrima: Hos cum osculamur, animum ipsum videmur attingere; and indeed what not? For so * *Περὶ οὐρανόφρονος*, &c. The Eyes are All, and in them the most infallible*

* In Vita Alexand.

† Mibi Cynthia aurem vellit & admonuit. Virg. Ecl.

* Oculos profremos in bominie formari, and of all Animals of the most variety of Colour.

† Ut vultus animi imago, sic Oculi vultus indicies. || Nat. Hist. Lib. XI. Cap. 37.

* Athenas Deip. Lib. VIII.

fallible Indices of our Passions and Affections, and therefore *John* i. 3. 'tis observed by *Plutarch*, that tho' Wantoness and Lubricity be attributed to no other part save the Eye only, the Virgin *Pet.* ii. 24. and the Prostitute lie there in the same Bed together. They have besides this, a peculiar * Language of their own, which no Tongue can so naturally express.

O blandos Oculos & inquietos.
Et quadam propria nota loquaces, &c.

* Habent enim Oculi, From & ipse Vultus, suum Sermonem. Plin.

And in earnest, such Weapons, as no Darts, no Arrows pierce so deep; such are those irresistible Emanations, that in a moment wound and transfix the Hearts of Lovers, and conquer at first sight; create Veneration, dispose to Alacrity; others that strike a damp into whatsoever Company they come: Such was *Cesar Borgia's* Viperine Aspect, which affrighted those who looked on him even when he most seemed to be pleased; and all this without speaking a word. Such a Paradox is the Eye. The very much contracted *Pupil* shews Acuteness; the over-large, Dulness; the too small, servile, covetous and uncertain. I intend not here that inconstant tremulous Eye, by Nature timorous, whose Motions are not to be described in Picture; nor the *Lusci* or Pur-blind, tho' so admirably expressed in the Effigies of the Learned *Blondel* by the incomparable *Nantueil*: But that they are commonly prudent, Mercu- rial, sagacious, looking into themselves and others: I have rarely found *Strabo's* without Judgment and Understanding, or those whose Eyes are hollow and deep: *Hector's* were so distorted, and *Menander's* the witty Comedian; and tho' they usually pass for invidious and false (especially if sunk far in) — *Nusquam Ovid. recta acies*: Some yet I knew of great Learning and Probity who were my School-Fellows; but I speak of the more notorious and deformed *Thersites's*, *quos natura signavit*, and whom I would not so readily trust, as the fix'd and steady Eye. I know there are some of these, and other Marks jocularly censured, and many times without Cause.

Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine luscus,
Rem magnam preestes, Zoile, si bonus es.

Mart. Lib. XII. Epigr. 54.

And so from a White Spaniard, a Black German, a Red Italian, *Libera nos Domine.*

And in England we say, That

The Red is Witty, the Brown Trusty,
The Pale Peevish, the Black Lusty.

And therefore,

To a Red Man read thy Read,
At a Pale Man draw thy Knife,
With a Brown Man break thy Bread,
From a Black Man keep thy Wife.

All which were yet sufficiently safe as the Italian has it;

Se l' huomini piccoli fossero pazienti,
E' l' huomini grandi fossero valenti;
Egli rossi fossero leale,
Tut' il mondo sarebbe uguale.

If little Men but Patient were,
The Tall of Courage free,
And Red Men trusty and sincere,
The World would soon agree.

I know 'tis easily said that all these ate but *Proverbs*, trite and vulgar Sayings. Be it so, and therefore by no means to be slighted, as gathered from the long and constant Observations of so many, confirmed by much Experience, and founded upon the most infallible Reasons and Philosophical Resolutions. There is indeed no Rule so general, but has its Exception; and we have shewed upon what account in this Science of the Countenance: But as denominations take place from the plurality of Instances; *Proverbs* are still, and ever will remain in Force, for as to what we have cited from them, how rarely does that of *Facetus* fail?

*Inconstans animus, oculus vagus, instabilis pes,
Hæc tria signa viri, de quo mihi nulla boni spes, &c.*

And again,

*Rare breves humiles vidi, rufosque fideles,
Albos audaces, miror magnos sapientes.*

In

In a word, *gaudeant bene nati*; 'tis an Happiness and a Blessing to be of a comely Personage, whence we are bid *à signatis cave*, and *Οὐδὲν ἁδυνῶν ἀρδύνει ὄφελος*. (Spoken of the *White-liver'd* as we call them) were early Cautions. A Man (says * *Siracides*) may be known by his Look, and one that hath Understanding by his Countenance: Nor it seems did the Orator at all neglect these Signatures; *Non deceperunt me oculi tui, supercilia, frons denique totus, qui sermo quidem tacitus mentis est*; his very Looks betrayed him, and in truth I think one needs be no great Conjuror to divine. *Vides me* (cries the little Slut) *Sar. nec auguria novi, nec Mathematicorum Cælum curare soleo; ex vultibus tamen hominum mores colligo; & cum spatiantem vidi, quid cogites scio*; for so the wanton guessed of *Encolpus* without gazing on, or consulting the Stars. And I question not at all of the Witty *Plautus's* being well seen in this Art, so unluckily describing the manners of Persons by their Looks, and which seems to have made both him and *Juvenal* so expert in Characterizing their several Humors. But to descend to Instances.

We have long since produced that of the great *Augustus*, and the Person who would have broken his Neck off the *Alps* as he was walking along by him.

Pythagoras is reported to have been of so awful an Aspect, as made a young Man (whom he sharply reproved) to hang himself. Such a fierce look had *Pyrrhus*. But what a Lightning must needs be shot from the passionate Eyes of that Woman, who caused an hungry *Lion* broke forth of his Grate at *Florence*, and seizing a Child in the Street, to let it go at the sight of the Mother, and run away affrighted!

Such (but indeed by another Aspect) were the Looks of *Caius Marius*, *Catiline* (as *Salust* sets him out) *Attila* of the *Huns*; and of later times *Lælius Ursinus*, *Alphonfus d' Este* second Duke of *Ferrara*, and others I might name, who by whatever unaccountable Fascination, or other material Quality of Maligning Spirits, have created Friends of deadly Enemies, and looking others Dead, who came with intentions to Murder or do them Mischief, have preserved themselves more by their Looks, than by all their armed Troops and attendant Guards: On the contrary, others were said to have a sanative Vertue, even in their very Countenances; as *Aurelianus*, *Vespasian*, &c.

Others again malign and plainly Venomous; and such a Person *Borellus* speaks of, that (conscious of the Effect) was

*Borell. Cent.
wont 1. Obser. 90.*

*Eccles. xix.
26, 27.*

Gen. xxx.

Prov. vi. 13.

— xv. 14.

*Petronius.
Sar.*

*Insanos fa-
nant, sanos
insanire co-
gunt.*

wont to give notice where he came, that they should keep little Children and Women with Child from coming where he was, whilst the Vertue (shall I call it) or Property was of a long time unknown to himself. No wonder then that some (perhaps innocent poor People) have been accused for *Witches* and *Evil-lookers* as they call them; whiles in the mean time, who can tell but that there may possibly be as much danger in the Glances and Emissions of some *Bilious*, as of *Isterial* Persons? or of such as *Monfieur Chauvin* (a *Parisian* Gentleman dwelling in *Diep*) who, the same Author affirms, he knew to have so *Lyncean* and penetrating a sight, that using *Speacles*, such acute and keen Vapours darted from his Eyes, as in a short time, excavated and wore out the very *Glasses* themselves, piercing the *Crystals* thro', and rendering them useless, so as he was fain to be often supplying them. Prodigious therefore must needs be those *Aporrhæas*, and Emissions that could pervade and pass thro' a Substance which is capable to restrain the most rectified Spirits even of *Aqua fortis* it self from the least avolation.

'Tis reported of the Emperor *Adrian*, that he was so great a Proficient in this Science, as to discern by the Countenance whether a Witness summoned to give his Testimony upon any doubtful Matter, spake true or falsely; and we find in *Aristotle's* Dedication, that it was recommended to the Great *Alexander* as a Princely Quality, fit for Ministers of State, and therefore kept among the secret Mysteries of the *Pythagorean* and *Socratic* Philosophers; and I remember *Cicero* speaking of the Art *Divinandi ex Facie* (which * *Cardan* prefers so much before *Astrology*, *Chiromancy*, Prediction from Dreams, which says he, *Impositoris artem aliquo modo redolent*, smell of the Cheat) advises that Kings and Princes should above all others cultivate this Study. I have been told that *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, who had not only a Collection of Rare and Excellent Pictures (as has still that most Noble Person who now inherits his Titles, and what is greater, his Virtues) but great Judgment in Painting likewise, had so wonderful a Sagacity in diving into, and discovering the Intentions of Men by their Countenances, that he could shrewdly guess at the very secret of their Negotiation; so as King *James* the First made no small use of that his extraordinary Talent on the first arrival of Ambassadors at Court. To this perhaps may be applied that passage of my Lord *Bacon's*, speaking

Nescio quis teneros oculos mihi fascinat agnos. Virg.

See concerning the Causes of such strange Effects. Marfil. Ficin. Comment. in Plat. convivium. Cap. VIII.

Pro Roscio.

** De Sapient. Lib. II.*

ing of that Prince's usual saying; *That indeed the Tongue spake to Mens Ears, but it was the Gesture which spake to their Eyes.* *Etenim lineamenta Corporis animi inclinationes, &c.* 'The Lineaments of the Body (says this noble Philosopher) discover the Inclination and Proclivities of the Mind in general; but those of the Countenance do not only so, but farther declare the Accesses, Seasons and Indications of the present Disposition, and of the very Will it self; and therefore a number of old, subtle and crafty Persons, whose Eyes dwell upon the Faces and Fashions of Men, observe it diligently, and can turn it to their own Advantage, as being a main part of their Ability and Wisdom. Neither indeed can it be denied, but that there is a great discovery of Dissimulation in another, and a principal Direction for the chusing of Seasons and Opportunities of approaching to Persons; which (as he observes) is not the meanest part of Civil Prudence. But let no Man think that such a dexterity may somewhat perhaps avail in respect to some particular Persons, but cannot be comprehended under any certain Rule; for we all laugh, and weep, and blush, and frown much after the same manner, and so for most part in other more subtle Motions. *Thes far my * Lord.* In a word, it appears to have been in so universal use among some, that *Zacharia* the *Arab* tells us, they heretofore trusted to nothing more for the chusing of their Slaves and Servants by.

Upon these and the like Remarks, we read of that Famous *Egyptian Physiognomist*, who cautioned *M. Antony* to avoid and beware of *Octavius*, as *Plutarch* tells us; and so it was foretold the Noble *Germanicus*, that he should come short of the Crown, however likely to succeed, by the Villany of his Uncle *Tiberius*; and by another Artist, that *Titus* should be Emperor, long before there was any great appearance of it. I remember || *Joseph Scaliger* speaking of his Father *Julius*, describing his goodly Personage, *Corpus, Incessus, Gestus*, and stately Meen, so as every body who beheld him was ready to cry out, *Ejus æquor tuarum*, he looked so like a Prince, adds (amongst other his incomparable Endowments) *custodia in colligendis ex vultu hominum moribus*, his skill and dexterity of Reading the Dispositions of Men in their Faces; that he would divine likewise of their Fate and Fortune, instancing in what befel the little *Audactus*, a Child he was so infinitely fond of, for the Sweetness of his Countenance; but which he never used

Lingua autem res scribit, gestus vero oculos alloquitur.

** De Augment. Scient. Lib. III.*

|| Epist. ad Jan. Dou.

used to look on, without trouble and emotion. This his Lady taking notice of, with much Importunity, he plainly told her it would be over-laid, as it unhappily came to pass; tho' to prevent it, they took it immediately from the Nurse, weaned, and committed it to the Care of a young Maid, in whole Bosom it was soon after found dead with its Mouth on the Face of the drowsie Wench.

Now as to Passions and natural Inclinations, there is no doubt but much may be conjectured, and that upon a *Physical* account, as both *Theophrastus*, *Galen* and others frequently shew; and therefore the Study of it, especially recommended to those of their Profession. 'Tis storied of the Famous *Hippocrates*, that one day passing by a brisk young Maid, he saluted her by the Name of fair *Virgin*, whom meeting again the Morning after, he bid good-morrow *Woman*, discovering by her looks she had play'd the Wanton, and been vitiated the Night before. But as to these and the like Encounters and Instances of Prediction, fore-telling particular Events, there seems more in the Artist than one would think should be detected by bare inspection of the Countenance only.

Cicero is indeed very peremptory in what he says of *Cherea*, impeaching his Client *Roscius*, from what he observed in his Face: *Nonne ipsum* (says the Orator) *Caput, & supercilia illa penitus abraza, olere malitiam & clamitare calliditatem videntur?* he spied Knave in his very Looks. The like we find him pronounce of *Verrès*, *Vatinius*, *Piso*, *Gabinus* and others. But still I say, to be able to tell of future Events, and what shall befall one in his Life, if not beyond the Skill of *Metoposcopia*, is certainly very Extraordinary; and therefore tho' when we read and Consider how wistly the Prophet *Elisba* settled and fixed his Countenance upon *Hazael* (who was sent to consult him about the recovery of his sick Master *Benhadad* King of *Syria*) until it drew Tears from the venerable Man; one would almost think he saw something in the Traytor's * Face, which moved that tender Passion. Yet it is said, *That the Evil which he told him he should do to the Children of Israel, was revealed to him from God.* And so was likewise the Destinies of *Pharaoh's* Chief Butler, and *Baker* to *Joseph*, who yet we find took special notice of their Countenances, as did his Father of *Laban's*, of which the Famous || *Conciliator*.

2 Reg. viii.
11, 11.

* *Offendens
severitatem,
& feritatem
in vultu.*
*Cajetan. in
Loc.*

|| *Pet. Apo-
nensi.*

I might

I might have produced many other Examples, but to shew that these were not the Observations of *Heathens* only, but of *Christians* too; and among other, one of the greatest Fathers of the Church; * *Gregory Nazianzen* fore-telling of the Apo-
state *Julian*, from something remarkable in his Looks and Meen (which he had observed) what a Plague he should prove to the *Roman* Empire. Such, 'tis likely were the Characters found in the Countenance of the short-Chin'd *Nero*, and the narrow *Maximinus*; *Juba* was cruel; but above all the Modern, that merciless and truculent *Moscovite*, *John Basilides*, described by *Oderborn*, who has published the Life of that savage Tyrant; and such was the fierce, and austere *Bajazet* the First, *Tamerlan*, *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, and others.

In the mean time, much we confess is to be attributed to Age, Infirmities, cruciating Pains, macerating Studies and Elucubrations; hard, and bodily Labour; to outward Losses and Afflictions; inward Remorse, religious Severities; to Want, Poverty; much to Diet, and other Usages: All of them Abate-ments in these Conjectures, and without prejudice to the Virtue, and worthy Inclinations of many Persons, whose Looks may seem to bear the Characters of vicious and immoral Men; when all this while, they spring only from Impressions caused by unavoidable Accidents; besides such adscititious Habits, as may possibly be contracted by Institution, Discipline and Custom: One is therefore first to inquire into the Conversation, Education, Condition, and other Circumstances of their Lives; before we give hasty Sentence of their Natures and Dispositions. Every hard-favoured Man should not presently be concluded a Cruel and Ill-natur'd Person; since the Lineaments even of Majesty, and such as create both Love and Veneration; tho' there be something of more reserv'd, and less tender; are yet extremely different from those of Fierce and Cruel, as was observed in *Titus Vespasian*, and is seen in the Medals and Statues of *Trajan*, *Antoninus*, *Severus*; and in the Modern Emperors, the two first *Maximilians*, *Radulphus*; and more remarkable yet, in the Countenance of our late King *Charles the Second*; wherein a serious Majesty was attempt'd with such strokes of *Debonaire*, as won Love, and Reverence from all who approached him, by a certain rare, and singular Interposition of qualifying Lines. The same Modifications of otherwise Stern and Severe, are also plainly conspicuous, and to be seen in his Brave, and Heroic Grand-father, *Henry the*

R r

Fourth

Fourth of France; than whom, never were two Princes more resembling one the other, comparing their Pictures, abating the Beard and Peruke only.

'Tis reported of *Ismael the Persian Sophy*, that he had evident Marks in his Face, of a Great and Noble Soul, endow'd with many Virtues, quite contrary to those of *Solyman the Magnificent* (of both which we have seen Medals and Pictures) who had all the Signs of Haughtiness and Cruelty; such repugnant Strokes, and Figures there are Ingraven in the Countenance: For as we have noted in our *Charles*, Majesty does not consist in a grim and crabbed Look, such as perhaps might be *Sylla's*, * *Stricti Catones*, and the *Censor*; but in a grave, staid, and unelated amability, and thus

* *Mamilii*.

— in una sede morantur
Majestas & Amor. —

Metam. 2.

something like what my Lord *Bacon* describes to be in one of the venerable Governors of *Solomon's House* (in his pretty *Atlantic Utopia*) *preferens quasi miserantis*; that his Gravity had something in it, which looked as if he pitied Men, the Expression I confess pleas'd me.

And thus have we briefly shew'd, how the Proportion, Harmony, and Discord of Parts, variously configur'd and dispos'd, give notice of our Inclinations, and support the Conjectures by frequent Examples. What likewise our Opinion is of such as (like to that Race of *Scottish Divines*, or *Second-sight-Men*, as they are called) Prognostick of Events to come: I say briefly, because it were Argument of much longer discussion, than this Digression will allow.

But here comes now a Question; How it happens, that we often find so many of the fair, and beautiful Sinners of the Sex, in divers of whose Countenances there appears to dwell so much Innocency, Sincerity, Modesty and Goodness; and such perhaps as was in *Helena's*, *Lais's*, *Faustina's*, &c? To this is answered; That the Perversion does not spring from any of those Signatures, which if truly such, do really, and naturally dispose to all those perfections and virtuous Habitudes accordingly; but take their Rise from some other external, adventitious Cause and Corruption; such as neglect of Education, early and religious Principles and Institution, Want, Poverty, and above all, from the evil Examples of the Age, and Conversation with others so tainted; for so *inficitur terre fordibus*

Rara est concordia formæ, atque pudicitia.
Juv. Sat. X.

V. Platonis convivium pulcher animus etiam in vultu apparere.

fordibus unda fluens, the clearest, and most chrystal Streams passing thro' a Sink, are soonest stained and polluted; and in this Case indeed, the Proverb takes place, *Fronti nulla fides*; *Aristot. Ethic. Cap. VI* God alone being the infallible *καθ' ὅσον*, since they are all *Vide Seneca* of them Accidents sufficiently capable of exposing their frailties to Temptation; corrupt and spoil the sweetest Nature; *de signis & de cubitu* not that I believe (with some) that there is any essential Perfection of Souls among Individuals of the same kind, what *Mathe. Scient. Galen.* ever difference we find in personal Endowments; tho' I confess, there may yet for ought we know, be various degrees of Capacities, as among the very *Angels* themselves. But the Countenance does for the most part, discover it at one time or other; and corporeal Habitudes may lie conceal'd, and the Proverb verified, *Fair and Foolish*, &c. But as *Beauty* does not consist in *Complexion* only (as we call it) but in *Symmetry*, Features, and a certain Elegancy of Motion; so the Defects of the greatest *Beauty* as to Morals, or Intellectuals, may spring from internal and hidden Causes in the Organic Body; else, wheresoever there is indeed universal *Symmetry*, consent of Parts, Natural, Vital, Animal (in *etate media & flore*, as *Physicians* speak) there must result from them all other Graces and Perfections, according to that of * *Pinella*, *Ubi est pulchritudo formæ quæ rationalis est anima, consequenter materia debet formæ respondere formatæ*; and wheresoever it falls out otherwise, like *Saturn*, or *Mars* in the Seventh, or Ninth House, malevolent to the Radical Promissors of the Geniture (tho' with them, there may be other fortunate, and lucky Signs) there would something be discover'd to be amiss in the Scheme, and * *Countenance of the most charming out-side of a wanton Hypocrite*, by one who were a Graduate, thoroughly skill'd in *Metoposcopy*. Besides, that I do hardly believe, there ever was any Creature *Notam inter duo species* so transcendently, and in *quarto modo* perfect, since the very first of the Sex, || the fair *Helena*, *Venus*, *Cynthia* (Goddesses themselves) had their Moles and Spots: The same is also to be said of Learning, Wit, Eloquence, and other shining Talents; that they are not always found in the comliest Figures, *Raram facit Excid. Tro. Petronius.* Nor *Æsop*, *Galba*, and * *Sappho* their Wit and Ingenuity from their beauteous shape and our side: *L. Metellus* had the Looks of a Fool; nor was *Ulysses's* Eloquence seen by his Countenance, and the plicatures of his Face, *Ingenio forma damna repetendo mea. Ovid. Epist. Eccluf. xvii*

* *Am' on di p' oia n' m'zales ex ch' d' o' id, &c. Id. γ.*

R r 2

But

But when once he began to speak, there was nothing so fluent, nothing so charming: In a word, the most inestimable Jewel looses nothing of its Value, for not being kept in a Velvet Case. An illustrious Instance of this have we in an old Ac.

Epist. LXVI quaintance of Seneca's, the whole Passage is worth reciting.

Claranum condiscipulum meum vidi, post multos annos, non puto expectas, ut adjiciam, senem: Sed mehercules viridem animo ac vegetum, & cum corpusculo suo colluctantem. Inique enim se natura gessit, & talem animum male collocavit: aut fortasse voluit hoc ipsum nobis ostendere, posse ingenium fortissimum ac beatissimum sub qualibet cute latere. Vicit tamen omnia impedimenta: Et ad cetera contemnenda à contemptu sui venit. Errare mihi visus est qui dixit.

Gratior est pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.

Nullo enim honestamento eget: ipsa & magnum sui decus est, & corpus suum consecrat. Certe Claranum nostrum cepti intueri; formosus mihi videtur, & tam rectus corpore, quam est animo. Potest ex casa vir magnus exire: Potest ex deformi humilique corpusculo, formosus animus ac magnus. Quosdam itaque videtur mihi in hoc naturales generare, ut approbet virtutem omni loco nasci. Si posset per se nudos edere animos, fecisset. Nunc quod amplius est, facit. quosdam enim edit corporibus impeditos, sed nihilominus perumpentes obstantia. Claranus mihi videtur in Exemplar editus: ut scire possemus, non deformitate corporis sedari animum; sed pulchritudine animi corpus ornari.

Plato in
Phaed.

I met (says Seneca) my old School-Fellow Claranus, whom of a long while before I had not seen: I suppose I need not say an Old Man: But in good Earnest, Spriteful and Vigorous, striving to get the better of his little Boy. Nature I confess, has dealt a little unkindly with him, in lodging so great a Soul in so homely a Cottage, unless perhaps it be to shew us, that the greatest, and happiest Wit, may lie under any the courtest outside. In the mean time, he has overcome all Impediments, and by vanquishing first himself, triumphs over all things else; so as methinks he's mistaken who said,

Virtue's more graceful in a beauteous Body.

Certainly, she needs no becoming dress, who is an ornament to herself, and renders her very Body a consecrated Place:
Really,

Really, I began to look earnestly upon him, and to me he seem'd as amiable, and upright in Body, as he is in Mind: A great Man I see, may come forth of a little Hovel, and a bright and magnanimous Soul, from a mean, and ill-fram'd Body. Thus Nature seems to bring forth some on purpose, to shew, that Vertue may be born any where, and that if it were possible to produce Souls stark naked, she would have done it: She has now done a greater thing, brought forth some clogg'd with Body, that yet surmount, and break thro' all impediments: Claranus, I think, was born on purpose to let us know, that the Soul contracts no fullage from the deformity of the Body; but on the contrary, that the Body becomes much more beautiful by a fair, and vertuous Soul. So true is that of *Avicen*, *Natura supplet ingenio, ubi deficit corpus*: The great Apostle *St. Paul* is described little of Stature; *Agessilaus*, nay the great *Alexander* himself, and his Learned Preceptor, *Aristotle*, were but little Men; the innate and vital Spirits, becoming more close and vigorous (as having a more easy and quick intercourse by the nearness of the Heart and Brain) and therefore Naturalists observe *Bees*, *Ants*, *Spiders* and minutest Insects to be the most Ingenious.

Abating for these, and some other Accidents, it must be confess'd, that the Countenance is not always an infallible Guide, no more than a gilded, and finely graved Dial-plate, indicates the Goddess of the Motion, and Contrivance within a Watch: *Plumbea machina in aurea vagina*; whilst the unsufferable Pride of *Antisthenes*, was plainly seen thro' his tattered Mantle. Many who appear like Angels of Light, have cloven Feet; and such were the *Sirenes*, and *Harpies*, those *Vulcres Puella* that had *Fishes* Tails, and *Vultures* Tallons. But this does not prohibit that a great regard should be had to remarkable Externals, to which *Apuleius* attributes so much; that (as if some Divinity were to lodge in it) he thought the most beautiful Youths were to be chosen, as most proper for Divination. *Alcibiades* was in all his Ages from a Child, to his End, of incomparable Beauty; and so was *Demetrius*, whose Countenance *Plutarch* describes to consist of such a charming mixture of Gravity, and Mansuetude, Serious and Sweet, as no Painter could ever express; and indeed the Charms of Beauty are so powerful and attractive, that as *Socrates* calls it, *brevem tyrannidem*; so where joyned with Virtue, and Knowledge (as in some of these it was) it is a transcendent near Perfection; such

such were *Alexander, Cyrus, Hæro, Scipio Africanus, and Augustus* of old; Persons (tho' not without their Faults) of great Excellency; and of our latter Age, that *Phœnix* (of perfection both of Mind and Body) the illustrious *Picus* Prince of *Mirandula*; but they are rare. And after all, it has been much observed, that very beautiful Persons have seldom met with lucky Destinies; hence the *Tragedian*, in *Hipp. Rara forma Viris (secula prope)* *Impunita fuit*; of which might be produc'd divers Instances of our own Country, beside the great Duke of *Buckingham*, his Son *Francis*; the late Duke of *Monmouth*, and others, of which, see *Muretus, Cantarus, &c.* In the mean time, where we meet with an ample Head, a spacious Forehead, a fulness about the Temples; the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, rather large than contracted; the Features in general Manly, and Serious, and the rest of the Parts well proportion'd; there seldom fails a strong, and capacious Memory, solid Judgment, with a stock of Industry and Prudence, in *rebus agendis*. In a word, very serious, and thinking Persons, have commonly serious and compos'd Looks; and the Light, the Trifling, and the Wanton, is discovered in the Face, whilst not the Fair and Effeminate; but that the noblest Beauty in Man, which creates neither Contempt, nor Wonder.

1 Sam. xvi.
7, 12. and
Chap. xvii.
42.
See Aristot.
Polit. l. 3.

Samuel was forbid to look on *Eliab's* Countenance, or height of Stature (such as the unfortunate *Saul* and *Abshalon* were conspicuous in) for that *the Lord sees not as Man sees*; for *Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the Heart, &c.* The mistake of the Prophet was, that he took Comeliness of Person, to be the only Character of Royalty; such as was the Kings whom he had anointed before; for the same History tells us after a few Verses, that *David* was Ruddy, *cum pulchritudine oculorum & decoro aspectu*, of a beautiful, or rather manly Countenance, and goodly to look to.

And now after all that has been produc'd, it is likewise to be consider'd, what Judgment, and Conjectures are to be made with regard to other Nations, Countries, Climates and Customs, which not only change the Shapes of Brute-Animals of the same species, but exceedingly alter the Countenances, Complexions, and Characters of Men and Women also.

To instance only in the Head and Face (without straying from our present Subject) the more Northern Inhabitants of *Europe*, incline to Fair; our Faces are more oval; our Eyes upon the grey and blew; our Hair bright, or brown; I speak

for

for the most part. Those of *Russia, Poland, Germany, Hungary*, People of manly Aspect; their Noses blunter, and moderately arched; and so the *Italians*, but longer and more tapering, especially about *Tuscany* and forwards.

The *Venetians* are of a juster Proportion, and generally well favour'd: The *Swiss*, and dwellers among the *Alps*, have accidentally *sternous* Throats, which draw their Faces a-wry, imputed to their drinking Snow-water. Remarkable for Copped, and Sugar-loav'd Heads, are those of *Genoa*. In *Spain* and *Portugal* (not *Limpos de la Sangre de les Moros*) they draw towards the hew, and form of those People whom they so inhumanly, as well as impolitically, banished, and yet retain a mixture of.

Greece, and the lesser *Asia*, afford well featur'd Persons, and we are told of the most charming Beauties about *Georgia*, and *Mingrelia*, until farther North West of the *Euxine*, and where they mingle with the *Tartar* (as if Nature delighted in contraries) the Race degenerates to narrow Eyes, broad and bony Faces, (I speak of the Men) even to frightful ugliness. From these have the *Chineses* (according to their various and extended Climates) much of their Figure, tall and gross, square Visage, large Ears; flatish small Noses; long, narrow Eyes; thin Lips; middle-siz'd Mouths, and above all, little Feet, especially the Women, whether Naturally or by Art, Authors differ. For a Majestic Comeliness, the *Persians* and *Armenians* have been remarkable, in the *Aquiline* Royal Nose; which with other virile Features, seems in a manner *Gentilian*, and no where else so universal. *Plutarch* tells us, *Artaxerxes* had an Eagle's Nose; but so had *Demetrius, Gryphus, Neoptolemus, Augustus, Galba, Constantine the Great, Scanderbeg*; the brave *Solyman* Son of *Selimus*, Emperor of the *Turks*, who were all Warlike, Liberal, and of Heroic Spirits; and antiently it was called the *Roman* Cognizance, but they have no more pretence to it now, than some other *Europeans*. Those of *India* have naturally high Fore-heads and out-Noses, unless such as are blended with the *Portugueses*, and others not so far South.

The vast Tracts of *Lybia* appear in some of them, to be inhabited by a Race of *Drills*; the *Neger Africans* have their Fore-heads, Nose and Faces extremely flat; great Heads; large, and full Eyes; blubber Lips cover'd with a lanuginous, woolly hair: Those of *North-Africa* bordering on the *Mediterranean*, mingled with the *Spanish-Moors*, sufficiently resemble them, until

See Sir Jo.
Chardin's
Travels.

Vide Jus-
num Dar-
Phryg. Suc-
ton. Zonaa.
&c.

until one comes almost to *Egypt*, where they are more swarthy, rounder Visag'd and hollow Ey'd, which dash runs thro' *Arabia* also.

The *North-Americans*, as to the fabric of their Mouths, bony Faces, large Ears, and flaggie Hair, are like the *Upper Tartars*; the rest *Southward*, as blended with the *Oliquiser Spaniard* and other Nations, who having planted Colonies among them, partake of their likeness; whilst the Native, and truly *Indigin*, are generally very well shap'd, yet varying in other *Climats*.

Mountains and *Alpestral Sierras*, breed Men for the most part robust, and of manly Countenances, as well as Stature, and fewer deform'd than the Plains and Vallies, which as they are situated low, or near the Marsh, vary both in Colour, Growth, Shape and Constitution; to Pale, Low, Fleishy, Weak and Effeminate. *Imperialis* (who of all the *Peripatetics*, has best discuss'd this Subject) attributes all to the degrees of Heat and Cold, Dry and Wet. That in excessive hot Countries, the Inhabitants are commonly foolish, or of no great reach; Heat dissipating the Spirits, as Cold on the contrary, hinders them from due Motion. Moisture obnubilates, and condenses Humors, and is inimicous to all Ingenuity, great and heroic Thoughts: of such Consequence is the *Clime*, and Situation to the Disposition of a People. The Sea-Air being warm and dry, thro' the freer Operation of the Sun-beams, drawing up the cherishing Vapour; the bordering Dwellers are usually more crafty than others about them; as was observ'd of those of *Carthage*, *Calabria*, *Sicilia*, and so generally near the *Southern Islands*, where the Heat is benigne, and not so intense. Hence, *Insulanos esse malos, Sicilianos autem pessimos* grew a Proverb; but when the Exhalation is over-thickned with Cold, 'tis followed with contrary Effects. In like manner Diet, and Nourishment by Meats and Drinks is to be consider'd; and therefore great Care should especially be had of it, as to young Children, and to the Manners and Disposition of *Nurses*. 'Tis reported that Puppies which have been suck'd with Milk of *Bitch-Wolves*, or *Foxes*, become abundantly more fierce, and Crafty than other Dogs. *Scotus* tells of a Boy, nourished with the Milk of a *Sow*, that could never be reclaimed from running into Ditches and dirty Puddles; and of another to whom a *Goat* gave suck, that instead of walking, was always leaping and

and climbing. The Stories of *Romulus* and *Remus*, *Lycaste*, *Parrhasia*, *Telephus*, &c. are well known, and therefore curious Hunt-men take great Care, not only of the Breed, but of the Diet of their young Whelps; How much more ought we then of Childrens Dispositions suck'd in with the Milk of their *Nurses*? Let us hear poor *Dido* imprecating her deserting, and hard-hearted Gallant.

*Non tibi diva parens generis, nec Dardanus Author,
Perfide, sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hircunaque admovent ubera Tigres.*

Æn. IV.

Thou, nor of *Venus* art, nor *Dardan's* Race,
Thee, on some Rock did *Caucasus* beget,
Perfidious Man, fed at a *Tyger's* teat.

And indeed, * *Phavorinus* the Philosopher, *Avicen* and others, * *A. Gallius*, give special Caution of the Inconveniences that spring from *Milk* vitiated by their Passions and natural Inclinations, whether prudent, sober, foolish, fearful or furious; of such importance was the Election of a well temper'd *Nurse*. And then again, as to Diet, that Food of the lightest Digestion, is aptest to generate the best Blood, and consequently the refinedst Spirits, to strengthen the Memory, and sharpen the Fancy. Lettuce, *Tabacco* (as *Narcotics*) dispose to drowsiness; *Coffee*, and *Tea* to the contrary: In like sort, Riches and Dignities, Prosperity, Misfortunes, Religion; the Nature and Subject of our Studies, have their several Operations upon us, as already we have shew'd.

But to return to the Make, and Figure of the Countenance, one soon discovers in what * Countries mould Men are cast, * *Vid. Sand-* and may give a shrewd Guess to what Nation they respective-
ly belong, and thence conjecture of their Inclinations, Ani-
mal, Rational as well as Natural, with regard as we said, to the Disposition and Temper of the Air and Region. *Tῆ τῆς γῆς φύσεως καὶ τῆς ἀρχαῆς*, was, we know, a constant ob-
servation; whence *Hippocrates de Aere, Aquis, & Locis* attri-
butes so much to the Effects of those Elements, and the Situ-
ation of Countries (as *Ptolemy* to the virtue of the Stars) and that from thence, the *Scythians* are all so alike to one another, and so very unlike to other Nations. The same was remarked by *Strabo*, in the Manners and Inclinations of

See Bodin
Repub. Lib.
V.

the *Medes* and *Armenians*; of such Importance are *Caelum* and *Solum*, as not only appears in *Horses*, *Dogs*, *Cocks*, *Hawks*, and other Animals, but is plainly evident in the virtue of Plants, and other productions of the Earth, which are found to vary exceedingly both in their Texture and Operations; so as what is large, *procere*, goodly, and beautiful to look on; fourain, and sanative; gentle, and benign in one Country, is in another *Clime* a low, dwarf, repent, and dwindling Plant; disagreeable, churlish, and of noxious Quality. In like manner, some Nations are totally Barbarous, Ignorant, Slothful, Luxurious, Effeminate, Slavish and Unfaithful: Others again, more Civil, Humane, Wise, naturally Sagacious, Active and Industrious; Temperate, Valiant, Sincere and Generous: In a word, where Peace, and Liberty is prudently managed, Men excel in all the Moral Improvements; where Tyranny reigns, Ignorance, Sloth, Dejection of Spirit, and Superstition abound.

The *Asiatics* (who *Hippocrates* says, are the tallest, and best proportion'd in the World) are now justly noted for Luxury, and Slavishness, under the Barbarous, Thievish *Arab*, and Insolent *Turk*. Those of *China*, under the former Politie, a Steady, Regular, Prudent, Industrious, Witty and Ingenious People, now more Soft and Effeminate. The *Armenian* Unconstant; the *Scythian* Sad and Austere; those of *Egypt* Wise and Subtile; the *Phrygians* Light and Vain; *Syrians* Covetous, as of old, the *Phenicians* naturally intent on getting Wealth; the *Babylonians* Prudent; the rest of *Persia*, *India*, *Japan*, *Siam*, Idle, Proud, Crafty, False, Cruel. The various Tracts of *Africa*, which heretofore bred divers great Wits, and excellent Persons; as now corrupted by the haughty, and injurious *Mahometan*, more than by *Pagans*, are become Ignorant, Servile, Rash, Perjurious, Superstitious. The *Negers* accordingly, are in general Fearful, and consequently Cruel, Treacherous, full of Revenge; and like the wandering *Nomades* and *Aethiops*, Foolish and exceeding Bestial: Those of *America* less expos'd to the Sun, less Passionate, nor so Luxurious and False, where they are unmingled, and remain yet uncorrupted.

Those of *Europe*, by natural Temper of Air and Soil, Warlike, Industrious, Liberal, Plain, less Subtile, Tenacious of Liberty, and Lovers of Change; This for the general.

In particular, as the far *North* gives check to the Blood, the People are Dull and Unactive; the rest, like the *Bear* (under whole

whose Influence they dwell, and where that fierce Animal abounds) partake of a rigid and surly Ferity. Hence the *Sauromats*, those of *Tartary* and *Russia* are more brutish, rude, slavish and fraudulent, nor so Courageous as we are made believe, by their oft, and numerous Inundations; Conquering more with Numbers, than by Valor; and compelled thro' extream Poverty, to seek new Seats, and make Incursions Southward; not out of Military Glory, or for Empire, but of pure Necessity; and therefore it is, that we seldom or never read, that those of the *South*, or *East* invaded the *North* or *West* upon these accounts.

The *Polander* is very Imperious, Haghty, Unquiet, Liberal, Superstitious. Those of *Hungary*, bellicose, brave, impatient of restraint. On the contrary, the *Greeks* in a more benign Clime, heretofore naturally dispos'd to all the perfections of Mind and Body, Learning, Wisdom, Courage, Politie; great Legislators and Assertors of Liberty; by accidental and barbarous Revolutions and Mixtures, become at present the most ignorant, rustic, abject, false and universally degenerate.

We call the *Spaniard* Proud, Oftentous, Formal, affecting *Jacobus* Gravity, Slow, Deliberate, Patient, Constant, Valiant, Loyal, *Maternus*, but extremely Bigottish and Superstitious, which renders them Cruel: The *Italian* is naturally Cautious, Prudent and Frugal, Temperate, Polite, of an acute refined Wit, Amorous, Jealous and Vindictive of Injuries.

Contrary now to both (and almost to all other Nations *Gentem in* of *Europe* besides) the *French*, Versatile, Unconstant, Loud; *various tu-* Lovers of Noise, Ceremonious, Prompt, Confident, soon fa- *multus na-* miliar, busie in all places, and ever imposing upon, and mo- *tam. I.iv.* lesting their Neighbours, elated with the least Success, and as *Lib. I. Dec.* soon dejected upon the first repulse. *Lib. V. Cæ-* *sar de Bell.* *Gal. L. 3. c.*

That great Wit, and polite Scholar *Mothé le Vayeur* (late *Ammianus* Preceptor to Monsieur, Brother to the present Monarch) who *Marc. Lib.* has published an express Treatise of the Contrariety of *XV.* Humors; observing the different Situations of Countries, and particularly that of *France* and *Spain*, naturally separated by the *Pyrenean* Mountains; the first, expos'd to the *East*, and *North*; the second, to the *West*, and *South*: *Spain*, Hot and Dry; *France*, Cold and Moist, (comparatively speaking) replenish'd with Rivers, and Streams: *Spain* seldom disturb'd with Winds, but at proper Seasons; *France*, perpetually agitated with them: *Spain*, not subject to Wet and Rain; *France* obnoxious to both.

(together with several other *Antitheses*, he there enumerates) so little wonders at the Contrarieties, and Repugnances of their Natures (to which he also adds their Stature, Shape, and Complexion) that to shew how little Injury I have done them in the Picture I here Copy, he gives this Character of his Country-men,

*La Francoise aussi changeant que son Air,
Et aussi legere que les Vents: Volages, pleins
de bontades; Causeurs, Medisants de leur Com-
patriots chez les Etrangeres; Furants, &
tempestans, &c. of which see a great deal
more, with divers pleasant Reflections,
and infinitely Witty, in Garcia's Antipa-
sia de los Franceses y Espanoles.*

‘ That they are Mutable as the Air
‘ they breath in; Light, as the Wind
‘ that blows; Giddy, Unconstant and
‘ Sudden; Everlasting Talkers; Cen-
‘ sorious, even to the speaking ill of
‘ their own Country-men to Stran-
‘ gers; Impatient, Contending more
‘ with Strength of Body, than Force of Wit; and Fighting
‘ with more Fury than Counsel or Discretion; Terrifying People
‘ with horrid Oaths, and Storming where ever their Souldiers
‘ come. In short, that their Humors are so widely different
‘ one from the other; as one would almost question, whether
‘ they issued the same way out of their Mother’s Womb: In
‘ a word, that a *French man* is a *Spaniard* Revers’d, turn’d in-
‘ side outward. And certainly, much of this is true, as to
‘ their natural Temper, resulting from those Causes; whilst ci-
‘ viliz’d by Arts, and good Education (in both which they are
‘ extremely happy) no Nation exceeds them for Wit, Learn-
‘ ing, Invention, Diligence, and Conduct in Affairs; Humani-
‘ ty, Courtesie, Gallantry and the Noblest Achievements.

And thus our *Physiognomones* is throughout, and all along to be understood, as distinguishing Inclinations in general, and in *puris Naturalibus*; and not such as are improved by Custom and Institution, which is a second, and better Nature.

We have spoken of the Manners and Properties of some Nations, how nearly they approach to the Ferity, and other Qualities of those brute Animals, naturally bred among them: But this the Learned *Scaliger* endeavours to refute, instancing in those of *Epirus*, where the numerous Flocks, and Herds of other Cattel, are extremely tame; the People of all other, the most Rude and Barbarous; and by the way, bestows no little Mark of his Kindness on our Nation too, for our excessive Eating and Devouring; tho’ our Country he confesses, breeds no greedy, or Voracious Animal whatsoever: That those of *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, and many parts of *Germany*, which abound in *Foxes*, &c. are the dullest, simplest, and most uncautalous of all their Neighbours; not considering, as to our Country, that

Jul. Scalig.
Exercit. X.
vid. & Exerc.
CCLXXIV.

the

the Plenty, and Hospitable Nature of the *English* above all other People, deserved a civiler Character; and that tho’ there be not so many *Foxes* in those other Countries, there are *Bears*, and *Wolves*, and *Wild Boars* among those Stern, tho’ less Crafty Inhabitants he mentions.

Moreover, that in *Liguria*, and other parts of *Italy*, which rarely breed any *Foxes*, the People are the subtlest, cunning, and over-reaching in the World; and thinks that Nature ordain’d Brute Animals in other Countries, rather to reform the Manners of the Inhabitants among which they are bred; But left none in *Liguria*, *Genoa*, &c. because she could create none so very Brutish and Wicked, as might represent the prodigious Impiety, Avarice, Perfidiousness, and Vanity of those People.

As to Climate and other Accidents, *Cardan* observing that where Trees take but slender, and shallow Roots, or the Country is subject to furious and tempestuous Winds; the People are unconstant and unstable also. To this, his Learned Adversary opposes the unconstancy, and unsteadiness of those about *Cremona*, one of the richest, and most fruitful Spots of all *Italy*; and where the Trees are most profoundly rooted; magnifying the Steadiness, excellent Temper, and other Felicities of those of *Java*, obnoxious to the most impetuous Storms; and to the *Circassians*, *Thracians*, *Macedonians* and other expos’d, and perflatile Countries, affirming withal, that these continual Winds, do rather serve to attemper and alloy, than cause these pretended Verticities; for that *ex missione fit Constantia*, and by the same Logic, thinks to have confuted that Universal Maxim of Men’s Manners, corresponding with the Temper of their Bodies; because (as he persists) the Dog, which of all other Animals is the most Testie and Choleric Creature, is of so very cold, and chilly a Constitution: Indeed vicious Habits are found under all Tempers, Climes and Countries. But these are Paradoxes, and we must not be angry at the Great and Learned Man, whilst in the Heat, and Spirit of Contradiction to his subtle, and acute Antagonist: But a single Witness and Opinion against the constant Experience of all the World beside, is of no great moment.

To proceed then; The *Swedes* are Warlike, Rapacious; the *Danes*, Honest, Civil, less Crafty; the *German* Slow, Patient, Hardy, Valiant, Resolute, Plain, Sincere, very Laborious,

rious, Chast, Friendly and Hospitable, but sometimes exceeding in Free, and Genial Comotations.

Those of the *Belgic Provinces* and *Lower Germany*, Diligent, Industrious; not very Ambitious; stand not on Puntillos; Frugal, Vigilant; Intent on their Interest; Signal Patriots; extreme Lovers of their Country, and other Virtues of Republic Politie.

Islanders and *Confiners*, are to be *Cens'd* among the *Borders*, or next *Continent*, from whence they are commonly first Peopled: In a word, 'H μόν ἔξισ καλόν, as all Virtue consists in the middle between the Extreams; so those of the middle *Climats*, are thought to be the most Prudent, Virtuous, and accomplish'd Persons, of which those who dwell somewhat *Northerly*, are the more Martial and Active; and therefore *Vegetius* advises, that Souldiers should be chosen thence; but for Counsel, and Prudence, the more *Meridional*, agreeable to that of the Poet.

Lucanus.

Quicquid ad Eoos tractus, mundique teporem
Labitur, emollit gentes clementia cæli:
Omnis in Arctois populus quicumque pruini
Nascitur, indomitus belli est, & mortis amator.

And to the same Cause, *Ovid* attributes the Salacity of those of *Thrace*,

— pronumque genus regionibus illis
In Venerem —

See *Lucius's* But these are *Regional*; there are *Topical* Inclinations likewise, *Idiosyncratical* and peculiar. Hence the *Genoeze* are of all others reputed the most Crafty and Subtle-pated. The *Venetians* Grave, Deliberate, extremely Circumspect, Jealous, Sedate, and Moderate, Friendly, Constant to their *Maxims*. Those of *Florance* (where the Air is very pure and dry) have sharp, delicate, and polite Wits, and are generally Courageous, Inventive, and as we said, of refined Understandings. The present *Romans* are Grave, Courteous, and Affable, as more accustomed to Strangers. The *Neapolitans* Generous, Superb, and Stately like their Cities; Subdulous, Luxurious from their Clime and Plenty. Those of *Sicily*, Acute, Suspicious, and as the *Calabrian*, not much to be trusted. In short, *Græca*

Fides

Fides grew Proverbial, and those of *Carthage* had the like Character: Nor were these Attributes of late Imposition, or hasty Censures; but the Ancient, and Constant Observation of Wise and Considerate Men. *Polybius* says of the *Athenians*, that they were * Wittiest of all the *Græcians*; and yet *Meleides* was but a Fool. *Cicero* reports of *Thebes*, that it bred none but Block-heads. *Abdera* in *Thrace*, was Foggy, and so was || *Boeotia*, imputed by the Poet, to the Grossness of the Vapours as from another Poet, the *Apostle* himself,

Κρίμι αἰὶ ἄδυσται

Aratus.

That those of *Crete* were always Liars, Evil-Beasts, Slow-Bellies. *Titus* iii. And this Testimony not at random, but *St. Paul* says, really True. But after all, that Learned and Gallant Men, may yet be produc'd in the thickest, and worst of Climes, *Anacharsis* the *Scythian*; *Democritus*, and several others sufficiently evince.

Summos posse viros, & magna exempla daturis
Vervecum in patria, crassoque sub ære nasci.

Juven. Sat. X.

Of which *Buchanan*, *Barkeley*, *Creighton*, *Erasmus*, *Grotius*, *Heinsius*, *Barlaeus*, *De Wit*, &c. are pregnant Examples near home.

Nor is it all this while to be understood, that where ever we observe any eminent Resemblance of an exotic Countenance (suppose an acuminate Head, narrow Eye, or prominent Fore-head) the Person must needs be as subtle as a *Genoeze*; since with us the copped Pate is look'd on as a contrary Sign, or foolish, and faithless as the *Negro*, because the Nose is flat; or that the *Eagle* shap'd, and *Persian* nos'd are all of them *Cyrus's*, and alike magnanimous, &c. since we every day find Persons of the most unpromising Countenances, Men of extraordinary Talents, and no less Virtuous, as has been instanc'd in *Claranus*. *Diogenes* says, *Aristotle* himself had narrow Eyes, and no very advantageous Looks; and others, that *Cicero's* Head was of the smallest Size, supported with a long and slender Neck. But of the Wife *Socrates* 'tis said, that People could hardly forbear laughing in his Face, he was of so odd a Figure; *Simis naribus, recalva fronte, pilosis humeris, & repandis cruribus*, as *St. Hierom* describes him. And so others of the *Philosophers*, whose Pictures hung in the *Prytaneum*

Prytaneum at Athens with *Aratus*, *Zeno*, *Epicurus*, *Xenophon*, *Chrysippus*, *Cleanthes*, &c. as *Sidonius* reports. This as to the Person; but what is meant here is to shew, that every Nation has for the most part, certain evident Characters, and Impressions on their Countenance, by which they are distinguishable from others, peculiar to, and generally reigning among them, which frequently dispose them to those different *Pathemata*, and Inclinations we have spoken of. In a word, so various, and uncertain are the Effects of *Climats*, that 'tis observed, People of the same Latitude and Distance from the *Æquator*, nay even of the same City, as the Ground on which it stands, lies high or low, are more or less inclin'd to Sedition, as 'twas noted in *Rome*, as Famous for intestine Divisions, as for her seven Hills; nor therefore was it wonder'd, that in *Athens* there were so many different Factions. The upper part of the City would have a Popular Government; the lower Town an *Oligarchy*, and that next the *Piræus* an *Aristocracy*. So *Bodin* speaking of the sturdy *Swiss* (tho' for the common Safety knit in the closest Confederacy of any Nation) observes the *Grizons*, and those of the Mountain Cantons, to be of Humor so untractable, and different from the Vallies; that with much ado and difficulty, they hold together. What a world of Difficulty did the *Ætolian* (whom *Livy*, *Arianus*, and others, make to be very like the *French*) give the Conquering *Romans*; and so long, and with such obstinacy, those of the craggy *Apenmines*, and *Genoæzes* held out against them; that nothing but a transplantation of them into the plain Grounds, and gentle Air, would tame, and make them governable. And no doubt, *Alpestral*, hilly, and barren Countries, obnoxious to cold and turbulent Winds, hardening fierce People, gives them great advantage over those who being bred in the rich, more benign, and milder Climes, are more dispos'd to Ease and Luxury, which renders them unactive and effeminate, and fitter for the Study of Arts and Sciences, than for Arms and painful Expeditions; and therefore seldom make they any Conquests which they hold. Thus *Philosophy*, *Mathematics*, and contemplative Studies first began, and came to us from the warm, and more Southern *East*. *Mechanical* Inventions, and such as require more Patience, Industry and Application, than Speculation, flourish among the *Germans*, and Northern Climes; whilst the depths of Policy, *Jurisprudence*, *Eloquence*, *Oratory*, *Logic*, and the Arts of Wrangling

Republ. Lib.
V. Cap. 1.

Ferociore
Ætoli quam
pro ingenii
Græcorum,
Liv.

See Servius,
Æn. VI.
how such
Translacion
alters Na-
ture.

gling (by which the *Greeks*, and *Demagogues* pretend they governed, and subdued the World) *Aristotle* attributes to the Effects of the middle Situation of his Country, between the extremes of *North* and *South*; which 'tis confessed, is the most likely to compose a benign, and harmonious Temper, and might contribute to their good Fortune, whilst Wise Men governed. And yet for all this, we find, that what at any time they got by their Craft, and Arts of Policy; the ruder, undisciplin'd, ignorant and unarmed *North*, soon over-ran, vanquish'd and subdu'd both *Greek* and *Roman* (fortified as they were, with the strongest Holds, and armed Legions) possessing their goodly Countries to this day; so as they are no more what they were, either as to their Persons, or Inclinations; such an Ascendent has the change of *Climat*. *Comines* indeed does well observe, that what the *English* obtain'd by Battel of the *French*, they lost again in Treaty; and the same Advantage had the *Spaniard* and *Italian*, who being of a more Melancholy, Contemplative and Sedate Temper, still outwitted the *Bilious*, and Impatient *French*; who all upon the spur, staid not to digest Matters as the other did: Notwithstanding we have seen, that being *North* of *Spain*, to what a low and despicable pass, they have now reduc'd that late formidable, and redoubted Nation. Nor do I question, but did the *English* heartily Unite, and vigorously make Use of those Advantages, the Site and Nature of our Country affords both by Sea and Land, she might yet answer their Politics, and encounter all their Stratagems, by which they aspire to an universal Monarchy. It must be granted, that the *French* are a brisk, active, and industrious People: But I know not whether amongst other their *Encomiasts*, they are much oblig'd to their Country-man *Bodin*, when he tells us, that *Italy*, and *Spain* swarm with them, to perform those servile Offices among them, which it seems, they are too Proud and Lofly to condescend to themselves, how poor soever.

To Conclude, when all is said, I find Writers are so Partial to their own Countries, and that *Nescio qua natale solum*—so governs and prevails upon our Judgments, that 'tis hard to meet an Ingenious Character among us all, when it once comes near our home. *Aristotle*, magnifies the *Greeks*; *Cicero*, the *Romans*; *Julius Scaliger*, *Italy*; the Lawyers, *Bodin* and *Comines*, *France*, &c. Nor are we more Just in imputing Vices, or Virtues to the Nature and Constitution of the People, with-

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out considering the accidental Causes. Continnence, less Jealously, Abstinence and Temperance in Eating and Drinking, Amours, &c. are really and truly attributable to the Effects of Heat and Cold, and such other Qualities, as more or less incite, or bridle the sensual Appetite, and make the Person more Liberal, Indulgent to his Palate and Inclination: And accordingly, an *Italian* or *Spaniard* (much more any further *South*) coming into *England*, where the external Air, and cooler Clime, creates a warmer Stomach, will find it necessary to feed, and drink more plentifully; as an *English* Man travelling into *Spain*, or *Italy*, where the outward Heat dissipates the Spirits, and calls that forth, which was before within, will be satisfied with as temperate a Meal, as any of the Natives; which plainly shews, that the Abstinence, and Temperance they so much boast of (to the reproach of the Northern People) does not proceed from any personal, or innate Virtue, abstracted from those Causes; but from what we have alledged; wherefore Inhabitants dwelling near Maritime Coasts, observed to be more *salacious*, perfidious, crafty and over-reaching, than other People farther off (and therefore no fit Situation for a *Platonic* City, for fear of corrupting the Manners of those *Utopians*) do not contract those Vices from any other, than such adventitious Causes; namely, from the irritation of a *saline* Air; their continual huxtering with cunning Merchants (and such as frequent Sea-Ports for Gain and Traffic) rather than from any Vice inherent in the Person, as above is noted. We have already spoken of the Effects of *Institution*, *Philosophy*, *Poetry*, *Painting*, *Musick*, and other voluptuary Arts of the warmer, and more genial Countries: Nor after all, are we wholly to regard these Contrarieties, without great respect to a Wise and peculiar Providence, whereby is kept an even (at least a tolerable) Balance among all the Nations of the habitable World; that the Crafty, and Circumventing (who would else Usurp, and get all by their Wit and Policy) may receive a Check, by the Plain, Honest Force and Courage of others; and the Progress of the Insolent, prevented, by the more Prudent, tho' inferior, and less in Power: And accordingly, 'tis worth observing, that *God* does commonly so order this Oeconomy, that the Wisest Kings and Princes, reign much at the same time; and those of weaker Parts, and less Policy in another Period, of which it were easy to produce sufficient Instances, both from former and latter times,

were

were it agreeable to my present Subject, from which I may be deemed to have wandered too far already, having said nothing yet of

England: Nor let me be thought to pass a Complement upon my Country-men, if I affirm (and that without Partiality) that as the fairest Garlands, sweetest Nose-Gaies, are cull'd and compos'd, not from any one single Beauty of the flowry-Parterre, but from the *Rose*, and the *Lily*, the *Jasmine*, *Tuberose*, and the rest of the fragrant Tribes; so the Inclinations of the *English*, seem to result from the great Variety of the People; which as so many glorious Flowers from time to time, have been transplanted into our *British* Elysium: Few Nations that I know of under Heaven (in so short a time) consisting of so many Ingredients, by Revolutions, and Successions; *Britains*, *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, *Normans*, *Belgians*, &c. which certainly, as it ought to incline us to be the most hospitable, and debonaire of any Nation, which is a Virtue; so it evidently does, to be the most unsteady, humourous, peevish and morose, which is a Vice; where (as we have shew'd of others) better Education, Religious and Sober Principles, do not intervene, prevent, and rectifie Nature, with some more than ordinary Force and Energy.

This being truly so, of all those Nations, and People about us; there would, I am persuaded, none be found, that could afford so spacious a Field for our *Metoposcopist*, wherein to exercise, and improve his Talent. Our Countenances, Air, Eyes, Hair, Complexions, Stature, and other Agreements, consisting and compos'd of so charming a Variety, divided from the World, divided from our selves; the most unlike, and yet the most amiable, and agreeable. A true *English* Man has the true *British* Courage, the *Roman* Bravery and Civility, the *German* Probity, the *French* Politure, the *Belgian* Industry; to which add (as flowing from them all) innate Courage, Liberality, Mercifulness, Good-Nature; is soon reconciled, Chast, Generous, a Lover of Liberty and Religion to some extremes.

'Tis not in the mean time to be denied, that the Climate, insular and unconstant Air (tho' seldom in excess) does generally dispose to Commotion, Melancholy, Moroseness, and a certain peculiar Strangeness, which often sowers the Conversation, mistaken oft for Pride: But then the Plenty, the Freedom, our just and easie Laws, correct, sweeten and

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reconcile

reconcile again, which else would be very inconvenient. The sole, and indeed, the only *Desiderate* therefore to be wish'd for, to render us the most consummately happy People, and Nation under Heaven (since we cannot all be *Angels*) were (comparing Circumstances with the rest of the World about us), a *constant Steadiness*, and a *true Discernment when we are Well, and at our Ease, to endeavour to keep our selves so*: But this must be the Effect of Sound and Steady Religion, a more public Spirit, solid and united Counsels, and acquir'd Virtue; and not to be expected from the Nature, and Temper of the *Clime*, and Elevation of the *Pole*, which are evidently averse, and less benign.

But I am straid too far again, and to enlarge much farther on this Subject, would require a large Discourse, and perhaps not be so agreeable. What I have produc'd being only to shew, that the Art of Divination from the Countenance, is a Science of as large, and wide Extent, as the Face of the Earth, which we inhabit, and is not to be confin'd to one Part, Province, or People of the World; but to All in general; establishing its *Canons* and *Conclusions* upon more than Fancy, or mere Conjectures only; namely (as all along we have shewed) upon the Conjugation and Concurrence of divers serious Causes.

It may after all this perhaps be said, that these are only general Opinions, or if true, are yet but such as you confess are drawn from the Effects of the several *Climes*, and Situations of Countries; as Men happen to dwell nearer to, or more remote from those powerful Influences, which accordingly intend, or remit their Operations on the Inhabitants, as to Colour, Feature, Stature and those other Inclinations you have mention'd. But still you tell us nothing upon what *Principle* (as every Art requires) you advance, and ground your Judgment of Particulars; and how it comes to pass, that the same Country, nay almost every Family, produces Persons so different, and unlike to one another? For 'tis suppos'd you will not affirm, that the being Born in the Garret, middle, or lower Floor of the House, signifies any thing to the Structure of the Body, or Elegancy of the Countenance.

To take off this Objection, I was once beginning to frame a Table of Proportions, drawn (as from *Polycletus's Canon*) not only from the Medals of *Alexander, Eliero, Pompey* the Great, *Augustus, Germanicus*, &c. but likewise from their Statues,

as

as those of the *Medicean Venus, Cleopatra, Apollo, Antinous, Meleager* and others, famous (and yet extant) for their exact Symmetry and signal Beauty, as their Measures stand in that very Curious, tho' little Piece, publish'd about forty Years since, by *Abraham Bosse* a French *Chalcographer*; compared with those of *Albert Durer, Lomatius, Leon Baptista Alberti*, and other Artists of the Moderns. And according as the most conspicuous Parts of Men's Countenances, &c. remarkably deflecting from these standard Proportions; subjoyn'd the natural Causes of their unconformities; as near as might be to the Rules, and Maxims of *Physiognomists*; taking in the Assistance of *Sigismund Elsholt*, who has in his *Anthropometria*, done something of this Nature with extraordinary accuracy of Judgment; to shew, that their Sentiments were far from being the bare Conjectures, and Speculations of Men of more Leisure than Judgment; but the Results of Rational, as well as Natural Causes.

Every Body will consent I presume, that an ample, and well form'd Head, which is neither too great, nor too little; (broad, round, square, flat or too copped and turbinated) has likely the Advantage of the rest we have mention'd, as well in regard to the due Situation of the Ventricles of the Brain, and intercourse of Spirits, Animal, and Vital; whether carried thither from the Heart, by the *Carotides* and Arteries of the Neck; or degenerated, and exalted in that Receptacle, which being over-much compressed, strained, dilated, or otherwise obstructed, must needs have influence upon the understanding Faculties, and other Functions of the Body also.

But how then happens it (say they) that you judge of those Effects and Habitudes from such other Irregularities, as have less Commerce with the more Vital, and Noble Parts? For what has the long, or shorter Nose; full or narrow Eyes; thin, or more fleshy Ears, &c. which may accidentally be lost, quite cut off, or mutilated (without the loss or diminution to the Understanding, in the least) to do in this Case?

I might once for all, Answer to this Question, with the constant Doctrine, for near Two Thousand Years, of the Great *Hippocrates, Galen, Famous Physicians, Peripatetics*; the whole *Turba Philosophorum* of old, building their *Hypotheses* on the various Temperaments, and Humors arising from the natural Actions, and Passions of *Prime and First Qualities*, and their

their Effects; according as they happen to be equally mixt, or predominate in the Body, more eminently visible in the Countenance, Upper Regions, and inner Man of the Head: So as He, in whom those Perfections are found *ad Pondus*, as they speak (which is Proportion *Arithmetical*) or what is nearest to it, *ad Justitiam* (which is the *Geometrical*) where neither Cold nor Moist, Hot nor Dry domineer, but amicably meet in equal Poise and Measure, or at least in Temperament suitable to the several Functions; that blessed *Binecchia* must needs render the happy Person, as Beautiful in Mind as in Body: For every Part being furnish'd with so just and benign a mixture of Heat and Moisture, perfectly temper'd, giving motion, and Spritfulness to the Blood; a due, and just proportion of the whole must of necessity accompany it, with Vivacity in the Eyes, Colour in the Cheeks and Lips, a decent Elevation of the Nose, and more prominent Parts; a smooth, and serene Forehead, chearful composure of the Mouth, a tender plumpness of the Visage, &c. in short, where nothing is in excess, nothing deficient in the outward Structure; there will be found a natural Affability, Generosity, Courage with Discretion; quickness of Apprehension, great Ingenuity and Invention; Eloquence in the Tongue; a facetious easiness in Conversation, with aptness to the softer Passions of Love and Friendship, and a sincere Candor in all his Actions. On the contrary, where any of these (vulgarly nam'd) *Humors*, jar, and happen to disagree, and as in the Poets *Chaos*

1. Met.

*Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,
Mollia cum duris*——

are at Variance with one another, notice will soon be given of it by the contrary Effects; as (to speak with the *Peripatetics*) where *Choler*, Heat and Driness domineer over the Cold and Moist, &c. the Parts are apt to be distended, and thrust out, as more conspicuously in the Nose, Forehead, Chin and other eminences of the Face; as *Subterranean* Fires and Eruptions, raise *Pics*, and inequalities on the Surface of the Earth: And such are commonly Slender, Lean and Tall; their Heads and Faces oval; their Veins large, &c. naturally Iracund, Ambitious, Contumacious, Conceited, Prompt, Vigilant, Subtile, Curious, Impatient, little Constant, and sometimes Petulant; unless corrected with some Quality attempering the *Bilious*

Heat

Heat with a due Moisture, which makes a wonderful alteration, turns Ambition to a Generous Courage, and Magnanimity of Mind; Resolution, to a steady Prudence; Reservedness, to Deliberation in Affairs; with Temperance, Modesty, and all other Heroic Virtues.

And as here these Characters in the Face, are remarkably stronger and higher; so, where we find them notoriously contracted and shrunk; for Instance, the Nose less vaulted, bending in, shorter, &c. the Eyes narrow, the Skins corrugated; Cold and Dry are in excess, and they betray it in the sadness of the Countenance, by a *Saturnine*, silent, monkish, morose Humor; they are *Passionate*, *Peevish*, *Envious*, *Suspicious*; not easily reconciled, yet Friendly and Chearful by fits; Contemplative, extremely Fanisful, and full of odd Imaginations; in short, *Deus aut Daemon*: But being a little spirited with the brisk and airy *Sanguine*, allaying its adust Mordacity, as of all Tempers soonest affected with the rest of the Humors; so we see it alter both the Shape, and Inclinations accordingly; and sometimes to that degree, as none become more Active, Modest, Abstemious, Discreet; less Splenetic; Jocund, and better Company. *Melancholici* (says *Cicero*, and he out of *Aristotle*) *omnes ingeniosi*: *Plato*, *Socrates*, *Seneca* the gravest, and greatest Philosophers of them all, Politicians, Wits, and Poets were obliged to a more than ordinary dash of this otherwise, unsociable Humor.

We might proceed to the *Pituitous*, pallid, *Phlegmatic* and very worst of Constitutions, rendring the parts Obtuse, Flethy and Gross, thro' the want of a generous discussing Warmth; so as where this is Ascendent, it disposes to Sloth, Drowsiness, Timidity, Despondency, Unactivity, and an whole Train of other Infirmities, supported with great Patience, and an over-easiness of Nature: And might here enlarge into an ample, and spacious Field of Qualities, by repeating what *John Baptista Porta* has so copiously written concerning the natural Causes of all these Effects, under their several Titles, scatter'd thro' his Treatise, and summ'd up in his *Fourth Book* upon this Subject; besides the Suffrages of innumerable more, as Famous for their profound Knowledge, as the World has any, if Number, and mighty Names would carry it.

But now comes a set of *New Philosophers*, introducing as New a *Theory of Primordia*, which plainly overthrow all that our old Masters had establish'd; and hitherto maintain'd by

by so long Description, without their being able to fall any considerable way, to oppose them; quite exploding out of the Schools, *Universal Entities, positive Qualities*, and particular Separated Substances; as consequently integral Parts of that pure Elixir the *Blood*, variously denominated in their Doctrine of *Humors*, according to its Consistence: And all this at once, by that happy, and noble Discovery of its Circulation, substituting a Consistence but of one *Homogeneous, simple Humor*; and attributing all those Causes, Effects, and Operations (we have been so long question'd about) to the Motion, Figure, Texture, various Schematisms and other Modifications, and Mechanical Affections of the parts of Matter only.

To these, I cannot say as *Auxiliaries* (but still agreeing in their design of destroying the old *Humorists*) come in, a Troop of *Spagirs*, with their *Sal, Sulphur and Mercury*; which tho' differing Principles, have not yet all this while been able to change the *Terms*; nor indeed that of their *Causes*, which still go under the Name, and common Notion of *Qualities, Habits*, and *Elements*, falsely so call'd: Nor is it denied, but that this exalted Liquor being oftentimes fired, over-heated by fermenting *Aporrhæas*, sometimes too much diluted, clogg'd, inviscated, distemper'd and vitiated (by whatsoever Change or Modifications of the Particles) does little differ in Operation from what they call *Choler, Melancholy, Pituit*, and the rest, not residing in their proper Vessels; when at any time they grow Mutinous and Exorbitant, affecting the Animal Spirits; whether (as we said) made and elaborated here, or transported from the Heart to the Head; or specified in the Brain from that Mass of *Blood*, and carried to the *Medulla oblongata*, and Seat of common Sense, by whatever Impressions upon the Nerves, which terminate there, and thence into the *Spinal Marrow*, for the performing all those Actions of Sense and Motion, by which all external Objects are transmitted to the Soul it self. In a word, 'tis plainly the Modification of those Particles of which the *Blood* consists, which produces those Qualities we call *Humors and Constitution*; provided the Defect be not in the organical Structure of the *Organ*, and in that Case, *a privatione ad habitum non datur regressus*: A natural Fool can never be made a Wise Man, but the naturally Dull, Sluggish, Bashful, and Timorous; Irresolute, Stingy, Ill-natur'd, Fierce, Silent, Morose, Pensive, Indifferent, and the like; we find to be Artificially: (and in few Moments) made

as it were other Men than they were before; and this, not by the invisible Charms, or *Modes of Music*; the Eloquence of *Demagogues*, and power of Oratory, the fascination of Beauty; all which have wrought strange and wonderful Effects: But by the Virtue and Operation only of some generous *Wine*, or spirituous Liquor, which (by a noble *Hyperbole*) is said to cheer both God and Man. Did we but perfectly understand the giving, or taking of it in the just Dose and Proportion; and could with that Temper, and Command of our selves, be sure to stop at the right *Nilotic Mark*; skrew, and keep it up to the just pitch and Tone between flat and sharp, like a well-tun'd Instrument: What *Music*, what innocent Harmony would it not afford our Conversations! What a new * Life does it not as it were give to the drooping Soul! What Courage to the timorous! What Motion, and Activity to the dull and indispos'd! The silent and morose, become Pleasant, Witty, and Eloquent even to Rapture. It creates Confidence and Assurance in the over-bashful; it changes the sower and surly into good Nature, and disarms the Furious, whilst it inspirits the Irresolute; chases away Self-Interest, and enlarges the narrow Heart, and all this without danger; provided, I say, Men knew to adjust the Measure, stop in due time, and could command it as God does the unruly Waves, *Hither, to shalt thou come and no farther*. And from whence all this, but from the putting the same *Blood*, with the *Blood* of the generous *Grape*, into a due and benign Ferment, without damage to the Health of the Soul, or prejudice to the Body. The danger only is in Excess; when once indeed we look on this noble Vehicle, and admire its Colour, *quando splendet in Vitro*, and sparkles in the Glass; tho' it go never so smoothly down; *in novissimo mordebit ut coluber*; it bites like a *Serpent*, and diffuses its Venom like a *Cockatrice*. 'Tis then indeed that the Eyes are apt to wander, and the Heart to utter perverse things, when Men stay long at Wine, *Et student* (as the Wise King says) *calycibus epotandis*. Give * Strong-Drink to him that is ready to perish, and Wine to those that be of heavy Heart; let him drink, and forget his Poverty, and remember his Misery no more, is the charitable Advice of the Mother of Lemuel, and should not perhaps be condemned in some, whose natural Apprehensions and Fears, do oftentimes betray them to act or suffer unbecomingly in a just and worthy Cause; nor doubt I, but upon this account it is, that the Dutch are said to allow a

Judg. ix. 12.
Psal. civ. 15.
1 Esdras iii.
18, &c.

* Hinc Bac-
chum veteres
pueri imagi-
ne pingebant,
quod vinum
uberius po-
tum, curas
adimat, &
senibus ju-
ventiam red-
dit; dum hi-
lariorem facit
ac formosio-
res. Mun-
derus.

Prov. xxiii.
32, 33, &c.

* Inebriam-
tem, if in
excess.

Whet of Brandy to their Sea-men, and others, previous to a solemn Engagement with an Enemy. It brings at least to mind, what I have been told of an *English* Merchant residing (if I mistake not) at *Aleppo*, who having a bold, but just Complaint to make to the *Bacha*, offered his Interpreter a considerable Reward to carry it to him; *I dare not attempt it Sir*, says he, *for my Head*. Tempted yet at last with the Money, and after many persuasions taking a Dose of *Opium*, he comes to the Merchant again: *Now Sir* (says he) *I am ready to serve you, and not only to tell the Bacha what you say, but to give him a Box o'th Ear too, if you command me*.

Was this then the effect of *Choler* only, or his Refusal and Fear from *Pblegm* or *Melancholy*, as a peculiar and *Heterogenous* Quality? Certainly not at all, but purely from the Motion and Modification we have assigned, putting him into a temper apt to incline and excite the Undertaking of a bolder Action, than naturally he was disposed to: Nor does this give the least encouragement to Intemperance, but to that just Mediocrity, which between Extremes, is the Seat, and Soul of all the *moral Virtues*, as the *Ethics* teach us. Other Examples, and Arguments of no small Weight, might be produced; but let these suffice. Nothing here is dangerous, but what is so in all things else, whilst the most *Golden Temper*, and even all that's Great, and Good in our Actions, is in a sort acquirable from the just Constitution, and Harmony of this single Principle; call it *Humor*, or what you please. And therefore whatever it be, which begets any of those pernicious, and ill Impressions in the Universal Vehicle; (diffus'd by the *Veins*, and *Arteries* through the whole Body, by *Adustion*, acrimonious Gall, sharp, or acid Juices; feculent and slimy Dregs, or other noxious excrementitious Matter, which manifestly obstructs, or any ways disorders and impedes its Function; and whereby the Animal and other Spirits become degenerate, slow, or over-Active and ungovernable.) It may justly be imputed to what they still continue to call, the *Four first Qualities*, as producing the like Effects and Symptoms, hitherto (tho' falsely) attributed to them; and taking Denomination from the several Degrees of Motion, instead of Composition, and so all Parties reconcil'd. Lastly,

To these there are others who are calling in the Assistance of *Genitures*, and erecting Schemes (which would also fain put in their Claim) attributing all sublunary Changes, and

and Temperaments, to certain Aspects and Configurations of the * *Stars* and Celestial Signs; as the short and thick Neck, like that of *Nero's*; the great and buffe Head (like *Vitellius's*) long and slender Parts to *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, and so the rest of our Bodies and their natural Tendencies, to the Energy, and Operation of those *Chimeras* in the *Zodiac*: Not that I totally reject the Power and Vertue of those celestial and glorious Bodies (the *Planets* especially) their Effects and Influences upon those Countries and Climes, lying under their *Triangles*; to whose Dispositions and Energy they are subject, and may consequently operate on the Humors and Inclinations of Men: *Herodotus* celebrating the Wit, and Civility of the *Egyptians*, and that famous *Astrologer Ptolemy* (in his *Quadripartite*) attributing it to their *Verticals*, being so near the Circle under which the *Planets* move; those of the farthest North, must needs be more dull and heavy, remote from the quickning Sun, tho' of stronger Constitutions, fair and tall, the effects of Moisture, which in those hotter Regions is dried up, and thence the Inhabitants swarthier, low of Stature, and shorter liv'd. I dare not I say, peremptorily reject the Doctrine altogether; but leaving this point to be discuss'd by the † Learned, and those Extravagances to the Figure-singers; it may not improperly be yet consider'd, how the *Cardinal Virtues* have been held to spring (as far at least, as Nature contributes to our best Inclinations) from the perfect Congruity, and Combination of the *Qualities* we have enumerated.

Prudence, consisting in a great deal of Coolness, with the other Humors; and therefore more often found in Persons of years, who are usually more deliberate, wary, and slow in determining, and wisely consulting before-hand; such are commonly *pituitous*, with a portion of *Bile*.

Justice is humid, with an equal Ingredient of *Sanguine*, uniformly flowing, and diffusive; which that it may not exceed, is fix'd with a little *Melancholy*, which by its driness moderates and cools.

Fortitude (as in *Lions* and *Cocks*, and other generous Animals) consists in Heat, moderated with an alloy of *Pituite* and *Pblegm*; and therefore 'tis observed, that true Courage does not so much proceed from pureness and spritfulness of the Blood (as Wit and Fancy do) but from that which is somewhat fibrous, disposing to a more compos'd and steady Temper; whence it is || *Niquetius* thinks those of the North, so much exceed those of the South in Valor. Lastly,

U u 2

Temperance,

* Phil. Fincl.
le Natural.
Pbiff. Pl.
net. arum.

† See Sr. Chr.
Heydon's
Defence of
Astronomy.
Cap. XXIII

|| Honoratus
Niquetius's
Phylog.
human. Lib.
1. Cap. 6.

Temperance, the result of a drier Composition, is of an abstemious Nature, necessary for the moderation of Appetite; and therefore *Melancholy* being Cold and Dry, quickned with a dash of *Sanguine*, (which is hot and moist) inspirits it with a decent Activity, which indeed ought to be an Ingredient in all other Virtues. In all these still (as has all along been said) understanding the several *Etiologies*, Causes and Effects; not as proceeding from any disparate, contrary, or opposite Substances and *primary Qualities*, as they are call'd: But as the Operations of the various Texture, and Modification of the Matter, which according to its Motion and Figure; disposes to those several Passions, Virtues, and Affections; by impressing them with the *Idea* of the Imagination, whereby they insinuate themselves into the *Brain*, &c. as we have already shewed.

And thus one sees from what Indications Judgment is made concerning all Moral Actions, and Dispositions, Habits, and inconvenient Customs; by applying such Remedies as are to be found in the Conversations, and Discourses of *Divines*, *Philosophers*, and *Physicians*; by which the perversest Natures, and greatest Difficulties are, and have been surmounted and overcome. Other Advantages might be likewise made, by directing what *Calling*, or *Profession* one should chuse, and addict ones self to, by considering what Quality is most apt to bear the sway. *Socrates*, who was so profound a *Philosopher*, would perhaps have made but a bungling *Sculptor*; or *Ovid*, who was so excellent a *Poet*, not so good a *Lawyer*, to which Profession his Parents design'd him; it being so extremely difficult to eradicate Habits, or the bent and ply of Nature so perfectly, but that it will incline, and now and then recur, without continual Watchfulness and Resolution. Those therefore who are of a drier Constitution, commonly emerge in the Studies of *Theology*, *Mathematics*, and the abstruser Sciences; others of more Heat, succeed in *Eloquence*, *Poetry*, *Musick*; others of colder Tempers, prosper in *Mechanics*, & sic de ceteris.

To conclude, 'twas the saying of *Menander*, Οὐ χαλᾷς ἐπιμένον τὸ γινῆσαι σπουδαίον, ἀλλὰ γινῆσαι τις ἄλλοι, that it was not so well said by the Wife Man, Know thy self, as Know others. Yet certainly, if that be the best *Philosophy*, which best teaches us to know our selves (without which it is impossible to know, or do any thing as we should) the Study of that which instructs us to know both our selves, and others, is to be preferred

fer'd to all other, and to be esteem'd no inconsiderable part of *Moral Wisdom*.

Let me conclude all, with the Suffrage of the Learned Dr. *Gwither* (*Philos. Transact. Num. 20.*) discoursing on this Subject: 'That whatever Impostors, and ignorant Pretenders may have done to the prejudice of this Doctrine; a sober and diligent Artift, he doubts not, but may discover sufficient Truth in *Physiognomie*, which may be useful to the well solving of all its *Phænomena* intelligibly. Soft Wax, says he, cannot receive more numerous and various Impressions, than are printed in Mens Faces, by Objects moving the Affections; and not only the Objects themselves have the Power, but their very Images and *Ideas* also, viz. any thing that puts the Animal Spirits into the same Motion, that the present Object did, will have the same Effect with the Object. To prove the first, Let one observe a Man's Face looking on a pitiful Object, then a ridiculous, then a strange, then a terrible or dangerous Object, and the like. Or for the second, That *Ideas* have the same Effect with Objects real, our Dreams confirm too often, and *Virgil's Verse* can in a little time make one's Face represent Shame, Fear, Love, Anger, Sorrow, &c. the Animal Spirits being moved in the sensory by an Object, continuing their Motion in the Brain, and propagating it to this, or that part of the Body, as is most suitable to the Design of its Creation; having first made an alteration in the Countenance by its Nerves, especially the *Pathetic* and *Oculorum motorii*, actuating its numerous Muscles, as the Dial plate to that stupendious Piece of Clock-work, which shews what is to be expected from the striking part; not that he thinks the Motion of the Spirits in the Sensory continued in the Impression of the Object all the way, as from a Finger to the Foot (as being too weak, tho' the tenderness of the Nerves favour it) but as effected in the *Medulla* of the Brain, where the common Stock of Spirits reside, as in an Organ, whose Pipes being opened and uncovered, admit the rushing Air, until the Keys being dismiss'd and let go again, they are stopp'd and silent. Thus by repeated Acts, or frequent Entertaining of the *Ideas* of a favorite Passion or Vice, which natural Temper hurried, or Custom dragged one to; the Face is so often put into that Posture, which attends such Acts, that the Animal Spirits find such open, and easy Passage into the Nerves, that

' that it is sometime unalterably fixt (as the Religious *Indians* are by continuing their strange Postures in their *Pagods*;) But most commonly such an Habit is contracted, as to fall insensibly into that Posture, when-ever some present Object does not obliterate that more natural Impression by a new one, or some dissimulation hide it. Hence it is, we see great *Drinkers* with Eyes generally set towards the Nose; the *adducēt Muscles* being often employ'd to shew them their beloved Liquor in the Glafs whilst they are drinking, and therefore called *Bibitory*. Lascivious Persons are remarkable for the *Oculorum mobilis petulantia*, as *Petronius* calls it. From this also we may solve the *Quakers* expecting Face, awaiting the pretended Spirit, and the melancholy Face of *Seſtaries*; the studious Countenance of Persons of great application of Mind; revengeful and bloody Men like Executioners in the Act, and tho' silence in a sort may a while pass for Wisdom, yet sooner or later, Sir *Martin* peeps thro' the Disguise to undo all: Not that what has been said, is always without exception; great, and virtuous Souls absconded now and then under unpromising externals, like to that of *Claranus* in *Seneca*; but speaking for the most part, and as commonly it falls out. Thus far the Learned Doctor.

And thus have we at last gon thro' the Causes, and Principles of the *Physiognomical Divination*, as they concern the Face and external Countenance (our Artists peculiar Province) deducible not only from *Effgies*, in *Taille-Douce* and *Prints*, but from antient *Medals* also; as *Samuel Fuchſus* has in particular exemplified in his *Metoposcopia*, from that of *Pertinax*, *Maximinus* and others, without expatiating upon Colours and Complexions as they call them; the Tone of the *Flesh*, and other particulars, whether tender, hard, coarse, fair or swarthy; and so of the *Hair*, as to its being gentle, harsh, thick or thin, not so perfectly discernable, whilst yet the long and prolixer Beard was ever a mark of Gravity and Wisdom in Men; but a Woman with an hairy Chin, was saluted as a Monster, by a Peal of Stones at her. Of the thin and whey-colour'd Beard, 'twas usually said, *Poco barba, è men colore, Sotto 'l cielo non è peggiore*. *Dares* says, *Achilles's* Hair was curl'd, and ever a sign of Courage, so was *Pompey's*; but the *leviter inflexa* was that of *Augustus*. Depressed and flat to the Fore-head, a mark of Cruel, &c. but thole manly Distinctions being now no more the Mode, chang'd universally into the *Peruke*; our *Physiognomist* goes no farther,

ther, tho' it must (I think) be acknowledged, that the natural Covering was not given to be used altogether as an Excrement, but ordained for a natural, decent, and becoming Discrimination; let us hear *St. Ambrose* elegantly, *Cæsaries reverenda est in Senibus, veneranda in Sacerdotibus, terribilis in Bellatoribus, decora in Adolescentibus, compta in Mulieribus, dulcis in Pueris*. Hair (says the Holy Bishop) is reverend in old Men, venerable in Priests, terrible in Soldiers, becoming in young Men, elegant in Women, sweet and lovely in Children.

But of these Accessories only in *Medals*, and *Picture* in *Prints*; tho' a *Physiognomist* can take little notice, so as to make any certain Judgment, for want of Colour; they may yet from other likenesses, make almost the same Conjectures, as from the Life it self; as 'tis reported of that Artist, who from a Picture only drawn by the great *Apelles*, predicted by what Accident the Original should perish. And I have been told, of the famous *Architect* and *Statuary*, the late *Chevalier Bernini*, who cut that rare Bust of *Charles the First* at *Rome* in white Marble, from a Picture painted by *Van Dyke* (yet extant, and to be seen in one of His Majesty's Apartments) that he foretold something of funest and unhappy, which the Countenance of that Excellent Prince fore-boded. We have said nothing of the Voice, the Object of another Sense, whether shrill, loud, hoarse, broken, small, harmonious and agreeable, &c. by which much might be discover'd, as appears by that of *Socrates*, who, tho' so skilful in *Metoposcopia*, bid the Boy (whom they brought him) to speak, that he might see what was in the Youth: *Eloquere ut te videam*. This, I know, was meant of the Wit and towardliness of the Boy; But what if the Voice alone assist the discovery of that too? and yet even without the Voice, *Et fronte, & vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura sequitur*, as *Adamantius*. For tho' Picture be not vocal, the Eyes and Countenance often supply the Tongue, and speak the very Passions, and interior of the Soul; to which add that of *Porta*, *Est enim similitudo, Pictus sermo, & Pictura loquens, quæ quovis sermone, quibusve notis valentior*. And now we mention Picture, since the Posture, or Stroak of one single Line, does often discover the Regnant Passion; *De Frenay* (so elegantly published by Mr. *Dryden*) forgets not to recommend the Art of *Physiognomy* to the study of *Painters*.

One thing more (whilst we are discoursing of *Heads* and *Faces*) who can but take notice of that Wise, and Wonderful Providence,

Providence, which has ordain'd such variety of Looks, and Countenances among Men, whilst the other Parts and Members of our Bodies are in comparison so little different, much less the *Heads* and *Faces* (as I may also call them) of other Creatures, of the same *Species*? since were it otherwise, and that Men had been made all like one another, the whole Government and Politic of the World, must long since have run into Confusion and sad Disorder. For who could have distinguish'd the *True-man* from the *Thief*? There would be promiscuous *Amours*, and innocent *Adulteries* as well as injurious: For the Wife could not know her Husband (so like *Alcumena* in *Amphitryo*) the Son would mistake his Father, the Father his Son; the Friend his Friend, and there would be no more Justice, no more Commerce, no more Living in the World: For Evil Men would deny their Crimes, and Good Men be often punished for the Faults of the wicked. For tho' in a Flock of Ten Thousand Sheep, 'tis said, an *Ewe* will know her *Lamb*; Parents would many times mistake their own Children, as it is often seen among *Twins*, where Brothers and Sisters have so resembled one the other, as to have been corrected for Faults they did not commit; but which neither their Voice, nor any other natural Mark could discriminate. Nay, I read of some who were Strangers to one another, as the two *Slaves* of *Mark Antony*, tho' born in several Countries vastly distant; the one in *Egypt*, the other in *Asia*. Persons exceedingly resembling, were *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, and the *Miller* of *Languedoc*; *Malatesta* Duke of *Bavaria* and *Marchesinus* a *Mimic*; nor without admiration have I sometimes considered a poor *Hedger* and Day-Labourer of mine, so extremely like the renowned Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, as no Fleth could be more, if the best Pictures of that Mighty Prince, be truly represented by the best *Painter*, that perhaps has ever been, the Famous *Titian*. *Erybraeus*, says the Poet *Stephanus*, was like *Virgil*; *Antoninus Pius*, resembling *Numa Pompilius*; and the Great Chancellor of *France* *Mic. Hospitalis*, in Countenance like *Aristotle*. But as these happen rarely, so a *Physiognomist's* Judgment is not at all engaged to pronounce of their Fortune or Advancement, referring various Events to the bold *Astrologer*; or rather indeed, to the Providence of *God* alone; and as to Qualities, to their different Education, and other Circumstances. In short, so has the Wise Creator tempered and formed Mankind, that tho' we are all of us, composed of

Gen. xxvii.
22.

Plautus in
Menechm.

Plin. Nat.
Hist. Lib.
VII. Cap. 2.
Arist. Hist.
Nat. Lib.
XVII. Cap.
6.

Members and Parts alike, no Man is alike. Sic & similes Minutius in universi videmur, & inter se dissimiles invenimur, and with the Poet,

—Facies non omnibus una est,
Nec diversa tamen.—

To what concerns the *Voice*, so near of kin to the Countenance, *Vox in homine magnam vultus habet partem*, &c. We know a *Man* (says *Pliny*) by it, e'er we so much as see him, tho' they be as different and unlike as their very *Faces* all the World over.

demque sunt ea, quot in rerum natura mortales, & sua cuique, sicut facies. Plin. Nat. Hist. Lib. XI. Cap. 51.

And thus have we attempted the Reputation of a * *Science* not altogether, we see, so vain, fallacious and uncertain, as some imagine: One has (as we said) but to read, and consider what the great and most Learned of the Antients, and other sober and judicious Authors have written upon this Subject; *Aristotle*, *Plato*, *Hippocrates*, *Ptolemy*, *Galen*, *Theophrastus*, *Cicero*, *Seneca*, *Pliny*, *Quintilian*, *Dares Phrygius*, *Adamantius* and *Palemon*; besides what we daily learn of great Travellers and Geographers, describing foreign Countries and Climes; the *Naturalists*, and *Morals* of the People; with what we find in the *Sfortiane questions*, in *Niphus*, *Camillus*, *Baldus's* * *Commentaries*; *Cocles*, *Peter Montuus*, *Albertus Magnus*, *Michael Scotus*, *Rhaphis*, *Melitenasis*, the *Conciliator*; *Bap. Porta*, *Cardan*, *Campanella*, *Niquetius*, *Tiraquellus*, and several more; not to insist upon those who have made Divinations by *Geotocopy* as has *Prosperus Aldovisus*; and *Onychomantia* from the Spots upon our Nails; and to de *Nevis*, Moles and other vain Fancies, of which, and of old, *Hali Abenragel* the Arabian: *Melampus*, *Græcus*, and some Books passing under the Name of our famous *Merlin*, and more lately by *Ludovicus Septalius*, the above nam'd *Cardan* and others, especially the ingenious Author of l' *Arte de Cenni*, which concerns the Actions, Motions, and Postures of the Body. Our Design being in this Treatise only, to give a brief Account of the Conjectures which are made (tho' some as very probable only, temporal and transitory, others almost infallible, fixt and inherent) and the Reasons they exhibit, upon the long Experience, and diligent Observations of Learned Men from the Countenance, and from the Structure, Symmetry,

and Compolure of those Parts and Members the most conspicuous in the Face, expos'd to sight. For as *Aristotle* in his Books on this subject, divides the Body into three Regions, and the Notes, and Characters of this Art to be chiefly gathered from the most conspicuous and principal Parts, *Ὁ δὲ πρῶτος ὁμοίᾳ πρὸς τὸ μέτωπον, ὁ κεφαλὴν καὶ πρόσωπον, &c.* the Eyes, Head and Face as most in sight and expos'd; so are they those 'Ερ' ὡν καὶ φρονήσιος πλεον ἐκπαράστασις γίνεται, which shew the most likely marks of Wisdom and Beauty, together with these Attributes given them upon all their Semiotics and Configurations, as well to discover the Affections, Passions, and Inclinations of the Mind, as the *Crafsis*, and Constitution of the Body. Not yet as the same Author well admonishes (and as already noted) that one is to pronounce any sudden or rash Sentence, denominate the whole, from any one single or solitary Mark (unless when it happens to prove some notorious, generally over-ruling one) but by collating, and duely comparing the several Notes together, how they consent, agree with, or thwart one another, or over-vote in number and weight. And therefore we determine nothing *Dogmatically*, but as they use to speak of *Constellations*, that tho' they *Compel* not, they *shewdly Dispose*; where (as we said) Education, Religious Principles, and Virtuous Habits do not timely interpose, which we daily find to work stupendious Effects, even in the most averse, and brutish Natures, cross and peevish Dispositions.

Cic. de Nat.
Deor. Lib II.

* In usu pietatis
torio Sculp-
torius An-
culorum la-
cunas, juxta
Patrematum
diversitatem
variantes, eo-
rumque dis-
crepantiam
in Fiemini,
Maribusque,
Infantibus,
Adultis no-
tissim: Ut
juxta Phy-
siognomie
Leges, ut ubi
ad Anatomi-
ce procederes
delineatio:

Ut crederetis etiam animorum posse dari Picluram. And again, *Quadrat cum pictorio Sculptoribus & Calatorius usus.* See more *Dissertat. Physig.* Guil. de Reyne.

or

or the least Muscle but is affected: 'Tis not at all hard to comprehend, whence, and how our Inclinations, and Passions discover, and betray themselves in our Countenances. There being no Stroak, or Motion so tender and delicate made upon those subtile Strings, but immediate notice is given of it to the Soul, which shews the Consent that there is betwixt the *Præcordia*, and the parts of the Mouth and Face, from a peculiar conformity of the Intercostal Nerves.

Phil. Cornet.
Gualdum
in Cephal.
Physig. D.
cad. i.

I repeat it therefore again (in Justification of our *Hypothesis*) that by collation, and comparing the *Effigies* and Countenance in *Medals* and *Pictures*, and by intently framing one's own to them, upon occasion of Writing, or Speaking; I will not say with *Cardan*, or * *Campanella* (as the Passage is pleasantly related by Monsieur *Gaffarell*) that it were enough to inspire one with the very thought of the Person it represented; but very much with the same disposition of thinking, and other Qualities. For who does not see the *adductum vultum* (as *Suetonius* notes) the close and surlie Looks of *Tiberius*, even in his *Medal*? The austere Countenance of *Severus* and *Caracalla*, as in that of *Getâ* the quite contrary? *Socrates* was bald, and *Camus* resembling a *Silenus* more than a grave *Philosopher*; nor was the *Physiognomones* at all mistaken by that great Man's ingenuous Confession, as to his natural Temper and Inclinations: Nor *Philemon's* Judgment, by the Picture of *Hippocrates*, for which his Scholars were like to knock him o'th Head, had not their Master stopp'd them, with the same Confession of *Socrates*. *Dominatur autem maxime vultus*, as *Quintilian* truly observes; speaking of the Countenance of an Orator, how it expresses, and speaks his Mind equally with his Tongue.

& experientia, Spiritus enim format corpus, & juxta affectus innatos, ipsum fugit exprimitque. *Campanella de sensu rer. & Magia.*

¶ *Quintil. Lib. XIII. Cap. 3.*

To give a few Instances of our own, and others: Let him that would Write and Read the History of the late Times, particularly that of the late Usurper *Cromwell*, but seriously contemplate the Falls, and Lines of his ambiguous and double Face (as accurately stamp'd in his *Medal* by *Symmons*, or engrav'd in *Taille-Douce* by *Lombard*, from a Picture of *Walker's*, the most resembling him) to read in it, without other Comment, Characters of the greatest Dissimulation, Boldness, Cruelty,

X x 2

Tacit. in Vit
Jul. Agric. de
Domitiano.

Cruelty, Ambition in every touch and stroke; so like to his, of whom 'twas said, *Sævus ille vultus & rubor, à quo se contra ruborem miniebat.*

In the Noble Earl of *Strafford*, painted by *Van Dyke*, and engraven by *Lucas Vosterman*, a steady, serious, and judicious Countenance.

In *Henry* the Seventh, painted by *Holbein*, a close, dry, wise, and careful Effigies, as in that of his Predecessor *Richard* the Third; a twisted Face, and not a Line but what bespeaks Hypocrisie, Craft and Cruelty.

In that of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, by the Hand of *Titian*, a stout, hardy, resolute, wise and determin'd Prince, as that of a stiff, bigotted, and formal Look in his Son *Philip* the Second.

In the Duke of *Alva*, of whom there are a Thousand Pictures (not on Medals only, but upon every Jugg-Pot and Tabacco-Box) shewing a most malicious, stern, and merciless Aspect, fringed with a prolix and squalid Beard, which draws down his meager and hollow Cheeks, Emblems of his Disposition.

In Count *Gondamar* (which I have seen well painted, and in Stamp) Craft, with a certain pert, and piercing Air, as lying upon the Catch, not much unlike to the late Lord Treasurer *Cottington*; but with a greater mixture of morose, and wariness in the latter.

In *Erasmus* (of *Holbein*) Quickness, with an easie, pleasant facetiousness, and honest Gravity.

In Sir *Thomas More* (by the same Pencil) great Probity, under a steady and ingenuous Mind, an extraordinary Chearfulness.

In my Lord Chancellor *Bacon*; a spacious Fore-head, and piercing Eye, always (as I have been told by one who knew him well) looking upward; as a Soul in sublime Contemplation, and as the Person, who by standing up against *Dogmatists*, was to emancipate, and set free the long and miserably captivated *Philosophia*, which has ever since made such Conquests in the Territories of Nature.

In *Ben. Johnson*, a surly Pride, positive and humorous.

In the incomparable *Cowley*'s Countenance, all that could indicate a most candid, ingenuous, and agreeable Nature, with a great Wit, and great Modesty.

Those who remember Mr. *Hobbs*, as I perfectly do (and whose Pictures are perfectly like him) might discover in his
very

very Looks, a supercilious, Saturnine Opiniatrety, pleased with himself: as on the contrary, in the famous Mr. *Oughtred* (whose Picture etched by *Hollar*, and placed before his *Clavis*, extremely resembles him) that calm and placid Composure, which seemed to proceed from, and be the result of some happy *Suppos* and Invention; such as was that of *Archimedes*, when he discovered the adulterate mixture in the *Sicilian Prince's Crown*; or that of *Pythagoras*, demonstrating the equality between the sides of a rectangular Triangle, and the Square of its Base, for Joy whereof, he paid an *Hecatomb* to the Gods. And such another was that of our Renowned *Harvey's*, but with strokes of more serious and application. I will end in the late Lord Bishop of *Chester*, *Dr. Wilkins*, of whom (tho' I cannot say, I ever saw Picture so like him, as I wish) all who knew him, must acknowledge to find in him a judicious unaffected Gravity, tempered with extraordinary sweetness; a serene calmness, and openness of Countenance, becoming the freedom and great Ingenuity of Nature and Disposition. The late * Sir *Robert Murray* should be the next in whom, with a
manly Presence, and serious Aspect, there met a disinterested, gentle, and debonair Temper, with great Affability and Goodness.

Several others I might shew you, but I confine my self to such alone, whose *Effigies* I have seen breathing-like, and painted by the most celebrated and skilful Pencils; and many more are there yet before me, and in my Eye, of our own Country, whose Countenances justify this Paragraph: But I speak of such as are no more among us, save in their Works, Merits, and profitable Inventions, leaving Argument of immortal Fame. For to have enumerated such as at present flourish and remain, trace and pursue the Progress daily made by those great *Genius's*, in some part or other of the *universal Cycle*, will be the Work of a steadier hand, and is reserved for Him, who shall one day write the *History* of this *Age of Wonders*. Were, I say, my Talent rich enough to be their *Encomiastes*, there are many (*quibus ego nominibus semper assurgo*) in my ken, of extraordinary Merit, for what they have written, published, and improved of the most useful, *experimental Learning*; and which (after all a-do) is really, and indeed, of all human Knowledge, the only true, and valid Learning. Persons, I say, of equal Desert, with any which past, and former Ages have produc'd. In a word, we have
had

* A copy of whose Effigies is in the Repository at Gresham College.

had some as great, and conspicuous Subjects, fit to have been stamp'd, and worn in Medals of Gold, and carv'd in Marble, as ever Greece or Rome, or any present ambitious Potentate had any where, for extending their Dominions by Slaughter, Blood, Fire, and Desolation, which disturbs the Fruits and Labours of the most useful Studies. The great *Archimedes* (whom but now we mentioned) was barbarously slain by a rude and common Soldier, in the midst of his Speculations, whose Life was of more Value, than a Thousand *Syracusa's*, and all the Conquests of *Marcellus*.

F I N I S.

INDEX

I N D E X.

A.

ABBOTS in England had
jus Monetæ. Pag. 12.
Abbreviations, 190.
Abgarus K. of Edessa, 37.
Abraham, 69.

Acad. of Medalists, 2, 244.
Actions, Motions and Postures, 337.
Adepti, 276.
Adoption, 184.
Adultery, 55.
Ædes Monetarii, 12.
Æginates, 14.
Æra, *vid.* Epocha
Ær thick and foggy often produces sharp
and great Wits, 319.
Ærarium, 14. *Vid.* Mint.
Æs grave, 13.
Africans, their Character, 311, 314.
Agencourt Battel, 159.
Agnus, 4.
Alexander Magnus, 19.
Alexandria supplies the Romans with
Corn, 39.
Altars erected to Emperors, 31.
Ambassadors had Medals presented them,
16.
Ambitious Princes, and Tyrants unworthy
the Honour of Medals, without some
Mark of diminution, 342.
Americans Character, 312, 314. Abound
ing in the richest Metals, made no
use of them, 14.
Ancestors, 66, 67, 68, &c.
Angels, whether of different Capacities,
307.
Ann, Queen of England her Medal, 304.
Antiochus would be called GOD, 31.
Antiquaries, 260.
Antiquities, 65. The Care the Romans
had to preserve them, 70. When most
neglected, 71. Demolished, by whom,
ibid. Vide Ruins.

Antiquity of Medals, 3, 44. *V.* Medals.
Apamea, 38. *Dispute about the Medals, ib.*
Apotheosis, 31, 33. *Vid.* Consecrations:
Archæ Triumphal, particularly of Titus,
72.
Architects, 283.
Architecture in England, 10, 49, 50. and
other Countries, 71, 283.
Aristotle had no very promising Counte-
nance, 319. To whom like, 336.
Ark, 38, 39, 165.
Armada Spanilh, MDLXXXVIII. 94,
159.
Artists celebrated for Engraving and Cut-
ting of Medals, 237, 240.
Arts Liberal and Illiberal, 9, 162, 237.
Contest of Skill between two Gravers,
239.
Arts Voluptuary, 235, 312. Constitution
proper for the attaining different Arts
and Professions, 320, 332. *Vid.* Pro-
fession.
Arts improved by the encouragement of
King Charles II. especially Naval. His
Institution in order to it, 128.
Arundel Earl, a great Patron of Arts and
Antiquities, 50, 65.
As. of what Value, 5.
Asia, 61.
Asiatics, Characters, 311, 314.
Aspect of some, its wonderful Effects, 301,
302.
Astarte, 56.
Astrological Genitures, 330, 331.
Auction, the speediest way to furnish a
Cabinet with Medals, 199.
Augural Instruments in Medals, 33.
Augustus, Title when first taken, 188.
Authors writing of Medals, 7, 14, 245.
and how to read Inscriptions, 190.
Authors writing of Phyllognomy, 337.
Automata, 163, 164.

BARBA

INDEX.

B.

BARBARIANS, 20, 33.
Barbers expelled Rome, 27.
Barter, 4, 11, 13.
Beards, 27, 47, 3, 4, 335. *Vide* Hair.
Beasts, and Birds in Mens Countenances, and Heads, 293, 295, 296, 311. *V.* Heads.
Beasts, and Exotic Animals in Medals, 35.
Beauty, in what it consists, 307. Its mighty Power, 300. Persons of excellent Beauty seldom Fortunate, 309, 310.
Belgians, their Character, 318. Acknowledge Queen Elizabeth, and offer Sovereignty to her, 95, 96, 99, &c. *Vid.* Holland.
Bells, by whom invented, 280.
Benefactions and Benefactors, 263.
Bernini's ominous Prediction upon sight of King Charles I. Effigies, 335.
Bishops Medal upon their Acquittal, &c. Anno MDCLXXXIV. 154, 155.
Bloods insolent attempt to steal the Imperial Crown and Regalia, 266.
Blood, its Circulation, and Modification, destroys the Doctrine of Humorists and positive Qualities, 328. The stupendous Effects of its various Temper, 329. &c.
Bonfires, 24.
Books, 2, 7. Of Medals, 73. *V.* Authors.
BOYLE Robert celebrated, 166.
Bos, 4.
Brachigraphy, *vid.* Short-hand.
Brass, 5, 6. When first stamped at Rome, 13. Corinthian Brass, 313.
Britains ancient Coin, 22.
Britannia, Medal, 28, 61, 134.
Brute Animals of the same Species, vary with the Climat, 314, 316. Some resembling Men, *vid.* Beasts.
Brutus Med. 54.
Buccaneers, 160.
Building, 162. *Vid.* Architecture.
Bullion, 13, 22, 3. *Vid.* Mints.

C.

CABINETS of Medals, 209. How to furnish, methodize and order, 251.
Cæsar Julius's Name, 53. Ambition, yet Caution in assuming the Title and Emblems of Empire, 36, 37, 183, 185.
Calais surprized, 99.
Calligraphy, 268.
Campanella, and Cardan's Conceit how by the posture of the Countenance, to divine of another Person's Thoughts, 339.
Canterbury's Archbishop Medal, 113.
Capita aduersa, aversa, jugata, &c. 27.
Capital Letters, *vide* Letters; Inscriptions.
Caps and Bonnets, 34. *Vid.* Crowns.
Cardan 317. *V.* Scaliger.
Cardinal, and Ecclesiastics Med. 40, 41. *Vid.* Pope.
Casting Medals, 214, 238. *Vid.* Moulding.
Castor and Pollux, 14.
Catalogue of Greek and Roman Medals, from Jovianus to Heraclius, 252. and for a Collection of Heads and Effigies, 257.
Caution required in purchasing and buying of Medals, 209, &c. 338.
Caution in judging of Inclinations, 338. *Vid.* Physiognomy.
Cecil Lord Treasurer's Medal, 100.
Celestial Signs, *vid.* Zodiac.
Ceratia, 8.
Chalcography, and Chalcographers, 256, 283, 240. *Vid.* Gravers.
Characters in the Countenance which seldom fail the Physiognomist, 310, &c.
Characters general of Nations, *ibid.*
Charles I. King of England his Medals, 105, &c. Fate predicted, 335.
Charles II. his Medals, 121, &c. Like Hen. IV. of France, 305.
Charles the Great, 49.
Chinese their Character, 314.
Clamys, 26.
Choler, *vid.* Constitution, Temperament.
CHRIST Effigies in Medals, 44, 183, 288.

Chronology

INDEX.

Chronology advanced by Medals, 48, 50, 52, 182. *Vid.* Epocha.
Chymists, 275. *Vid.* Spagirist.
Cicero, 319. His Person described, *ibid.*
Cidaris, 29.
Cities should not sell, or alienate their Statues and Antiquities, 64, 66, 68.
Medals of Cities rare, 203, 249. Foundation, Dedications, 52, &c.
Claranus, Seneca's School Fellow, 308.
Cleopatra, 54.
Climate alters, and influences the Manners and Countenances of People, 317. and affects the Government, 320, 323. *Vid.* Situation.
Clipping, and Diminution of Coin, *vide* Mint.
Coining, Stamps and Impression, 6, 10, 12. *Vid.* Mint.
Collection and Collectors of Medals, and other Antiquities commended, 65, 66, 246, 247, 255, 282. Excess of Curiosity reproved, 69, 70.
Duke of Savoy's Collection, 42.
Colonies Roman, 51, 52, 203.
Colours, 334. *Vid.* Painters.
Columbus ridicul'd in England, proposing the Discovery of the Spanish Indies, 165.
Colona Trajana, 54.
Columns Historical, erected in London, Rome, &c. 162.
Comedians, 263, 277.
Commerce, Barter, Traffick, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 13, 139.
Comes Largitionum, 7.
Completion, 338. *Vid.* Humor.
Conflagration, 2. Of London, 162. See London.
Concubines and Favorites stamp'd in Med. 37. *Vid.* Strumpets.
Congiare, 187.
Conjecture, 337. By what to be made, 294, 310.
Conob. what, 22.
Consecration, 49.
Conspirators, and notorious Villains 226.
Constantinople, 21.
Constantinus Magnus, his Cipher, Symbol, 31, 32, 186. Pretended Donative, &c. 34, 35.

Constitution, how it disposes to the choice of a Profession, 332.
Consular Medals, 8. Mark, 14, 37, 44, 99, 182. Rank in the Cabinet, 249.
Consul, Name and Dignity eclipsed, 39, 183.
Contorniat, what, 17. *Vid.* Medallions.
Copper, 4, 13, 39, 213.
Corinthian Brass, *vid.* Corinthian.
Cornucopia, 60, 63.
Corvus, 4.
Council of Florence Med. 10.
Countenance, often failing the Physiognomist's Conjectures, why, 306, 307, 319. Oftner agrees with them, 304, 306, 339. How alter'd by one stroke of the Pencil, 335. and by many Accidents, 305, &c. 310.
Counters, 41, 196, 251. *Vid.* Mock-Medals.
Most Men partial to their own Countries, 321.
Courtizans worshipped for Saints, formerly, and at present, 32.
Craft, who exceed in it, 321.
Crafs, *vid.* Temperament.
Cretans, 319.
Critics, 16, 53, 260, 273.
Cromwell's Medal, 117, 118. His Character, 339.
Crest, 31, 32, 35, 143. *Vid.* Crown Inscription, 186. Other Ciphers and Characters, 187.
Crofs and Pile, 38.
Crowns Obsidional, 124. Naval, Rostral, &c. Agonal, &c. 29. Radiant, 28, 31, &c. Crowns not used by all Kings, 29, 30.
Nor Essential, 29. Mitred, Tiara, 35.
Triple Crown, 34. Crofs on the Crown, 35.
Cidaris, 29. Crown of the Saxons, English, before France, Swede, &c. *ibid.*
Bold attempt to steal it. *Vid.* Blood.
Curule Chair, 63.
Custom, *vide* Tribute.

D.

DANE, Crown, 34. Character, 317.
Daric, 14, 20.
Debasement and Diminution of Coin, 9. *Vid.* Mint.
Decorum, 201.

Y

Defender

INDEX.

Defender of the Faith, vide *Title*, 89.
Deformity, no sign of *Vice*, 303, 307, 308.
Deities, 14, 56, 57, 249, &c.
Denarius, 6, 14.
Des Cartes, 264.
Devise, 6.
Diadem, 26, 29.
Diamond, when first Ingraven by modern Artists, 240.
Dido, 20, 194.
Dignity, vide *Offices*.
Discoveries of the English, 162.
Dispositions imprinted in Mens Countenances, 320. Vide *Passions*.
Divi, 31.
Divination by Physiognomy, 298, 301, 302, 303, 304, 324, 334, 335, 337, &c.
Divines, 258.
Dogs of cold Constitution, 317. *Difference in their Sagacity*, 295. *Shape of their Heads*, advantageous in Men, 295.
Dominus, by whom first us'd, 183.
Dove, why Symbol of Venus, 56.
Drachme, 18.
Dragon-Missionaries, 25.
Drake, Sir Francis, 158.
Dudly, Earl of Leicester, recall'd from the Low-Countries, his Medal, 97, 98.
Duke of Monmouth's Defeat and Decoliation; Medal, 149, 150, &c.
Duke of Norfolk, Munificence to the Royal-Society, 42.
Duke of Savoy's Medal, how answered by Henry IV. of France, 25. *Collection of Medals and other Antiquities*, 42.
Duke of York. Vid. King James II.

E.

EAGLE, 33, 35, 56, 63. Vide Symbol.
Ears, 298.
East-India Company, 87.
Edge-Hill Battel, 111.
Education alters Nature, and disposes to different Inclinations, 306, 316. Its Effects, 293.
Edward Confessor, 21.

Edward IV. 89.
Edward VI. 228.
Effigies in Medal, 15, 36, 45. *Resembling the Originals*, ibid. Vide *Heads*, *Statues*, how they create Emulation to brave Actions, 66, 67. In Tailledouce how they relate to Medal, 257. *Catalogue for a Collection*, 257, &c.
Effigies of the Blessed Virgin, Saints, &c. 288. Not permitted every one to stamp their Effigies in Medals, 36. When first to the Roman Emperor and others, 37. Effigies of famous Persons desirable and useful, 44, 45. On common Sign-Posts, reproved, ibid.
Elagabalus, 12. Medal, how to distinguish from those of Antoninus, 202.
Electrum, 9.
Elizabeth Queen, how Learned, 264. *Reforms Money*, 12. *Assists the Low-Countries*, 92, 97, 98. *Defeats the Spanish Armada*, 94, 95. *Is offer'd the Sovereignty of the United Netherlands*, 96, 97.
Emblems, 6, 156. Vide Symbol.
Emperors, and Empreſſes, 131, 180.
English defective in Medals of Ancestors, 44, 84. *Medals of their late Kings*, from Edward III. Henry V, VII, VIII, & seq. 86, 87. King James IV. of Scotland, 77, 78. Henry VIII. Vide Kings. *Sovereigns of France*, 85.
English, Inventors of many useful things, 163, 164, 166. *Expeditions and Exploits worthy the Honour of Medal*, 159, 160. And to be painted in Palaces, Courts, and Rooms of State, rather than the Fictions of Poets, 159, 160.
Enumeration of famous English, 163, 265. *English over-reach'd in Treaties*, 321. *Character of English*, 323. *their Happiness*, and what wanting, 324.
English formerly, and now living, celebrated, and meriting the Honour of Medals, 341, 342.
Enthusiasts, 170.
Epochs exact in Greek Medals, 51, 185, 187, 189.

Erudition

INDEX.

Erudition in Medals, 51, 168, &c. vide *Reverſes*.
Essex Earl, first General in the late Civil War of England, Med. 115.
Europeans Character, 314.
Example, 69.
Externals, how a Physiognomist is to judge by them, 294, 309.
Eyes, signification in Physiognomic, 298. *their wonderful Power and Effects*, 301, 302. Vide Aspect.

F.

FACE 27, 294. of Augustus, &c. described by Suetonius, agreeable to his Medal, 45, 46. Abuse in other Medals, not so in the Antient, ibid. *Wonderful Variety of Mens Faces*, and Importance of it, 335, 336.
Faces resembling one another, v. *Twins*, and *Countenances*.
Faith vide *Defender*.
Fairfax, General of the late Rebellion, 116.
Families, 39, 54.
Famous Persons besides Emperours and Heroes of both Sexes, 257, ad 292.
Farthings, 223. v. *Tokens*.
Fascination, 301. v. *Eyes*, *Looks*.
Feature, v. *Beauty*.
Figure, 6, 26. How many allowable in one Medal, 200, 201. v. *Group*, *Effigies*, *Image*, *Statue*.
Figures intire in Med. 27, 59.
Flatterers of Princes, how pernicious, 14, 59, 77, 81, 83. In their Statues, 46.
Fleets, v. *Ships*, *Navigation*.
Flood, vide *Noah*.
Florens, whence called, 4.
Follis, 8.
Fore head, 278.
France-Metalique, 77.
France, Climate different from Spain, 315.
French, their Character, 315, 316, 321. *Adulation*, *Vain-glory*, *Tyranny*, *Cruelty*, *Perfidy*, *Persecution*, 77, ad 83.
French King, when first using a Crown, 34. and *Effigies in Stamp*, 41. *Priso-*

ner in England. and *Ransom*, 85. *Present King's Cabinet of Medals*, 251. *Abus'd by Flatterers*, 81, 82, 83, 184, 188. In what commendable, 226, 244, 286, 316.
Friends and Friendship, 277.
Fronti nulla fides, when, 307, 309.

G.

GALEATA Romæ, 14.
Garlands, 29.
Garments, vide *Robes*.
Garter, 143. vide *Knighthood*.
Gelotscopy, 337.
Geography in Med. 52, 168.
Geometry, 50.
Germans, Character, 311, 317. *Medals struck upon sleight Occasions*, 289.
Gigantes, 14.
Gods, 31. *Dii Majores, Minores, Tutelares, Genii, &c.* 35.
Godfry, Sir Edm. Medal, 171, 172, 173, &c.
Gold, when first used among the Rom. 7, 14. Not always eligible for the Matter in Medals; but for the most part, 20. especially the Greek, 201.
Golden Age, 24. in England, when, 110.
Government how balanc'd, 322.
Gratia Dei, 197. v. *Title*.
Gravers, 28, 237, 238, 240. None save the most exquisite formerly employ'd, 28, 44, 47. Emulation among them, 239. v. *Sculpture*.
Greek and Grecians, Medals, 16, 19, 28. *Exact in Epoehe*, 185. *Character*, 315. *Gr. Tongue worn out by the Lat.* 53.
Deplorable Condition of that Nation at present, whence, 232.
Greenwich Marine College, a most Royal and necessary Foundation, worthy of Medal, 128.
Groats, 10.
Group what, 200. v. *Painters*.
Gun-powder, by whom invented, 279.
Treason Med. 76.

HABIT

INDEX.

H.

HABITUDES, 307. How corrected and regulated, 332, 338.
Habits, 26. *Vid.* Robes.
Hair, v. *Beards*.
Hands in Med. 35.
Hasta Pura, 58.
Head of the Church of England, in *Med.* 89.
Heads, 26, 39, 47, 57. Of Illustrious Persons, *vide Heroes*. How resembling, 28, 29, &c. To whom Concession of Stamping Heads in Medals and Coins was granted, 36, 37. Heads of one Emperor carved out of another, 216. Heads in *Med.* how to place in the Cabinet, 249. Heads, their various Coverings, 33. Two, or more Heads in the same Medal, 27, 37. Heads join'd, 38. Heads of the French King, 34. v. *Crown*. Heads without Ornament, 29. Heads horned, 30, 33. v. *Moses*. Heads in *Taille Douce*, relating to Medals, 256. Conjectures from Heads, 311, 319, 325. *Vid.* *Capita*. No Heads in *Med.* of Roman Colonies, 52.
Heart, known by God only, 310. How discovered by the Countenance, 338.
Henry VIII. his Medals, 89.
Henry IV. of France in Countenance resembling King Charles II. 306.
Henry Prince of Wales's Medal, 103.
Hercules imberbis, 47.
Herscharks, 276.
Herring, Fishing, and Inventor of Curing, how honored by the Emperor Charles V. 281.
Heros, Heroines, and renowned Persons, 43, 269, 278, 286 ad 292.
Hieroglyphics, *vide Symbol*.
History advanced by Knowledge in Medals, 56, 158, 182, 243.
Historians, 260, 273.
Historical Columns, 162. *Vid.* *Columns*.
Hollandia Metallica, 73 ad 77. containing the History of that Repub. 97, 98.
Holbein, 87, 159. *Vid.* *Painters*.
Horns, 30, 31. By whom born, not always reproachful, 33. *Moses painted with*

Horns, 30. Where yet to be show'd, *ibid.*
House of Peers, 158.
Human Sacrifices abolished, 24.
Humors, Doctrine of Humorists and Qualities, 325, 326, 327, &c. *Vide* *Temperament*.
Hungarians Character, 315.

I.

JAMES, *vid.* *King*.
Janus, 5, 38.
Idols Popish, 66.
Jews Medals and Coins suspected, 210, 217. Their Frauds, 217. V. *Shekel*.
Ilanders, Characters, 312, 324.
Images of Ancestors, 64, 67. *Vid.* *Pictures*, *Statues*, *Libraries*.
Imperial Medals, 181. How long excelling in Workmanship, 39, 40. Their Rank in the Cabinet, 249. How far they reach, 249.
Imperator, 188; *Vid.* *Emperors*.
Impostors, 198, 201, 209, 210, 216, &c.
Impressions of Coin and Money, when first, 6, 14. *Vide* *Mint*.
Inanimats in Med. their Signification, 60, 61, 67, 68, &c.
Incantated Med. *vid.* *Med.*
Inclinations discovered by the Countenance, 303. Of several Nations, 310, &c. Regional, Topical, 318.
Inscriptions, 3, 8, 10, 177, &c. *Hebrew*, *Samaritan*, 18. *Greek*, 189. *Inscrip.* relating to no knowledge to be rejected, 211. About Money, 225. About the Theatre at Oxford, 65. Should be concise, 179, 185. How altered, 216. Mingled, counterfeited, corrupted, 195, 196, 219. Should be modest, not turgid and fastidious, like the French, 77, 179, 180, 184. What proper, 180, 182, 184. What they Discover of Antiquity, 182. *Moderns* *Inscrip.* 208. Abbreviations, 186, 190, 191, 192. How to be read in Medals, 189, 190. and in different Languages, 193, 194, 195. *Vid.* *Legends*, *Orthography*.
Insects, Ingenious more than greater Animals, why, 309.

Intaglia,

INDEX.

Images, *see* *Pictures*, *Statues*, 67, 68.
Imperial Med. 181.
Impostors, 276.
Inanimats, 60, 61.
Inscriptions, what they acquaint us with ; They should be Concise, not Insolent or Boasting like the French, 180, 185. *Modern* *Inscrip.* 208.
Intaglia, 42.
Invasions, *see* *Armada*.
Inventors and Inventions, how honoured, 163.
Inventors of Polycrests and things of Use, 164. What Medals due to them, 167. Some 'enviously suffer their Talents to be lost, and dye with them, rather than to impart them, 283.
Iron Coin and Money, 10, 13.
Judgment upon outward Appearance only, 310. Requires great Caution, *ibid.*
Instances remarkable, 308, 339, &c.
Julian Apostata judged by his Countenance and Mien, 301, 305.

K.

KING, Name odious to the Romans, why, 183. Kings of England their Medals, from *Edw. Confessor*, *Edw. III.* *Henr. V.* *VII.* *VIII.* 21, 86, 87. Title Defender of the Faith; Head of the Church, 89. *Edw. VI. defensive of Medal.* *King James IV. of Scotland, Medal*, 88. *King James I. of England*, 101. &c. *Charles I. and II.* Medals, 105 ad 126. *James II.* 148, &c. *King William III. Medal*, 156. *Vid.* *Queen*.
King's-Evil, *Med.* 85.
Kings and Emperors, Painters, 284. *vid.* *Painters*.
Kishitah, 4.
Knighthood and Military Order, 15, 16. *Vid.* *Garter*.

L.

LADIES and Women Learned, English, and other Nations, 264, 265, &c.
Languages, 193. *Latin*, *Greek* *Perfection and Decays*, 195.

Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury's Medal, rejoicing at his Death at Rome, why, 114.
Largels, 15, 16. *Vid.* *Misilia*.
Laurel, 26, 29, 59. *Vid.* *Crown*.
Lawyers, 262, 275. and *Laws*, 56.
Leaden Money, and Medals, 12, 23.
Leather Money, 10, 11.
Legenda, 177, 178, 188. *Vide* *Inscriptions*.
Letters, 279. How placed, 187. Capital, Uncial; how altered and corrupted, 195, 196. *Vid.* *Abbreviations*.
Leiden Siege, 11. *Vid.* *Paper Money*.
Libation, 48.
Libella, 5.
Library, Medals necessary, 1, 2, 19, 244. The Royal Library at *St. James's*, 246, 247.
Lilburn John, Medal asserting Trials by Juries, 171.
Lines and Strokes in the Countenance, 335.
Lituus, 63.
London, 162. *Metropolis*, no Roman Colony, 51. Conflagration, and by whom first, 266.
Looks, 301. *Vid.* *Aspect*, *Face*, *Countenance*.
Luke St. 44.

M.

MAJORANA, 7.
Manuscript, 2, 247, 278.
Marmora Arundeliana, 65.
Marolle Abbot, his Collection of Prints in Taille-Douce, 289.
Mary Queen of England setting up the Popish Mass, 91. *Med.* representing the Rebellion, 92.
Mass, proved by ancient Medal, a ridiculous mistake, 72.
Massacre at Paris, &c. 25. Detested by honest and learned Papists, 169.
Mathematics, and Mathematicians, 166, 279, 281, 320.
Maximilian Emperor received pay under Henry VIII. 87.
Mechanics, 162.
Mechanical Inventions, 280, 281, &c. Natural to the Germans, why, 320.

Z z. MÉDALS,

INDEX.

MEDALS, 8, 10. *Names neglected*, 10, 13. *Antiquity*, 43, 248. *Erudition, and great Use*, 49, 69. *In History, Chronology, &c. by learned Persons cultivated*, 3, 8, 13, 15, 17. *The most Authentic Records*, 243, 248. *Monuments, surviving all Accidents and Revolutions*, 2, 3, 71, 83, 168, 243, 248. *Acquaint us with the most signal Persons, Families, Actions, and Exploits; Wars, Victories, Triumphs, Countries, Colonies, Cities, Temples, Deities, Religion, Laws, Government, Kings, Consuls, Emperors, and other Magistrates, &c.* 40, 48 ad 198. *Vid. Reveries.*

Medals, relating to several Nations, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 210. *On what occasion scatter'd among the People*, 15, 19.

Medals not to be struck on slight Subjects, 289. *Nor dishonoured with Railcry or Boasting*, 24, 25, 42. *Whether commonly in use as Money*, 8, 85. *More precious some of Copper, than Gold, and in what more Rare*, 8, 13, 15, 39, 202, 213, 238. *Sizes*, 16, 17, 19. *In what vast Quantity found*, 19, 69, 70, 189. *Of whom to enquire*, 199. *And Places where*, 11, 207. *Many of the same Stamp*, 218. *Roman Medals best worth Collecting, why*, 39. *How far the most valuable reach, ibid.* and 208.

Medals without Heads, 26. *With Two or more*, 27, 206. *Men and Women in the same Medal, ibid.*

Medals Incanted, 42.

Medals how best to collect, understand, and distinguish true and antient from false, and to detect Cheats and Impostors, 208, 209, 210 ad 221.

Medals only of all Coins free from Clippers, why, 217. *Who have the best furnished Cabinets of Medal*, 244, 245, 246, 251. *How far a Series may reach*, 212, 248. *Peter de Medices numerous Collection exceeding the French Kings long since*, 251.

Medals Cast, Moulded and Stamp'd, 212, 213, 214. *Sophisticated*, 238. *Of the Vernish whether Artificial*, 212, 217. *Difficulty in meeting with genuine Medals*, 215. *Fraud by burying Medals*, 217.

Medals when in perfection for the Matter and Sculpture, 200, 238. *When declining*, 9, 10, 20, 40. *And again Reviving*, 237 ad 241. *Prints of Med.* 243.

Medallions, 8, 15, 16, 22. *Contorniatii*, 17. *Made honorary Presents of to Princes, Ambassadors, Knights, Commanders, Doctors, egregiously Learned, deserving Persons and Officers, &c.* 15, 16, 137, 142.

Medals and Money Scatter'd among the People, 15, 19, 55, 91, 97, 101. *How to take off the Impressions of Medals*, 219.

Medals in Miniature, 47. *And Taille-Douce, ibid.* *Qualities most requisite to a Student of Medals*, 240, 251. *Authors, who have best written of Medal Erudition*, 241, 245. *How to dispose of Med. in the Cabinet after the best Method*, 247 ad 257. *Vid. Cabinet. Who ought to have the Charge and Custody of Medals, and other Antiquities*, 255.

Modern Medals, too much neglected, 157. *What worth collecting*, 40, 169. *How far a Series of them may reach*, 208.

Medals of King Charles I. *Coronation, Nuptials, Relief of Rochel, Expedition to, and Return from Scotland, Kienton Fight, Martyrdom, &c.* 105 ad 120. *Natalitial of the Prince of Wales*, 121, 123. *Star appearing at Noon, ibid.* *Natalitial Med. of Jacob. D. of York*, 144. *Med. on the Restauration of Charles II*, 152, &c. *Coronation*, 129. *Care of the Sea and Navy; Institution of Sea-Boys; Title to the Dominion of the Sea; War with the Dutch; Peace and Commerce restored; Installation Medals, &c.* *Med. of Queen Catharine*, 121, 311, &c. 172 ad 144.

Medals of King James I. *see King; and James II. his Birth, made Admiral, Return from Scotland, Escape at Sea; Beheading Monmouth, Spanish Wreck, &c.* *Med. of Queen Mary, &c.* 144, ad 153.

Medals of Essex, Fairfax, and the Usurper Cromwell; General Monk, &c. 116 ad 121.

Medals

INDEX.

Medals of Sir Edm. Godfrey, and Popish-Plot Discoverers; of the Imprison'd Bishops and Deliverance, Lawyers, &c. 154 ad 157.

Medals of the Popes, Cardinals and other Ecclesiastics, vid. Pope.

Medalists, vid. Academy.

Mock-Medals, vid. Counters.

Melancholy, see Temperament, Humor.

Men of low Stature, 309. *Men of prodigious Growth, Strength, and other Abilities*, 267, 277. *Faces like Brutes*, 291.

Metallick Library, 244.

Metoposcropy, vid. Physiognomy.

Mezzo Tinto, its Excellency, 257.

Midwives and Nurses, how they should handle new-born Infants, 296, 298.

Mills and other Machins, 226.

Milk, vid. Nurses.

Milliareuse, 8.

MINT, 7, 12, 14, 17. *First in England*, 221. *Where, and how many; by whom of old governed and manag'd since*, 222, 223.

Mint-Masters stamp'd their own Effigies on Money, 36. *Privilege of Coining in England, and Recall'd*, 12. *Villany, and Abuses in Counterfeiting, Clipping, Diminishing and Sophisticating Money; the Mischief it produces*, 12, 231 ad 237. *Punishment of the Crime*, 234, 235, 236. *Rewards to the Detectors of fraud*, 238.

Mint, ambulatory with the Court, 226. *Laws of the Mint*, 224.

Money call'd in, 14.

Moneta Goddes, 59, 224. *Her Symbol*, 100. *Miserable and unfortunate, those Princes who neglected the Money*, 227. *Fatal to Princes, People and States*, 229, 232, 234, 236. *Prosperous, who made it their Care*, 12, 228, 230, 231. *By what Policy drawn into France, and secur'd from diminution*, 226. *Corruption of Money, its History*, 228, 229.

Moneta Nigra, 230. *Aedes Monetarii. Treasures kept in Temples as Sacred*, 224, 225. *Monyers, 249. and Officers*, 4, 12.

Mills, Hammers, Prefs, Balance, &c. by whom used and invented; set up first

in England, then in France. Controversy about it, 226.

Money first, 3, 4, &c. *Money without Heads and Figures*, 6, 13, 14. *English Sterling*, 228. *Money of several Materials, Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, Leather, Paper, &c.* 4, 11, 12. *Who taught the Use of it first*, 38. *Raising and Sinking the Value of Money pernicious to a Kingdom*, 229, 233. *Abuses in the Mint and Money, redressed by Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth*, 228, 230. *Expedients for the discharging Publick Debts, and preventing the Ruin of a Nation*, 235, 236. *Authors and Writers on Coins, and Money*, 7, 230, 231.

Missilia, 9, 15, 16. *Vid. Largeesses, Congiars, &c.*

Mixtures, 213.

Monogram, 186.

Monastery of Protestants, and Reformed Convents desirable, 265. *Relation of that at Geding, ibid.*

Monk General Duke of Albemarle, 119, 120.

Monmouth Duke, Med. 151.

Monsters, and Men of extraordinary Qualities, 277. *Vid. Men.*

Money, vid. Mint.

Morell's Specimen, Industry, and much expell'd Work relating to Medals, 242, 243.

Morland Sir Sam. Med. 141.

Mountains worshipped, 62.

Mountoone, 4.

Musicians, 263, 285.

Myteries of State and Religion symboliz'd in Med. 57.

N.

TAILS of our Blessed Saviour's Cross, 32.

Names and Surnames, &c. 54, 118. *When, and by whom changed*, 49.

Narcotics, 313.

Narthex, vid. Scepters.

Nations, whence of such various Dispositions, 310.

Natural, and Artificial Curiosities, 282.

Navigation,

INDEX

Navigation, 55, and famous Navigators and Discoverers, 160, 161.
 Naupegi, and Naval Architects, English, 166. *Vid. Ships.*
 Nautic-Box, 279.
 Neapolitans Character, 318.
 Neck, 297.
 Neglect of the English, not celebrating signal Actions and Persons by Medal, 158.
 Negros, 314.
 Newjees, 200.
 Newark Siege, 124.
 Nightingal, 295.
 Noah, 37, 98, 39, 165. *Vid. Saturn.*
 Nobility, wherein it consists, 68.
 Nobilis Cæsar, 185.
 Norfolk Duke, 42.
 Northern People, 314. *Their Incursions,* 315.
 Notes Aquilin, &c. 297, 311.
 Nummi Iconici, 189. & Memoriales, 2.
 Numismata Serrata, 214.
 Nummus asper, 201.
 Nurses, of what importance their Temper and Dispositions, 296, 312, 313.

O.

OAK Royal, 122.
 Oats Dr. and other concern'd in Discovery of the Popish Plot, 175.
 Objections against Physiognomy, Answered, 324, 325.
 Obolus Attic, 16.
 Obrizum, 22.
 Obsidional Med. 124.
 Offices and Dignities Roman, 181.
 Onychomantia, 337.
 Opobalsamum, 19.
 Orange Princes, *vid. Anabasis.*
 Orb, Royal Symbol, 35.
 Ormus, 160.
 Orthography, 189, 196. *Vide Inscip-tion.*
 Ortho, Medal rare, 8, 205, 211.

P.

PAGAN Deities, 56.
 Painters, 10. *Their Liberty,* 33.
 Should be skill'd in Physiognomy, 335.
 and Medals, 201. *Famous Painters,*

English, 268. and others, 282. *Who first Invented Oyl-Colours,* 282.
 Paludamentum, 26.
 Paper, 11, 280.
 Partiality to ones own Country natural, 321.
 Parazonium, 58.
 Passions and Inclinations, 304.
 Pecunia, 5.
 Pembroke Earl, 302.
 Penates, 27.
 Peplus, 26.
 Persecution, 25. *Vid. French.*
 Persons worthy of Medals, 157, &c. ad 177. *Famous for Age, Stature, Strength, Shape, &c. or any extraordinary Quality,* 226, 256, 266 ad 292.
 Petty Sir William double bottom'd Vessel, 164.
 Phanatics, 276.
 Philip IV. of Spain, and Lovis XIII. of France, 41, 42.
 Philologers, 260, 273. *Study of Philof.* 320. *What best: New Theory, vide Humor.*
 Phlegmatic, *vid. Constitution.*
 Phocas, 10, 31.
 Phœnicians, 20.
 Phosphorus, how it may be abused, 166.
 PHTSIOGNOMY, 292. Principles, 334-335. A Science, 337. *Asserted by Learned Men,* 338. ad finem Cap. IX.
 Physiognomy may have been assistant to Adam in giving Names to Brute-Animals, 293. *Judgment by the several Parts of the Head and Face,* 294. and Countenance, 304. &c. ad 341. *How applicable to Medals and Prints,* 339, 392.
 Physicians, 261, 275, 291, 295. *They should be knowing in Physiognomy,* 304.
 Pile, *vid. Crofs.*
 Plots, and Discoverers of them, 266.
 Poets, Romancers, and great Wits, 262, 284.
 Polanders Character, 315.
 Policy, 321.
 Portrait-Castle Siege, 124.
 Pope, Cardinals, and other Ecclesiastics Medals, 40, 41, 169, 212. *Revenue received by the Pope for permitting Courtézans,*

INDEX

R.

Courtézans, &c. 225. Popes, no right Title or Claim to Rome, or any part of Italy, 51.
 Porches, *vid. Vestibulum.*
 Porphyrogenitus, why so called, 185.
 Prætexta, 26.
 Presents made of Medals, 143.
 Princes Juventutis, 37, 185.
 Princes, who make unjust, and ambitious Wars, unworthy the honor of Medals with Elogy, 342. *Their Fates and Dispositions read in their Looks,* 305, 335, 340.
 Princes Idolized, 31. *Princes should not suffer their Heads to hang on Sign-Posts,* 45.
 Princes of Wales, 103, 121, &c.
 Printers famous, 280. Printing and Gun powder have alter'd the face of the World, 167, 279.
 Prints in Taille-Douce, 256, &c. 289. *How they supply Medals, ibid. Who have the best Collections,* 290, 291. *How they assist a Physiognomist,* 335.
 Priviledges, 52.
 Procuratores Monetarium, 7.
 Profaness of some Emperors, 31, 32. and of the French King's Flatterers, 85.
 Profession to chuse, 332.
 Prognostics, 306.
 Proposers of useful Things, tho' not at present certain, should not be discouraged and rejected, 156.
 Protestants and Reformed, 272.
 Proverbs their Importance, 300.
 Providence admirable in the variety and difference of Facces, 336.
 Punic, 5, 6.
 Pyramids, 1.

Q.

QUÆSTOR, 14.
 Quadrans, 5.
 Quadrigati, 14.
 Quality, the four first of the Peripatetics, 325, 326. & seq.
 Quatuor Maria Vindico, Med. 339.
 Queen Ann, 104. Mary 91, 92, &c.
 Elizabeth, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98. *Queen Ann,* 104. *Queen Mary,* 106. *Catherine,* 132. *Mary,* 152.
 Quinarius, 6.

RAILLERY in Medals improper and dangerous, 24, 25, 42.
 Raleigh Sir Walter, 160.
 Raris, *Vid. Ship.*
 Real Character of Bishop Wilkins, 166.
 Records by Medals, 243. *See Reverse.*
 Reformation of Money, 12. *Vid. Mint.*
 Religion, how indanger'd, 232. *The Protestant Religion and Property asserted in a Coin of Charles I.* 112.
 Reliques Popish, 30, 64.
 Resemblance of divers great Persons one to another, 336.
 REVERSES of Greek and Roman Medals full of Erudition, 3, 14, 15, 23, 24. Cap. III. 48, &c. *The most Authentic Records and best Commentaries, shewing the most renowned Actions of the Greek, especially the Roman State; Families, Names, Titles, Dignities, Royal, Consular, Imperial, Military Offices, and Discipline, Allocations, Armies, Legions, Ensigns, Symbols, Weapons, Habillaments, Processions, Expeditions, Stations, Castrametations, Naval Combats, Victories, Trophies, Triumphs, Crowns, Rewards, Largesses, Congiaries, Benefactions, Privileges, Truces, Tributes, Remissions, Commerce, Confederates, Cities, Colonies, Amphitheatres, Theaters, Thermae, Circus's, Hippodroms, Naumachias, Fora, Portics, Columns, Obelisks, Aquæducts, Bridges, Havens, Ways, and other sumptuous Edifices, and publick Works, especially, Temples, Altars, Deities, Statues, Colossus's, Ludi, Pub. Spectacula, Vota, Funeral Poms, Consecrations, and Apotheoses. In summ, The Religion, Laws, Polity, &c. of the most Heroic, Learned, Wise, Prosperous and Accomplished Monarchy in the World.*
 Reversees present the figure of Exotic Animals, Inanimates, Vertues, Celestial Signs, and give light to History, Chronology, Geography, Critics, &c. 48 ad 73. and of the Modern, 73 ad 177. *Vid. InscRIPTIONS.*

A a a

Reverse,

INDEX

Reverses without Inscriptions, and Medals without Reverses, 188. 215.
 Reverses most instructive, 250.
 Reverses of the French King's Medals, 17, 80, &c.
 Restaurations, 126, 127.
 Revolutions, 156.
 Richard III. little Coin of his, 21.
 Robes, 26, 35, 48.
 Rochel Expedition to Relieve, 106, 107.
 Romans dispersed their Wealth every where, 190, 198. Much found in Britain; why not convey'd away, 199. Roman Empire delivered to Vespasian, 35. Emperors represented like the Gods, 32. Romans at present, their Character, 318.
 Rome, her Vertues and Success, 6. Continues its antient Name, 21.
 Roma Calcata, 14. Rome, and other Cities and Countries expressed in Medals, 37.
 Roman Pontiffs pretended Title, 51. Vid. Donation.
 Rose Noble, 86.
 Roti, and other excellent Medal-Sculptors, 21, 28, 44, 47. Vid. Sculptors.
 Royal Oak, vid. Oak.
 Ruffs, when left off, succeeded by Bands, 108.
 Ruins, 70, 71. Vid. Septizonium.
 Russians Character, 311.

S.

SACERDOTAL Utensils, 33.
 Sackvill's Med. 100.
 Saints, vid. CHRIST.
 Sanguine, see Temperament.
 Saturn, 38, 39. Vid. Noah.
 Saturnalia, 23, 24.
 B. Saviour's Effigies, 288.
 Scaliger Jul skill'd in Physiognomy, 303.
 Contest with Cardan, 316. Scal. Joseph. Esteem of Medals, 71. Character of Queen Elizabeth, 264. Censure on a Medal of King James's, 101.
 Scepter, 35, 58. and Spear, Symbols of Empire, used before Crowns, 29.
 Schools of Antiquities and for Med. 65.
 Scriptures abused by the Pope, 55.

Sculps in Medals and Gems, vid. Talismans, Taille-Douce.
 Sculptors, and Sculpture in perfection, Decay'd, Reviv'd, 22, 283. Vid. Architects.
 Second sight, 306.
 Sea-Dominion asserted, 85. Security of the Sea asserted in Med. 87.
 Semissis, 5.
 Septizonium and other noble Ruins and Antiquities, by whom demolished, 71.
 Sestertius, 6, 7.
 Sextans, 5.
 Shekel, 18, 19.
 Ships, Gallies, &c. 39. How long Stamp'd on the Roman Coin, ibid.
 Shipping, 166.
 Signatures, 296.
 Siliqua, 8.
 Silk-worms first brought into Europe, 280.
 Silver, when first stamped and coined by the Romans, 6, 14.
 Simpulum, 48.
 Sistrum, 62.
 Situation, and Clime how disposing to the Inclinations and Manners of People, 312, 313, 322, &c. Vid. Climat.
 Slaves, 23. Might not be Painters, 9. How Branded, 186. And Chosen, 303.
 Society Royal, 167.
 Socrates, 319.
 Souls, whether any difference, 307.
 Sovereignty of the Seas, 55, 130, 135, 139.
 Spagyrist's, 328. Vid. Principles.
 Spain and Spaniards Character, opposed to the French, 315, 321. Invasion, 94.
 Spanheim celebrated, 3, 242. & passim.
 Spear, 58, 63. Vid. Scepter.
 Stamp or Die, 215. Vid. Taille-Douce, Sculpture, Prints.
 Stater, 14, 19.
 Statues, 2, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 284. M. Angelos deceit, 217. Statues demolished, why, 68, 83.
 Staff, 58.
 Stirrups, a new Invention, 55.
 Strangeways Col. Medal, 115.
 Strumpets and Misles how pernicious, 266, 288.

Study,

INDEX

Study, and Studious of Medals, how to be qualified, 240, 241, 251. What Authors to Consult, vid. Authors.
 Studies and Arts Contemplative, and Practical, who succeed in best, 320.
 Sumptuary Laws expedient, 235.
 Sun, represented by a Stone, 62, 79.
 Superstition, 65. Where most abounding, 72, 314.
 Surnames Cognomina, &c. 181.
 Swedes, Character, 317. Queen Christina, 287.
 Swiss, Character, 311, 320.
 Symbols, of Deification, 39. Vertue and Vices, 59. Of Rivers, 60. Of Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Colonies, &c. 61, 63.
 Symbola, 18, 56, 60, 63, &c. Of Alliance, 39. Vid. Emblem.
 Symmetry, what it signifies, 307. Vid. Beauty.
 Synthesis, 24.

T.

TAILLE-DOUCE, 256, 269, 289, 291.
 Tachygraphy, 167, 269. Vid. Short-hand.
 Talisman, 42. Vid. Sculps.
 Tapestry in the House of Peers, 159.
 Tartar, Character, 311, 315.
 Telescopes, and other Mathematical Instruments, 280.
 Temperament of Body, how it affects the Mind, 317, 325, 326. Vid. Humor, Constitution.
 Temperate Climats produce great and learned Men, 320.
 Temple, Vid. Reverses.
 Teruntius, 5.
 Theatre Oxon, 65.
 Thoughts, how to discover, 339.
 Tin, Block-Tin, 215.
 Title, see Inscriptions. Lofty Titles asserted by the French, 179. Titles, Insolent, &c. 183, 184. Merited and undeserved, ibid. Title to Dominion of

the Seas, 130, 135, 136, 139. Vid. Sovereignty. Titles and Claims asserted by Medals, 51.
 Tokens, 16.
 Trajan, why called Herba Parietaria, 180. His Column, 54, 162. Margin.
 Travellers, 263, 278.
 Treason Gun-powder, 76.
 Treasurer, 14. Vid. Quaestor, Mint.
 Triens, 5.
 Trigati, 14.
 Triumviri Monctarii, 14. Marked the three Metals, 13.
 Triple Crown, 34, 35.
 Triple League, 99.
 Triumphal Arches, 71, 72.
 Turcism and Atheism advancing apace in England, 232.
 Turkish Coins of what Use, 94.
 Twins how resembling, and others (not Twins) of distant Countries, 336.
 Typography, 279.
 Tyranny, 314.
 Tyrants, 12, 183.

V.

VAILLANT, Learned Medalist, 28, 47.
 Varillas, would not be painted, 291.
 Venetians, Character, 311, 318.
 Venus, 56.
 Vernishes of Med. 212.
 Vertue, not always in the most beautiful, 308.
 Vertue and Vice attributed to the Climate, 322.
 Vertues Cardinal, 331, 333.
 Vestibula and Porches, how adorned, 64.
 Victoriati, 14.
 Victories famous of the English worthy Medals, 159. And to be painted, vide Picture.
 Virgin Mary, 288. Vid. Saints.
 Voadicia, 22.
 Voice, what it signifies in Physiog. 335, 337.
 Vrinators, 281.

W A L E S

I N D E X

W.

WALES Princes, *vid.* Prince.
War with Holland, 160.
Watches and Clocks, 281.
Weaving Machine, 163.
Weight of Med. and Money, 56, 223,
 230, 237. *Vid.* Mint.
 William III. *his* Medal, 156.
 Wilkins *Bishop* Real Character, and *his*
own, 166, 341.
 Winds, 317.
 Witches, 302.
 Wine *moderately used*, *its noble Effects*,
 329, 330.
 Wolsey Cardinal, *stamp'd* Money, 12.
 Women *Learned*, *vid.* Ladies.

Wreck, Treasure taken out of it, Med.

151, 152.

Wren *Sir Christopher*, 40, 162.

Y.

YORK, *vid.* Duke.

Z.

ZODIAC, 61.

E R R A T A.

PAG. 39. line 2. read *Myrbical*, p. 109. l. 2, dele
the King on Horsback, p. 343. l. ult. r. *Sy-*
racuse, p. 118. Med. *XLII.* should be *XL.* and placed
 above the other.

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